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HARYANA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



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AMBALA

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**HARYANA GAZETTEERS ORGANISATION
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
CHANDIGARH (INDIA)
1984**

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FOREWORD

A district gazetteer is a repository of authentic information. It not only deals with geographical data but contains valuable narration of socio-economic changes which take place in the district. The book is in fact a mirror of society which reflects a picture of life in the district as it is lived by the people. It will be of immense importance to administrators, research workers and general readers.

The Ambala district is the northern-most district of the State. Its transitional location between outer Himalayas and the Ghaggar and Yamuna upland plain have enriched it with topographic variety not found elsewhere in the State. It is land of the legendary and sacred Saraswati and has rich cultural heritage. The recent archaeological excavations and historical research have thrown new light on hitherto unknown facts about the history of the district. I hope that this gazetteer will be of great interest to the general reader.

I am thankful to Dr. K.C. Khanna, who revised the volume before its publication. I am also thankful to the Chief Minister and the Minister for Revenue for the support given by them to the gazetteers staff.

Chandigarh,
8th August, 1984

L. C. GUPTA, I.A.S.,
Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Haryana.

PREFACE

The present volume of the district gazetteer for the district of Ambala is the fifth in the series of Haryana District Gazetteers. The gazetteer of Ambala was first published in 1883-84, then in 1892-93 and the last edition was out in 1923-24. The present volume, however, is not just revision of the previous district gazetteer though much reliance had to be placed on the old gazetteers which were of immense help. Momentous changes have occurred in all spheres of socio-economic activities since the publication of the last gazetteer in 1923-24, particularly after the Independence in 1947 and formation of Haryana in 1966. Many changes took place in the boundaries of the district and it was reduced much in size after 1966 when it lost Nalagarh tahsil to Himachal Pradesh, Ropar and major portion of Kharar tahsil to Punjab, 36 villages and Manimajra town to the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Basic infrastructure facilities like roads, communications, electricity and irrigation, etc. have been extended widely resulting in socio-economic transformation of the district. All these changes have been brought out vividly in this gazetteer, hence it is not a geographical and historical record only. Its reference year is 1978.

The preparation and publication of this gazetteer has been rendered possible with the assistance of numerous departments of the State and Central Governments and various branches of the district administration who supplied information and data incorporated in this volume. Various publications both of the Government and the private bodies have been consulted frequently. It may not be possible to acknowledge each of their contributions individually but special mention must be made of those who were primarily responsible. My thanks are due to Sudarshan Kumar Gupta, Jt. State Editor and his team of Editor S. P. Dheer and Research Officers A. K. Jain and Krishna Chakarvarti who saw through the compilation and printing of the gazetteer. Dr. H. A. Phadke and Dr. K.C. Yadav of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra wrote ancient and medieval and modern sections of chapter on History respectively. Dr. K.C. Khanna was kind enough to go through the entire manuscript and make several valuable suggestions.

The gazetteer is written on the pattern prescribed by the Government of India and I hope, it would be of much use to the researchers and general readers alike.

Chandigarh,
8th August, 1984.

K. S. BHORIA,
I.A.S.,
State Editor (Gazetteers) and
Joint Secretary to Government, Haryana,
Revenue Department

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Foreword	.. ..
Preface	.. ..
CHAPTER I—GENERAL	.. 1—24
Origin of the name of the district	.. 1
Location, boundaries, area and population	.. 1
History of the district as an administrative unit	.. 2
Physiography	.. 4
River system and water resources	.. 10
Geology	.. 14
Mineral occurrences—15	
Ground-water	.. 16
Seismicity	.. 16
Flora	.. 17
Alluvial plains—17	
Foothills and hills—17	
Fauna	.. 19
Mammals—19, Birds—19, Reptiles—22, Amphibious—22	
Climate	
Rainfall—23, Temperature—23, Humidity—24, Cloudiness—24, Winds—24, Special Weather Phenomena—25	
CHAPTER II—HISTORY	.. 25—41
Ancient period	.. 25
Medieval period	.. 30
Modern period	.. 33
Advent of the British—33, The Uprising of 1857—35, Growth of Political Struggle—36, The First World War—38, The Non-Cooperation Movement—38, The Civil Disobedience Movement—29, Quit India Movement—40	

Recd. free from publication Ref. 37/86 - 46

	<i>Pages</i>
CHAPTER III—PEOPLE	43—78
Population	43
Language	47
Religious life	47
Religious groups—47, Religious beliefs and practices—49	
Festivals and fairs	55
Social life	57
Social groups—57, Inter-caste relations—58, Joint family system—58, Inheritance—59, Marriage customs and morals—59, Other rituals and customs—63	
Home life	64
Villages—64, Dwellings, furniture and utensils—64, Dress and ornaments—66, Food—67	
Community life	68
Folk songs—68, Folk dances—69, Games and recreations—69	
Rehabilitation	71
Refugee camps—72, Rural rehabilitation—72, Urban rehabilitation—74, Small urban and house building loans—76, Payment of compensation—77, The impact of displaced persons on the local population—78	
CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	79—115
Introduction	79
Land utilisation	79
Irrigation	79
Wells and tubewells—81, Canal irrigation—83, Tank irrigation—84, Kuhl or duct irrigation—84	
Agriculture	85
Soils—85, Crops—86, Foodgrain crops—87, Commercial crops—88, Hill crops—90, Fodder crops—90	
Agriculture production and high yielding varieties	91
Fruit crops and gardens	91
Agricultural implements	92
Seeds	93

	<i>Pages</i>
Manures and chemical fertilizers ..	94
Compost manure ..	95
Crop rotation ..	97
Agricultural cooperatives ..	100
State assistance to agriculture ..	102
Development of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers ..	102
Animal Husbandry ..	102
Cattle and buffaloes—103, Gaushalas and Gosadan—104, Poultry farming—105, Piggery—105, Animal diseases and veterinary hospitals—106, Slaughter houses—106, Dairy farming—107	
Fisheries ..	107
Forestry ..	109
Natural calamities ..	111
Floods—111, Famines—115	
CHAPTER V—INDUSTRIES ..	117—135
Government assistance to industries ..	119
Financial assistance—120, Technical and marketing assistance— 123	
Industrial training ..	123
Rural Industries Scheme ..	124
Source of power ..	124
Large and medium scale industries ..	127
Small-scale industries ..	131
Agro-based industries ..	133
Industrial labour ..	135
Industrial cooperatives ..	135
CHAPTER VI—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE ..	137—152
Banking and Finance ..	137
Indebtedness ..	137

	<i>Pages</i>
Rural credit ..	138
Cooperative credit ..	139
Central Co-operative Bank—140, Primary Land Development Banks—141	
Joint stock banks ..	141
Insurance ..	142
Small savings ..	143
Currency and coinage ..	144
Trade and commerce ..	144
Regulated markets ..	145
Fairs ..	147
Cooperation and trade ..	148
Consumers' Cooperative Stores—148	
State trading ..	149
Weights and measures ..	151
Storage and warehousing ..	152
CHAPTER VII—COMMUNICATIONS ..	153—168
Introduction ..	153
Roads and road transport ..	154
National highways—156, State highways—156, Major district roads—157, Other roads—158, Canal inspection roads—158	
Road transport ..	158
Passenger transport ..	159
Goods transport ..	160
Railways ..	160
Ferries, bridges and navigation facilities ..	161
Civil aviation ..	161
Tourist facilities ..	162
Post offices ..	163
Telegraph —	163

	<i>Pages</i>
Telephones ..	166
CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS ..	169—177
Transport ..	172
Personal services ..	173
Self-employed persons ..	174
Domestic services ..	177
CHAPTER IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS ..	179—198
Livelihood pattern ..	179
Workers by age-group—182, Educational level of workers—182	
Employment situation ..	183
Employment exchanges—183	
Prices and wages ..	185
Prices—185, Wages—193	
Community development ..	197
CHAPTER X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ..	199—206
District authorities ..	200
Deputy Commissioner—200, Sub-Divisional Officer—201, Tehsildar/Naiib-Tehsildar—202	
General arrangements for disposal of business ..	203
General Assistant—203, Additional General Assistant—204, District Committees—204, Development Organisation—204	
Police ..	205
Judiciary ..	205
District Attorney—206, Official Receiver—206, Oath Com- missioner—206	
Registration ..	206
Notary Public ..	206
Local Commissioner ..	206
CHAPTER XI—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION ..	207—233
History of the revenue administration ..	207
Regular settlements—207, Land holdings tax—211, Special assessment—213, Collection of land revenue—214	

	<i>Pages</i>
Revenue administration and land records ..	215
Land revenue and special cesses ..	217
Land-holdings tax—217 ..	..
Special cesses ..	218
Village officers cess—218, Local rate—218, Water rates—219, Betterment charges—219 ..	..
Land reforms ..	220
Consolidation of land-holdings ..	223
Other sources of revenue : State and Central ..	223
Stamp duty,—223, Registration fee—224, Excise and taxation— 226, Sales tax—226, Central sales tax—228, Passengers and goods tax—228, Entertainment duty—229, Show tax—230, Motor spirit tax—230 ..	..
Central sources of revenue ..	232
Central excise duties—232, Income tax—233, Estate duty— 233, Wealth tax—233, Gift tax—233 ..	..
CHAPTER XII—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE ..	225
Incidence of Crime ..	235
Police ..	244
Police radio organisation—247, Home guards—247, Village police—247, Central Jail, Ambala—248, Police and judicial lock-ups—249 ..	..
Justice ..	249
Civil and Criminal Courts—250, Revenue Courts,—252, Official Receiver—252, Oath Commissioner—252, Bar Association—252 ..	..
CHAPTER XIII—OTHER DEPARTMENTS ..	253—261
Public Works Department ..	253
Public Health—253, Buildings and Roads—254, Irrigation— 255 ..	..
Haryana State Electricity Board ..	250
Co-operative Department ..	258
Finance Department ..	259
Food and Supplies Department ..	260

	<i>Pages</i>
Planning Department ..	260
Public Relations Department ..	261
CHAPTER XIV—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ..	263—280
Municipalities, (Ambala City—264, Ambala Sadar—266, Jagadhri—266, Yamunanagar—268, Kalka—269), Notified Area Committees (Buria—270, Chhachhrawali—271, Sadhaura—272, HMT, Pinjore—274, Narayangarh—274, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony—275), Ambala Cantonment Board—275	
Town Planning ..	276
Panchayati Raj ..	277
Panchayats—278, Panchayat Samitis—279, Zila Parishad—280	
CHAPTER XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE ..	281—307
Historical background ..	281
Education of women ..	285
Education of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes ..	285
District education set-up ..	287
General education ..	287
Pre-Primary education—287, Primary education—288, Middle education—288, Secondary education—288	
Medium of instructions ..	288
Incentives ..	289
Higher education ..	289
Oriental college ..	296
Professional technical education ..	296
Medical education ..	299
Teacher's training ..	300
Education of physically handicapped ..	300
Adult education ..	301
National Service Scheme ..	302
National Cadet Corps ..	302

	<i>Pages</i>
Sports ..	303
Libraries ..	304
Culture ..	305
CHAPTER XVI—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ..	309—323
Medical and health services ..	310
Vital statistics ..	314
Diseases common to the district ..	315
Preventive measures to promote public health ..	317
School health services—318, Health education—318, Family Welfare—318, Maternity and child health—320, Primary health centres—321, Prevention of adulteration in food stuffs—321, Nutrition—321, Environmental hygiene—322, Sanitation—322	
Water Supply ..	322
CHAPTER XVII—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES ..	325—341
General ..	325
Labour Welfare ..	325
Labour legislation—325, Industrial relations—326, Works committees—327, Strikes—327, Trade unions—327, Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes—327, Labour Welfare centres—327, Employees Provident Funds Scheme—328, Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme, 1976—329, Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, 1971—329, Employees State Insurance Scheme—330	
Social Welfare ..	331
Old-age pensions—331, Advancement of Backward Classes—332	
Prohibition ..	338
Charitable organisations ..	340
CHAPTER XVIII—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS ..	343—359
Representation of the district in the State and Union Legislature	343
Lok Sabha—343, Vidhan Sabha—345, Political parties and organisations—350	
Voluntary social service organisations ..	352

Newspapers and periodicals	.. 357
CHAPTER XIX—PLACES OF INTEREST	.. 361—380
[Introduction—361, Ambala Cantonment—361, Ambala City—362, Bilaspur—363, Buria—365, Chhachhrauli—366, Jagadhri—366, Kalka—367, Mansa Devi—368, Morni Hills—368, Narayangarh—369, Panchkula—369, Pinjore—370, Sadhaura—373, Sugh—373, Yamunanagar—376	
Places of Archaeological, tourist and religious interest	.. 377
Places of Archaeological interest—377, Places of religious interest—377, Places of tourist interest—379	
APPENDIX	.. 381—466
Contents of Tables—381, Tables I to XLII—384 to 466	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	.. 467—471
GLOSSARY	.. 473—475
INDEX	.. 477—490
ILLUSTRATIONS	.. 491—508

CHAPTER I GENERAL



ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT

The district takes its name after its headquarters town, Ambala the origin of which itself is attributed to various reasons. The town is said to have been founded during the 14th century by one Amba Rajput, from whom it derived its name. Another version is that the name is a corruption of 'Amb-wala' or the mango-village, judging from the mango groves that existed in its immediate neighbourhood. Still another version is that the town has taken its name after goddess 'Bhawani Amba', whose temple still exists in the town.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA AND POPULATION

Location.—The district lies on the north-eastern edge of Haryana between $30^{\circ} 02' 35''$ and $30^{\circ} 55' 45''$ north latitude and $76^{\circ} 32' 45''$ and $77^{\circ} 36' 20''$ east longitude. It is bounded by the river Yamuna and across it by Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh to the south-east. To its south lies Kurukshetra district while in its west is situated Patiala and Ropar districts of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The Shiwalik range of Solan and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh bound the Ambala district in the north and north-east.

Area.—With an area of 3,832.26 sq. kms Ambala district ranks fifth amongst all the districts in the state. It comprises four tahsils covering the area as mentioned below :

Tahsil	Area (sq. kms.)
Ambala	1,027.56
Jagadhr	1,301.68
Narayangarh	1,138.41
Kalka	364.61
Total :	3,832.26

Population.—The total population of the district according to 1971 Census was 10,98,405 of which the rural population accounted for 7,53,670 (68.61 per cent) and urban for 3,44,735 (31.39 per cent). The population of this district forms 10.95 per cent of the total population of the Haryana State. In population, it is fourth among the districts of the state.

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

The first record of the administrative division of the district is found in *Ain-i-Akbari*.¹ Much of the area lying in the present Ambala district was covered by the *mahals* of Ambala, Khizrabad, Sadhaura and Mustafabad which formed part of Sirhind *Sirkar* of the Delhi *Subah*.

After the decline of the Mughal empire, the Sikhs began to extend south-eastwards beyond the river Satluj. In 1763, the whole country between the Satluj and the Yamuna including the area comprising the present Ambala district was over run by the Sikhs who divided it among themselves. They ruled as they pleased till 1809 when the Cis-Satluj chiefs came under British protection which included the British right to the escheats of their estates on failure of heirs among the independent chiefs. The Ambala district was constituted in 1847 after certain chiefs were deprived of their sovereignty and their villages noted below were acquired. Brief details of the lapsed estates in the present Ambala district may not be out of place here.

Name of Estate	Date of lapse	Number of Villages
Ambala Tahsil		
1. <i>Patti</i> Ambala	.. 1823	63
2. Pargana Sulhar	.. 1843	46
3. Pargana Adhoya	.. 1850	39
Jagadhri Tahsil		
1. Bilaspur	.. 1819	16
2. Jagadhri	.. 1829	36
3. Buria (Megh Singh)	.. 1836	28
4. Milak	.. 1841	15
5. Dialgarh	.. 1851	16
Narayangarh Tahsil		
1. Majra	.. 1833	20
2. Gadauli	.. 1840	5
3. Lalpur Nagla	.. 1846	12
4. Narayangarh and Bharog	.. 1847	89

1. Abul Fazi, *Ain-i-Akbari* (English Translation, Col. H.S. Jarrett) corrected and further annotated by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Calcutta, 1978, Vol. II, pp. 300-301.

The then district of Ambala had 5 tahsils of Ambala, Kharar, Jagadhri, Narayangarh and Ropar with enclaves which were part of the princely states. The changes involving inclusion or exclusion of certain areas after 1862 reflect the immediate administrative requirements. In 1862, Thanesar district was broken up and parganas of Shahbad, Ladwa and a part of Thanesar came to Ambala and were constituted into Pipli tahsil. In 1866, Pehowa pargana from Karnal was transferred to Pipli tahsil of Ambala but in 1876, 14 villages and in 1889, the remaining 89 villages were retransferred from Pipli to the Kaithal tahsil of Karnal district. Again in 1897, Pipli tahsil was transferred to Karnal district. In 1899, Kalka-cum-Kurari estates and Kasauli and later in 1916, Sanawar were transferred from Simla district to Ambala district.

Further changes were effected after Independence in the interest of consolidation of other districts in the area. Under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, the Ambala district lost Kasauli and Sanawar to Kohistan district of PEPSU and 17 villages to Fatehgarh Sahib district of PEPSU and gained 6 villages from Patiala district and 115 villages and some forest area from erstwhile Kalsia State.

In 1959, Nalagarh tahsil and Pinjore Kanungo circle of Kandaghat tahsil of the Patiala district were transferred to the Ambala district. The Pinjore Kanungo circle was added to the Kharar tahsil. In 1960, 7 villages from the Kaithal tahsil of the Karnal district were transferred to the Ambala district.

The state of Haryana was formed on November 1, 1966 under the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966 and the Ambala district was very much reduced in size by the re-organisation. Of its six tahsils, the district lost Nalagarh tahsil to Simla district of Himachal Pradesh, Ropar tahsil and major portion of Kharar tahsil (282 villages and Kharar and Kurali towns) to the newly constituted Ropar district in the Punjab State and 36 villages and Chandigarh and Manimajra towns to the newly formed Union Territory of Chandigarh. Thus the Ambala district after the re-organisation comprised only three tahsils of Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh. The Narayangarh tahsil included 153 villages and Kalka town transferred from the Kharar tahsil. In 1967, these 153 villages and Kalka town were taken out of the Narayangarh tahsil and formed into Kalka tahsil. In 1977-78, the district had following tahsils:—

Tahsil	Number of Estates
Ambala	325
Jagadhri	493
Narayangarh	334
Kalka	154
Total :	1,306

The sub-divisions have been constituted at Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh. Kalka tahsil is in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) Ambala. In 1978, there were 16 *thanas* (police stations) and 27 police posts.¹

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The transitional location of the district between the outer Himalayas and the Ghagghar-Yamuna upland plain and its wide east-west extent have enriched it with a topographic variety not found in the plain areas of Haryana. On the basis of similarities in local relief, slope, texture, surficial material and arrangement of land form features, the district can be divided into six distinct physiographic units :

1. The Outer Himalayan Hill Tract
2. The Shiwalik Hill Tracts
3. The Pinjore Doon
4. The Foothill Rolling Plain
5. The Flood Plains
6. The Ghagghar-Yamuna Upland Plain

The Outer Himalayan Hill Tract.—Kalka, the northern most tahsil of the Ambala district, is divided into three distinct physiographic units forming parallel strips running in north-west, south-east directions. The central strip, which is a structural valley, is flanked on either side by narrow strips of hilly tracts : the outer Himalayan tract on the north, and the Shiwalik range tract on the south. The outer Himalayan tract is only 2-3 kilometres wide and stretches along the northern boundary of the district from river Ghagghar in the south-east to across Nanakpur *nadi* in the north-west, a distance of about 20 kilometres. The narrow valley of the river Ghagghar separates the tract from the Morni hill tract in the south. Since the district boundary in this section mostly follows the ridge crests, the tract comprises generally of southern slopes of the outer-most Himalayan ridges and spurs, which overlook the Pinjore Doon. The highest point in the area lies in the north-eastern corner of the tract, this point is a few metres below the summit of a 1,655 metre high peak, which lies only a little away from the district boundary. The height of the ridge which runs towards the south from this point goes on decreasing. The highest point in the extreme south on this ridge is only 884 metres above mean sea level. The height of the ridges and spurs

1. For more details, the Chapters on 'General Administration' and 'Law and Order and Justice' may be seen.

to the north-west of the highest point also decreases. It is lowest in the mid section, where the continuity of the ridges and spurs is broken by the deep valleys of *Koshallia nadi* and *Jhajra nadi*. However, it again gains some height west of *Jhajra nadi*. The highest point in the extreme north-west section is 1,194 metre above mean sea level. Slopes in this tract are very steep. Numerous seasonal streams descend from these slopes on to the valley below. These streams bring down with them enormous amount of material every year and a major part of this material is deposited in the form of alluvial fans at the foot of the ridges and spurs.

The Shiwalik Hill Tracts.—The Shiwalik hills, which have a north-west, south-east disposition, flank the northern boundary of the district. At places the district boundary penetrates deep into the hills and encloses pockets of hilly tract. The Chandigarh Shiwalik range tract, Morni hill tract and Kalesar hill tract are the three main pockets of Shiwalik range tracts within the district. These tracts are not only physically separated from each other but also differ from each other in many aspects.

The Chandigarh Shiwalik Hill Tract.—This tract is a narrow strip in the Shiwalik hills north of Chandigarh and flanks the southern side of the Pinjore Doon in the Kalka tahsil. The strip, which is only 2 to 5 kilometres wide encloses the northern slopes, the main water dividing line and some parts of the southern slopes of the Shiwalik range. It stretches from river Ghagghar in the south-east to a point opposite Balad *nadi* in the north-west, a distance of about 20 kilometres. The Shiwalik range north of Chandigarh presents a typical Shiwalik hill topography. There are hogback ridges formed on gently dipping alternating beds of clay, silt, loam and gravel. The tract is badly dissected and gives the appearance of bad land topography. Numerous rills, gullies and *choes* are continuously transforming the face of the area at a very fast rate. Because of unconsolidated nature of the bed rocks, the rate of landslides and mass wasting is high. The northern slope of Shiwalik range is steep and less extensive. Streams descending from the northern slope join either *Sirsa nadi* or *Jhajra nadi*, flowing beyond in opposite directions. The main ridge in this section of the Shiwalik range is almost missing. There is only a water dividing line, which is pushed upward very close to the northern limits. The crest of this water dividing line, which separates the northward flowing streams from southward flowing streams, is at many places lower than the crest of the transverse ridges in the area. The highest point in this ridge is Kala Tiba which is 625 metre above mean sea level. The southern slopes of the Shiwalik range are much more extensive. Transverse *choes*, which cut across almost the entire width of the Shiwalik range, have pushed back the main water dividing line to almost the northern fringes of the hills. These *choes* have transformed the southern slopes of the Shiwalik hills into alternating ridge and valley topography. They

have carved out series of transverse parallel ridges, which run in a direction perpendicular to the grain of the area. The crests of these ridges are like razor's edge and are broken at many places. Slopes of the transverse ridges are steep and unstable, thus unsuitable for human occupation. However, only a small part of the southern slope falls within the district.

The Morni Hill Tract.—The continuity of the Shiwalik range further east is broken by a trans current fault north of Panchkula township. Due to this fault, a narrow water-gap has been created through which river Ghagghar debouches on to the Punjab plains. This narrow water-gap, which has wall-like vertical eastern bank and terraced western bank, separates the Chandigarh Shiwalik range tract in the west from the Morni hill tract in the east. From this water-gap the Morni hill tract extends up to the tributaries of *Begna nadi* and *Run cho*, in the east, a distance of about 30 kilometres. The northern limit of the tract is marked by the crest of the ridge north of the river Ghagghar. The tract is the largest pocket hilly area within the district and comprises two north-west, south-east running parallel ridges separated by the deep and narrow valley of the river Ghagghar. Of the two ridges, the southern one is more massive and extensive, but the highest peak Dharot Kahlong, 1,499 metre above mean sea level lies on the northern ridge. The highest peak on the southern ridge is only 1,246 metre high. The crest of the southern ridges supports a number of small settlements including that of Morni from which the tract derives its name. The tract is badly dissected by numerous streams forming deep narrow valleys. With the exception of *Begna nadi*, there is hardly any other stream which forms a broad open valley like the one formed by the major *choes* in the Chandigarh Shiwalik hill tract. However, with the exception of the southern fringes and the western part of the tract, the degree of dissection is much less as compared to the Chandigarh Shiwalik hills tract. This is because of the thick vegetation cover and the comparatively consolidated nature of bed rocks which belong to Dagshai and Nahan for the northern and southern ridges respectively. Slopes are moderate to steep but stable. However, there are steep escarpments at many places formed by landslides and faults. To the south of Morni there is also a small patch of flat land with two tiny lakes. The genesis of this flat land seems to be structural in nature but needs proper investigation.

The Kalesar Hill Tract.—Another important pocket of hilly tract within Shiwalik range lies in the north-eastern corner of the district. The tract comprises two parallel ridges separated by a broad and open valley of a seasonal stream *Sukh rao* which flows from north-west to south-east and joins the Yamuna river in the extreme north-eastern corner of the district. Numerous torrents originating from the slopes of ridges flanking the *Sukh rao* valley drain into the *Sukh rao*. The sharp crest of the northern ridge forms the common boundary of the district with Himachal Pradesh. The crest of the southern ridge is also

sharp and broken giving the appearance of saw teeth. The highest peak on the northern ridge is 650 metre high and Kalesar peak on the southern ridge is 659 metre above mean sea level. Topographically the tract is not much different from other parts of the Shiwalik hills. The southern slope of the southern ridge is comparatively more dissected and extensive than its counterpart in the northern ridge as well as the northern slope of the same ridge.

In addition to these main hilly tracts, there are three minor tracts of hilly areas, not much different from those discussed above. Of these tracts, the one to the north of Sadhaura town is a small winding ridge, extending in east-west direction. The highest point on this ridge is 711 metre above mean sea level. Another minor hilly tract is at the mouth of *Somb nadi* and its tributaries. The tract encloses slopes of jutting out spurs. Rampur peak with a height of 662 metre is the highest point in the area. The third and the last tract is a narrow valley of *Boli nadi* which is flanked on either side by transverse ridges and extends up to the main ridge in the north, a distance of about 7 kilometres. The average width of the valley is about 1.5 kilometres. The transverse ridge slopes down steeply to the stream banks. The relative height of these ridges from the valley to bottom varies from 200 to 250 metre. The highest point in the tract with a height of 701 metre lies in the extreme north on the crest of the main ridge.

The Pinjore Doon.—Pinjore Doon is a structural valley, about 5.8 kilometres wide, sandwiched between the outer Himalayas in the north and the Shiwalik range in the south. It extends from the river Ghagghar in the south-east to the river Satluj outside the limits of the district, in the north-west. However, within the district its extent is limited between the river Ghagghar and *Balad nadi*, a distance of about 25 kilometres. The Doon is flanked in the north by alluvial fans at its contact zone with the Himalayas and the seasonal streams in the south along the Shiwalik hills. The major slope of the area is from north-east to south-west, and it is steeper in the north and gentler in the south. The average gradient of the area which is about 40-50 metre per kilometre is a bit misleading as it is broken into various terrace levels, separated by 5-13 metre high terrace scarps. The underlying alternating beds of loam and gravel are almost horizontal as the dip angle is less than 3°. The minor slope of the area, which is perpendicular to the major slope, divides the area into three different segments. The two segments east and west of *Koshallia nadi* which flows from north to south, dips inward towards the river. The third segment west of an imaginary line joining village Khera at the foot of the Shiwalik range with Tagra Kaliram in the north-east near Kalka railway station, dips outward towards north-west. The minor slope of the area is also responsible for dividing the Sirsa drainage system from Ghagghar-Jhajra drainage system.

The drainage density in the area is very high as a number of seasonal streams descend from the ridges and spurs, flanking to northern side of the valley. In addition to these, a number of streams originate in the Doon itself. The drainage lines form a very closely spaced sub-parallel drainage pattern. The streams flow from north-east to south-west direction across the entire width of the valley and then join the major streams like the Sirsa *nadi*, the Jhajra *nadi* or the river Ghagghar which flow at the foot of the Shiwalik range in a direction perpendicular to these streams. Jhajra *nadi* and Koshallia *nadi* join the Ghagghar river at the mouth of Ghagghar water-gap in the Shiwalik range, through which it escapes into the Punjab plains. The Sirsa *nadi* along with its tributaries drains into the river Satluj in the north-west. The streams are generally entrenched and have wall like vertical banks. At places these banks are as high as 25 metre. The average spacing between the streams is about 500 metre. Almost all the streams are seasonal and carry water only during the rains. Stream beds are strewn with gravel and boulders. Gravel beds are also exposed at some terrace levels.

The Foothill Rolling Plain.—This is a long belt of undulating, fairly sloping plain with elevation between 300-400 metre, adjoining the Shiwalik range stretching from the river Ghagghar in the north-west to the river Yamuna in the south-east. Its width varying from 10 to 25 kilometres, is maximum in Narayangarh tahsil. Collateral coalescence of alluvial fans at the foot of the Shiwalik range has created a continuous belt of steeply sloping undulating land all along the hills. These alluvial fans have been formed by the deposit of material brought down by the seasonal streams from the Shiwalik range near the hills, the deposited material is very coarse like sand and gravel but as one move away from the hills, the material gets finer and finer. Gully formation on the alluvial fans and its extension onto the adjoining clay uplands has extended and accentuated the undulations in the area. Gully formation on the two major clay uplands, one between Dangri *nadi* (Tangri stream) and Begna *nadi* and the other between the Markanda river and Somb *nadi* is most intense. Here, the flat land has been devoured extensively by the gullies. Generally these gullies are entrenched 2-5 metre deep but at places these are as deep as 10 metre, maximum erosion in this tract has been done by the gullies and streams which originate in the tract itself and not by those which come down from the Shiwalik range. It is only in small tracts like the one between the river Yamuna and Somb *nadi* that erosion is largely due to streams descending from the Shiwalik range. Drainage density in the tract is very high and the streams are fairly closely spaced.

The Flood Plains.—The flood plain along the western bank of the Yamuna river stretches along the district boundary from the foot of the Shiwalik hills in the north to the extreme south-eastern tip of the district.

Its width goes on increasing from a few hundred metres in the north to about 5 kilometres in the south. The flood plain is clearly separated from the upland plain by 3 to 4 metre high scarps. Near Buria town this scarp is 8 to 11 metre high. Within the flood plain, there are various terrace levels separated from each other by one to two metre high scarps. Near the river channel, the terrace level is low and it is annually flooded. Away from the river channel, the terrace level is high and generally free from annual flooding. This part of the flood plain is submerged under water only when there is unusually large amount of discharge in the river. Every year a thick layer of alluvium is deposited on the active flood plain. The common flood plain features such as meandering channels, back swamps, meander scars, etc. are also present in the Yamuna flood plain. In addition to the Yamuna river, Ghagghar, Markanda river and Boli *nadi* also have their own flood plains. The flood plain of the river Ghagghar, though quite extensive, lies largely outside the district limits. It is only at one or two places, that the district boundary encloses some part of the Ghagghar flood plain. The flood plain of the Markanda river is narrow and not so well defined. It is only after the river crosses the district boundary, that its flood plain becomes extensive. The flood plain of Somb *nadi* is also narrow but very well defined, especially along its western margin. A six to eight metre high river bluff badly dissected by the gullies, flanks 1 to 2 kilometres wide narrow strip of flood plain to its west. This stretch of the flood plain merges into the Yamuna flood plain near Buria town. The flood plain on the other side of Somb *nadi* is also narrow but not well defined. It also merges into the Yamuna flood plain.

The Ghagghar-Yamuna Upland Plain.—Immediately south of the undulating foothill rolling plain lies an extensive stretch of gently sloping flat land, extending between the Ghagghar and the Yamuna rivers. Within the district, the tract covers almost the entire Ambala tahsil and the southern half of the Jagadhri tahsil. With an elevation ranging from 250 to 300 metre, the tract slopes very gently from north to south. With the decrease in gradient, the number of streams also decreases and the spacing between the streams increases. In the stretch south-west of Ambala city, the gradient is extremely gentle and the drainage is very poor. During the rainy season, the streams are unable to hold the increased discharge, which is spilled out to the adjoining areas. That is why, the entire stretch of land here is covered by a continuous sheet of water during the rainy season. After the rains, the water recedes slowly leaving behind a thick layer of fine silt. Thus the soil in the area is renewed every year by the silt deposited by the flood water. In other parts of the tract, though the drainage is poor but the problem is not that acute. Spilling out is limited and the deposit of silt is also limited. The surface material in the tract goes on changing from loam in the north to silt in the south.

Thus, the physiographic setting of the Ambala district is characterised by diverse types of landform zones; hilly tracts with a structural valley sandwiched in between, along the northern margins; a dissected foothill plain adjoining the hills; flood plains along the Yamuna, Ghagghar, Markanda and the Somb and an upland plain lying immediately to the south of the foot hill plains.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The district is mainly drained by non-perennial streams. The Yamuna is the only perennial river which borders the district on its south-east. From east to west, the drainage system of the district comprises the following:—

1. The Yamuna and its tributaries
2. The Chautang, the Rakshi and the Saraswati
3. The Markanda and its tributaries
4. The Dangri (Tangri) and its tributaries
5. The Ghagghar and its tributaries

The Saraswati, Markanda and Dangri (Tangri) streams ultimately drain into the Ghagghar river beyond the territory of the district. The Ghagghar along with its tributaries, however, constitutes an inland drainage system.

The Yamuna.—Rising from the snow-clad peaks of the middle Himalayas at Yamntri, the Yamuna enters the district from its north-eastern corner through a narrow corridor in the Shiwalik hill range. After flowing due south for about 7 kilometres, the river takes a little turn towards south-east near village Faizabad (Saharanpur district-UP) and thenceforth it maintains a south-westerly direction. From this point onward the river channel becomes braided and starts widening. The main stream of the river then runs along the border of the Ambala and Saharanpur districts as far as village Nawazpur below which there are a few villages of the Saharanpur district on the Western side of the river. The combined Somb and Pathrala streams join the Yamuna at Mehar Majra. From the eastern side, the river is joined by the Budhi Yamuna near village Daryapur and a few kilometres lower down, it leaves the district near village Naharpur.

The Yamuna has a great history, mostly shrouded in mystery. It is mentioned in connection with Dasarjana, the battle of the ten kings mentioned in the *Rigveda*. There are both physical and historical grounds for the belief that the Yamuna during early times discharged into the Indus system through the now neglected bed of the Saraswati.¹ For reason yet to be fully investigated, the Yamuna-Satluj plain is said to have experienced an uplift which

1. R. C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, *The Vedic Age*, 1965, p. 87.

dismembered the then river system, the Satluj shifting to the west and the Yamuna to the east, leaving the Ghagghar a truncated independent stream with utterly inadequate water supply for maintaining its flow up to the Rann of Kutch. The presence of the vast flood plains and abandoned river channels on either side of the river suggests that the river has been changing its course in the past.

The Pathrala *nadi* and Somb *nadi* are tributaries of the Yamuna. The Pathrala also known as Palasi *khad* or Boli *nadi* rises on the border of the Sirmaur district (Himachal Pradesh) and after about a course of 32 kilometres due south discharges its water into the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal near Dadupur. The Somb *nadi* rises in the Sirmaur district and takes a southerly course. After about 40 kilometres, it discharges its water into the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal at Dadupur. At Dadupur there is a level crossing over the combined Pathrala and Somb torrents. During rains, the surplus water of these streams is diverted from the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal through a regulator at Dadupur and the combined streams joins the Yamuna at a village Mehar Majra.

The Chautang, Rakshi and Saraswati.—The Rakshi takes its birth in the plains while the Chautang and the Saraswati originate in the lower hills. The Chautang and the Saraswati run parallel to each other until the point of their secret junction. From this point, the bed of Chautang strikes more to the south and runs parallel for some distance with the Saraswati and then turns westward. In ancient times, it used to feed the Ghagghar but now it disappears before joining it. The old bed is quite apparent as far as the Ghagghar.

The Rakshi is a small stream rising in the plains at Shahpur near Bilaspur. It flows south-west and joins the Chautang near Ladwa (Kurukshetra district). Its course is through a well defined bed with steep banks.

The Saraswati¹ is considered to be very sacred throughout the country, next only to the Ganga. It rises in the lower hills just beyond the border of the district in Sirmaur district and emerges in the plains at Ad Badri. A short distance below the hills, a branch stream connects it with the Somb. The peculiar characteristics of this stream is that it disappears at some places and then re-emerges. At a place it apparently loses itself in the Chautang and then reappears and flows onwards in south-westerly direction.

The Saraswati has been referred to as the river par excellence and occurs most frequently in the *Rigveda*. It seems to have been a holy stream of the Vedic age. It is possible that it was as large as the Satluj in the Vedic age, and actually reached the sea, as the *Rigveda* describes it as going down to the ocean. It

1. It is a Sanskrit word, meaning river of lakes or pools, the character it still maintains. During dry season it dries and becomes a succession of pools.

was the first of the Vedic rivers and its banks witnessed the development of the Vedic sacrifices. The Ghagghar was said to be a tributary of the Saraswati rather than the Saraswati being a tributary of the Ghagghar.¹

The Markanda.—The Markanda which drains the southern slopes of Dharti Dhar range (Himachal Pradesh), cuts through the Shiwalik range and enters the plains and the district near Kala Amb. The stream is joined by the Run *nadi*, the Begna *nadi* and the Nakti *nadi*. It flows towards the south and forming a southerly curve turns towards the south-west and enters the Kurukshetra district. The river channel which is broad between Kala Amb and Mullana becomes narrow south of Mullana. During the rainy season the river carries enormous water which causes flooding in its lower course.

The Run *nadi*, a tributary of the Markanda, rises in the Sirmaur district (Himachal Pradesh), and flows southward carrying a large body of water into the Markanda, which it joins near village Bari Rasaur. The Nakti *nadi* also known as Sadhaurawali or Sadadani is formed slightly above the Sadhaura town by the confluence of Sukar *rao*, Fandi *rao* and Khundra *rao*. It joins the Markanda just north of village Jafarpur. The Begna, a wide torrent, having two sources in Morni and Sirmaur (H.P.) hills, emerging in the plains near the village Fatehpur and flowing almost due south, falls in the Markanda west of Mullana. Like the Markanda, it is also subject to sudden and violent floods.

The Dangri (Tangri).—The Dangri (Tangri) stream rises in the Morni hills and flows in a southerly direction up to village Chhajju Majra where it is joined by the Balioli *nadi*. It further follows a southerly course running on the eastern side of the Ambala Cantonment. After crossing the Ambala cantonment and Ambala-Jagadhri railway line, it takes south-westerly direction. Near the villages of Segta and Segti, the torrent of Omla and Amri (also locally known as Shahazadpurwali or Gadri) join the Dangri (Tangri). It is here that the Narwana branch of Bhakra Main Canal crosses the Dangri (Tangri) stream. Thereafter, the Dangri (Tangri) takes a westerly course up to village Niharsi where it turns due south and leaves the district to enter the Patiala district of Punjab.

The Dangri (Tangri) rising from Morni hills, used to flow on a southerly direction up to Panjokhra, a village in the north-east of Ambala from where it is separated into two main channels. These two channels still kept a southerly course running on either side of the Ambala Cantonment.² The Dangri

1. "Whatever the case may be regarding the Saraswati it is certain that the Ghagghar was main stream in this area. The Satluj and the Yamuna were tributaries to this river. Shifting of the courses of the rivers Satluj and Yamuna and some other indirect causes as deforestation of the Shiwalik hills, action of winds, erosion in the plains due to cultivation and over-grazing, etc., led to the desiccation of the Yamuna-Satluj divide."

(Gurdev Singh Gosal, Geography Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh.)

2. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 7.

(Tangri) seems to have changed its course towards the close of the 19th century when the drainage was confined to the eastern channel.

The Baliali *nadi* rises in the southern slopes of Morni hills and joins the Dangri (Tangri) stream near village Chhajju Majra.

The Amri (also known as Shahazadpurwali or Gadri) is formed of water collected in plains during the rainy season. It starts near Rataur and flows south-west and takes the torrents of the Omia and joins the Dangri (Tangri) between the villages of Segta and Segti.

The Ghagghar.—The Ghagghar, another important river also traverses the district for some distance in the north-west. The river originates in Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh and enters the district near village Barner where it takes a sudden rise towards the south and cuts across the northern ridge of the Morni hills. After flowing for about 4 kilometers, it again takes a sharp turn towards the north-west near village Pritnagar. From this village to village Thapli Sikh, a straight distance of about 10 kilometres, the river follows a tortuous course through a deep gorge. Near village Thapli Sikh, the river is joined by another tributary of the same name from the north. From this point up to the north of Ghagghar water gap, the river flows in an east-west direction along the Shiwalik range. The river is joined by the Jhajra and Koshallia *nadis* at this point and then it debouches on to the Punjab area (Patiala district, Punjab) through the Ghagghar water gap in the Shiwalik range. It traverses the district once again near Ambala City for a very short distance and then flows parallel to the district boundary outside the district. While in its upper course, the river contains some water throughout the year, in its lower course it is generally dry in summer and carries water only during the rainy season.

Apart from the streams which have been mentioned above, there are many other seasonal streams descending from the Shiwalik range. The streams are locally known as *nadis*, *nalas*, or *choes*. Water swells in these streams during the rains but they become dry afterwards. There are two major areas of concentration of these streams: the Pinjore Doon and the foot-hill zone. In the Pinjore Doon, these streams form a closely spaced sub-parallel drainage pattern. Streams are deeply entrenched with wall like vertical banks. Their beds are strewn with boulders and pebbles. Apart from the Jhajra and the Koshallia *nadis*, which join the Ghagghar, the Sirsa is another important stream in the area which flows towards the Satluj river. The Sirsa and the Jhajra flow closely parallel to each other in their upper course, but after reaching the foot of the Shiwalik hills, they adopt opposite directions. In addition to the *nadis* mentioned earlier, the area is infested with numerous minor *choes*. The physiography of the area, its land-use and alignment of transport lines are affected by gullies and *choes* which originate within the tract. Unlike the Hoshiarpur district of Punjab, the *choes* in this district do not disappear suddenly; rather they join

some higher order stream and ultimately the Ghagghar, the Markanda or the Yamuna, forming a dendritic drainage pattern.

The two tiny lakes at an elevation of 620 metre above mean sea level near village Masiyun in the Morni hill tract are of little importance as these lakes neither feed any major stream nor are these being fed by any major river. Only a small stream from one of these lakes joins the Dangri (Tangri) *nadi*.

Despite the large number of drainage lines passing through the district, the area suffers from inadequate water resources. Canal irrigation, which is limited to a few small pockets in the south-western tip of Ambala tahsil, does not have much scope for extension because of undulating topography in a large part of the district. The Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, which is taken out from the Yamuna at Tajewala, follows the old course of the river for a large part of its length in the district. It is also of little help to the district as it irrigates only a few villages in Jagadhri tahsil. Thus, wells and tubewells remain the major source of irrigation in the district.

GEOLOGY

The northern part of the district constitutes tertiary rocks including limestone, sandstone, shale and boulder conglomerate and these form low lying hill ranges known as the Shiwalik foothills. The southern part of the district is occupied by the Indo-Ganga alluvium comprising clay, silt and sand.

The following geological succession is met within the district :—

Recent and Sub-recent	—	Alluvium, <i>Doon</i> gravel and terrace formations
	(Boulder— (Conglomerate (Stage	Gravel bed, boulder conglomerate in the sandy matrix
Shiwalik Formations	(Pinjore Stage—	Soft sandstone with light orange to purple clay
	(Nahan Stage—	Grey, micaceous sandstone with pink clays
	(Kasauli Stage—	Hard, massive sandstone with grey or violet shales
Sirmaur Formations	(Dagshai Stage—	Sandstone, occasionally varved with purple shale
	(Sabathu Stage—	Splintery, grey shales, sandstone, impure shelly limestone
Unconformity		
Tundapathar Formations (Pre-Tertiary)		Basic dykes and sills, unfossiliferous, calcareous and carbonaceous slate, quartzite dolomite beds and limestone

The pre-tertiary Tundapathar series of rocks crop out in the Morni hills extending from Malla to Sherla and form an important limestone bearing horizon with cement grade limestone occurring as lentoid bodies, having thickness between 6 and 30 metre.

The Sabathu Series comprise olive-green and purple, oily looking gypseous shales, with some lenticular band of impure limestone and sandstone, the latter occurring principally near the top of the formation. The shales are characterised by minute, irregular, ramifying joints and by planes of movement often filled by calcite. The limestone may be shelly, being made up mostly of broken oyster shells with rare nummulites, or they may be unfossiliferous.

The variegated shales and sandstones of the Dagshai and Kasauli Stages rise to picturesque hill slopes, particularly along sections both natural and artificial.

The Dagshai and Kasauli beds are followed by the rocks of the Shiwalik formations, the lower part of which is represented in this area, by a thick sequence of grey, micaceous sandstone with purple shale bands. The upper Shiwaliks are represented by the soft, greyish white sand rock with subordinate orange or pinkish clay of the Pinjore Stage and the huge boulder conglomerate horizon composed of rounded boulders of the rocks of the Himalayan chain.

It is important to note that these two horizons of the upper Shiwaliks have yielded many vertebrate fossils of Proboscidea, Equidae, Suidae, Bovidae, Carvidae, Rhinocerotidae, Carnivora and Primate families.

Mineral Occurances

Building material.—Massive sandstone in Kasauli, Dagshai and Nahan Stages occurring near Kalka is a good source for building material and also for manufacture of stone bowls (*kundis*).

The recent gravel beds and terraces along most of the hill streams emerging within this district, especially of the river Ghagghar near Panchkula, yield almost inexhaustible supply of building material, potters clay and stone.

Clay.—Some good quality potters clay has been reported from Pinjore. Red clay bands measuring in thickness from one to five metre are exposed in the lower horizon of Pinjore Stage in the Kalka tahsil. These are plastic clays and are hard when dry. These clays show shrinkage of 8 per cent at 1150° C and bear the physical properties which render them suitable for the manufacture of roofing and decorative tiles and rough and rustic wares.

Limestone.—Two bands of limestone, one about 13 metre thick and the other about 25 metre thick, both extending over 500 metre have been located at Tundapathar. It is very high grade limestone with an average of 93 per cent calcium carbonate and low in magnesium oxide. The estimated reserve is about 6 lakh tonnes.

A band of thinly bedded Sabathu limestone, about 5 metre thick, occurs at Barun in Narayangarh tahsil. A band of limestone, about 20 metre thick and about 1.2 kilometres long occurs at Kharag. The total reserve in the area is estimated at 50 lakh tonnes of good quality limestone.

The largest deposit of this area occurs at Ramsar and Sherla (Narayangarh tahsil). The limestone is well bedded, about 30 metre thick and extends for about 2.4 kilometres. The reserve is estimated at about 120 lakh tonnes. The limestone belt extends to Malla (Kalka tahsil), Jonpur, Dabsu, Ambri and Jabial in Narayangarh tahsil.

Saltpetre.—A small quantity of saltpetre is extracted from the soils around Ambala and Barara.

Mineral water (springs).—At Pinjore, two springs with chalybeate and sulphurous water have been reported.

GROUND-WATER

The ground-water in the district occurs under confined and semi-confined conditions. The depth of water level varies greatly in the area immediately to the south of the Shiwalik hills. It ranges between 2 and 47 metre, maximum being towards the hills. The water level in the area further south ranges between 1.5 and 12 metre, but generally it varies between 4 and 8 metre.

The shallow tubewells are usually constructed down to a depth of 10 to 45 metre. However, at some places, as in Nagla-Mullana belt, tubewells have been drilled to a depth of 90 metre. Shallow tubewells usually tap ground-water from single aquifer. The deep tubewells generally range in depth between 91 and 185 metre but at few places tubewells down to 445 metre have also been constructed.

Ground-water is generally fresh and suitable for domestic and irrigation purposes.

SEISMICITY

Seismically Ambala district lies in a region where earthquakes of moderate to great intensity have been experienced in the past. Being situated very close to the Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone, it is prone to earthquake shocks originating there. History of the past two hundred years for which records are available shows that during the Kangra earthquake of 1905, Ambala district experienced an intensity of VII—VIII M.M. (Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1951).¹

1. (i) Scale of VII M.M. corresponds to—Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons driving motor-cars.

(ii) Scale of VIII M.M. corresponds to—Damage slight in specifically designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments and walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud ejected in small amounts. Changes in well water. Disturbs persons driving motorcars.

A committee of experts under the auspices of Indian Standard Institution prepared seismic zoning map of India, where Ambala district has been placed in zone IV where a maximum seismic intensity VIII M.M. is likely to reach in future earthquakes.

Taking into consideration the above factors and also the fact that the extreme cases of high intensity occur only at long intervals, it is felt that a provision of seismic ground acceleration of 10 per cent gravity (.10 g) may be made for engineering structures founded on well consolidated soil. For weaker foundations and important structures, the seismic factor may be suitably increased.

FLORA

The district provides a favourable habitat for the growth of rich and abundant vegetation due to the availability of rainfall and elevations extending up to 1,500 metre above mean sea level. The plains and foothills contain mainly tropical type of vegetation. Above 650 metre elevation, sub-tropical vegetation is met with.

Alluvial Plains

Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Kikar* (*Acacia nilotica*) and mango (*Mangifera Indica*) are important tree species grown in the alluvial plains. *Safeda* (*Eucalyptus* hybrid) has been introduced on a big scale since 1963 in forest areas as well as on private lands. The wood of this tree is used for the manufacture of paper pulp and for fuel. It has been extensively planted on forest strips and also in the cultivated lands near Jagadhri, Sirsagarh, Shergpur, Lehroundi, etc.

Besides, the following species are also occasionally met with in the plains : *Jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *Semal* (*Bombax ceiba*, Syn. *Salmaalina malabarica*) *Pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Barh* (*Ficus bengalensis*) *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *mulberry* (*Morus alba*), *Siris* (*Albizia procera*), etc.

Most common among the shrubs are *Adhatoda vasica*, *Vitex negundo*, *Carissa opaca*, *Ipomees carnea*, *Capparis*, *Zizyphus*, *Lantana*, *Ricinus communis*, *Calotrop Solanum indicum*, etc. Herbs like *Camabis sativa*, *Cassia tora*, *Xanthium strumarium* make their appearance during hot and rainy season and then die back.

Foothills and Hills

The natural vegetation is mainly of forest growth and its degradation stages. The forest types occurring in these areas are 'Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests' and 'Sub-Tropical Forests'. The latter type occurs only in higher elevations (above 650 metre) and the main sub-tropical species is

Chil (*Pinus roxburghii*). The former occurs in the Shiwalik hills and sub-Himalayan tract. These forests contain a number of miscellaneous hard wood species like *Chhall*, *Khair*, and *Jhingan*, etc. Growth is more dense on northern and north-eastern slopes. In more moist areas where soil is deep, this dry deciduous type forms into pure bamboo forest. On outer hills where the incidence of grazing and biotic interference is considerable, this dry deciduous type degenerates into scrub forest. The main tree species found are *Chall* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Jhingan* (*Lannea coromandelica*), *Amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *Sain* (*Terminalia alata* Syn. *terminalia tomentosa*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia bellirica*), and *Dhak* (*Butea monosperma*). *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) occurs on the northern slopes of Shiwalik hills in Kalesar tract. The Kalesar reserve forest is the only *Sal* forest in the whole of the Haryana State. Other tree species of occasional occurrence are *Sandhan* (*Ougeinia ougeinensis*), *Pholdu* (*Mitrageya parvifolia*), *Semul*, *Amla*, *Kachnar* (*Bauhinia purpurea*, *Bauhinia racemosa*), *Papri* (*Holoptelea integrifolia*), *Toon* (*Toona ciliata* Syn. *Cedrela toona*), *Rohini* (*Mallotus Philippensis*) etc. Among small trees and shrubs *Nyctanthes tarbortristis*, *Limonia acidissima*, *Randia*, *Rhus parviflora*, *Murraya paniculata* (Syn. *Murraya exotica*), *Murraya koenigii*, *Holarrhena anti lysenterica*, *Carissa Opaca*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Lantana camara*, etc. are met with.

The main climbers in these areas are *Bauhinia vahlii*, *Mimosa rubicaulis*, *Zizyphus oenoplia*, *Clematis roylei* (Syn. *Clematis nutans*), *Vitis semicordata* and *Cuscuta reflexa*, etc.

A large number of grasses are also met with. *Babbar* (*Eulaliopsis binata*) is an important grass growing naturally in many areas. This is used for manufacture of paper. *Sarala* (*Chrysopogon fulvus*, Syn. *Chrysopogon montanus*) is an important fodder grass growing in the Shiwalik hills. *Heteropogon contortus*, *Dub* (*Cynodon dactylon*), *Palwan* (*Dichanthium annulatum*), *Aristida depressa* and *Sporobolus* species, etc. are other important grasses.

Chil (pine) (*pinus roxburghii*) grows in patches in the Morni hill area. This is the lower limit of the natural habitat of *Chil* (pine) and hence the growth is not comparable to that of the higher hills. Some poorly-grown trees of *Chil* are found in Darpur forest also. *Ban* (oak) (*Quercus indica*) occurs in the Morni hills on the right side of the Ghagghar in moist pockets along northern slopes. The extent of the area is very small near Tipra. Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) forms extensive patches in the dry deciduous forests.

A number of medicinal plants are also found in Ambala district, some of which are *Bahera* (*Terminalia bellirica*), *Harar* (*Terminalia chebula*), *Amla* (*Emblica officinalis*), *Kamela* (*Mallotus philippensis*), *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Cordia*

dichotoma (Syn. *Corda myxa*), *Amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Calotropis procera*, etc. Fodder grasses like *Chrysopogon*, *Heteropogon*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, etc. occur in forest area.

A number of ornamental plants like *Hibiscus*, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, *Delonix regia* (Syn. *Poinciana regia*), *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Lawsonia inermis* (syn. *Lawsonia alba*), *Bougainvillea*, *Bambusa vulagris* and *Jacaranda* can be seen in gardens, rest houses and along the roads.

FAUNA

Mammals

The primates, the highest group of mammals are represented by *Macaca mulata* (Zimmermann), the rhesus macaque or bandar and *Presbytis entellus* (Dufresne), the common langur.

Panthera tigris (Linnaeus), the tiger and *Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus), leopard are no more seen in the district.

Some other carnivorous animals which may be seen in the district are *Felis chaus* (Guldenstaedt), the jungle cat, *Viverricula indica* (Desmarest), the small Indian civet; *Herpestes edwardsi* (Geoffroy), the common mongoose, *Canis auratus* (Linnaeus), giddar; and *Vulpes benghalensis* (Shaw), the Indian fox.

Only one species of shrew viz. *Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus) and two species of bats, *Scotophilus heathi* (Horsfield), the common yellow bat and *Hesperopterus tickelli* (Blyth), the tickells bat, are found in the district.

The five striped palm squirrel or *gilberti*, *Fummbulus pennati* (Wroughton), the Indian porcupine or *sahi*, *Hystrix indica kerr*, the Indian gerbille, *Tatera indica* (Hardwicke); the common house rat, *Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus); the house mouse, *Mus musculus* (Linnaeus) and the Indian hare *Lepus nigricollis* (Cuvier) comprise the rodent fauna though not very commonly seen.

Birds

Game Birds.—A large number of game birds are found in the district. Some of these birds are residential while others visit the district in winter. These birds are combduck, *Sarkidornis melanotos melanotos* (Pannant); cotton teal, *Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus* (Gmelin); spotbill duck, *Anas poecilorhyncha* (Forester), large whistling teal, *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Viellot); tree duck, *Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsfield); dabchick, *podiceps ruficollis capensis* (Salvadori); eastern greylag goose, *Anseranser rubristrois* (Swinhoe); Brahminy duck, *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas); common shelduck, *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus); pintail, *Anas acuta* (Linnaeus); common teal, *Anas crecca crecca* (Linnaeus); mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* (Linnaeus); gadwall,

Anas strepera strepera (Linnaeus); wigeon, *Anas penelope* (Linnaeus); blue-winged teal, *Anas querquedula* (Linnaeus); shoveller, *Anas clypeata* (Linnaeus); common pochard, *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus); ferruginous duck, *Aythya nyroca* (Guldenstadt); and tufted duck, *Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus).

Wherever there are sizeable tanks and other stretches of water, lakes and rivers, these birds can be seen along with kingfishers and waders like sandpipers and stints.

In addition to water birds, other game birds like pigeons and doves are common in the district. Bengal green pigeon, *Treron phoenicoptera* (Latham) is found in the vicinity of villages chiefly on *fig* trees and blue rock pigeon, *Columba livia* (Gmelin) occurs in almost all the villages. Western turtle dove, *Streptopelia orientalis meena* (Sykes); Indian ring dove, *Sterptopelia decaocto decaocto* (Frisvaldsky); Indian spotted dove, *streptopelia chinensis suratensis* (Gmelin); Senegal dove, *streptopelia senegalensis cambayensis* (Gmelin); and Indian emerald dove, *Chalcophaps indica indica* (Linnaeus) are generally found in cultivated areas.

Sandgrouses namely, Indian sandgrouse, *Pterocles exustus orlangeri* (Neumann) and black-bellied sandgrouse, *Pterocles orientalis orientalis* (Linnaeus) are resident birds while large pintail sandgrouse *Pterocles alchata* (Gmelin) and spotted sandgrouse, *Pterocles senegallus* (Linnaeus) visit the district only in winter. Their flocks, large and small, regularly visit some favourable waterholes.

Partridges and quails are also common in the district. Indian black partridge, *Francolinus francolinus asiae* (Bonaparte) and grey partridge, *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* (Hartert) are common. Grey quail, *Coturnix Coturnix* (Linnaeus) is a seasonal winter visitor, while black-breasted or rain quail, *Coturnix coromandelica* (Gmelin); jungle bush quail, *Perdica asiatica* (Punjabi); whistler and rock bush quail, *Pericula argoondah* (Sykes) are resident species.

Besides birds like eastern larg egret, *Egretta alba modesta* (J.E. Grey); median egret, *Egretta intermedia intermedia* (Wagler); little egret, *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus) affects inland water marshes, *heels*, etc. Cattle egret, *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert) can be seen moving along with grazing cattle.

The other common birds which can be seen in the ditrict are large Indian parakeet, *Psittacula eupatria* (Linnaeus), rose ringed parakeet, *Psittacula Krameri boorealis* (Neumann); Indian house sparrow, *Passer domesticus indicus* (Jardine and Selby); blue-checked bee-eater, *Merops superciliosus* (Linnaeus); coppersmith, *Megalaima haemacephala*

indica (Latham); Indian golden oriole, *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* (Sykes); pied crested cuckoo, *Clamator jacobinus serratus* (Sparman); koel, *Eudynamys scolopacea scolopacea* (Linnaeus); crow-pheasant, *Centropus sinensis* (Stephens); red-vented bulbul, *Pyconotus cafer* (Linnaeus); white eared bulbul, *Pyconotus leucogenys* (Gray); verditer flycatchers, *Muscicapa thalassina thalassina* (Swainson); Indian magpie robin, *Copsychus svecious svecious* (Linnaeus); Indian purple sunbird, *Nectarinia asiatica asiatica* (Latham); red-munia, *Estrilda amendava* (Linnaeus); Indian spotted munia, *Lonchura punctulata punctulata* (Linnaeus), crested bunting, *Melophus lathamii*, (Grey), etc.

Besides such attractive birds as hoopoe, *Upupaepos* (Linnaeus), Indian white eye or baboona, *Zosterops palpebroza palpebroza* (Temminck) are also seen in and around villages.

Birds of Economic Importance.—Scavengers like pariah kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert), Brahminy kite, *Haliastur indus indus* (Boddaert); white-backed vulture, *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin); tawny eagle, *Aquila rapax vindhiana* (Franklin); Indian jungle crow, *Corvus macrorhynchos culminature* (Sykes) Indian house crow, *Corvus splendens splendens* (Viellot), etc. keep the district cleared of dead animals by feeding on them. The Indian scavenger vulture, *Neophron percnopterus ginginianus* (Latham), besides feeding on dead animals, consumes a large quantity of human excreta. Predators like black winged kite, *Elanus caeruleus vociferus* (Latham), Indian shikra, *Accipiter badius dussumieri* (Temminck); laggar falcon, *Falco biarmicus* (Temminck), kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* (Linnaeus) are resident birds of the district. Others like pale harrier, *Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus), eastern steppe eagle, *Aquila nipalensis nipalensis* (Hodgson) etc. visit the district in winter. These along with spotted owl *Athene brama* (Temminck), eagle owl, *Bubo bubo* (Linn.) keep a check on the population of not only rodent pests but also various insect pests by consuming them.

The majority of birds found in the district feed on insects and caterpillars injurious to agriculture. Swifts such as Indian house swift, *Apus affinis affinis* (J.E. Gray); Indian palm swift, *Copsiurus parvus batasiensis* (J.E. Gray) and swallows like western swallow, *Hirundo rustica rustica* (Linnaeus); Indian wiretailed swallow, *Hirundo smithi filifera* (Stephens) consume insects as their staple diet. Shrikes or "butcher-birds" as they are popularly called feed upon a considerable quantity of insects. Some other insects eating birds are king crow, *Dicrurus adsimilis albirectus* (Hodgson); Brahminy myna, *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin), Indian pied myna, *Sturnus contra contra* (Linnaeus); bank myna, *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham), babblers, warblers and fly-catchers of various species. Larks and wagtails feed

upon a considerable amount of worms in addition to insects. Rosy parrot and common Indian starling which are winter visitors may specially be mentioned for their role in destroying numerous insects including grasshoppers on a large scale and thus helping in saving crops to some extent.

Reptiles

Snakes.—Both the poisonous and non-poisonous varieties of snakes are found in the district. The poisonous snakes are *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider) the common Indian krait; *Vipera russelli* (Shaw), the Russell's viper; *Echis Carinata* (Schneider), the saw-scaled viper, and *Naja naja* (Linnaeus), the cobra. The non-poisonous snakes are *Typhlops noronhai* (Stoliczka), the blind snake; and *Erux johni johni* (Russell) the John's sand boa.

Lizards.—The common lizards of the district are *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* (Ruppell), the house lizard found in the buildings, and *Calotes versicolor* (Daudin), the blood sucker or garden lizard found in the hedges and bushes.

Tortoise.—The commonly found tortoise is *Geoclemys hamiltoni* (Gray), the kachhua.

Amphibians

Frogs.—The common frogs of the district are *Rana tigrina* (Daudin), the bull frog; *Rana limncharis* (Weigmann), the paddy-field frog, and *Rana cyanophlyctis* (Schneider), the skipping frog.

Toads.—The toads are *Bufo andersoni* (Boulenger), the Anderson's toad, and *Bufo melanostictus* (Schneider), the common Indian toad.

Fishes.—The fishes of commercial importance are the carps, the catfishes and murels. The carps are *Labeo rohita* (Hamilton), the rohu; *Labeo bata* (Hamilton), the bata or bhangar; *Cirrhinus mrigala* (Hamilton), the mrigal, and *Cirrhinus reba* (Hamilton), the mori or safed mrigal. The catfishes are *Aorichthys Seenghala*, singhara and *Wallago attu* (Bloch and Schneider), the mullee. The murels are *Channa marulius* (Hamilton), the sol; *Channa punctatus* (Bloch), the douli or karrar and *Channa striatus* (Bloch), the soul.

The hill stream fishes are *Labeo dyocheilus* (McClelland), the butal or Kalimachhi; *Labeo dero* (Hamilton), the gidd and *Tor putitora* (Hamilton), the mahseer.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a very hot and dry summer, south-west monsoon season and a bracing cold season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from about the middle of November to February is the cold season. This is followed by the summer season from March to about the end of June. The south-west monsoon season commences

late in June and continues up to about the middle of September. The period from mid-September to the middle of November is the post-monsoon or transition season.

Rainfall.—Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations for period exceeding 100 years. The details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table I and II of Appendix. The average annual rainfall in the district is 985.1 mm. About 81 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during June to September; about 11 per cent is received in the winter month of December to February. The rainfall in the district generally increases from the south-west to the north-east and varies from 905.7 mm at Ambala to 1,063.2 mm at Dadupur. The variation in the annual rainfall in the district from year to year is appreciable. During a period of 50¹ years from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 167 per cent of the normal occurred in 1942. The lowest rainfall which was 48 per cent of the normal was received in 1918. In the same period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 10 years, two of them being consecutive. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations, instances of two consecutive years of such low rainfall are quite common and occurred thrice at Ambala, twice each at Jagadhri and Dadupur and once at Narayangarh. Three consecutive years of low rainfall occurred once at Dadupur and 4 consecutive years occurred twice at Ambala. It will be seen from Table II of Appendix that the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1,400 mm in 47 years out of 50 years.

On an average there are 46 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm) in a year in the district. This number varies from 43 at Jagadhri and Ambala to 49 at Narayangarh. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 444.5 mm at Dadupur on July 2, 1956.

Temperature.—There is a meteorological observatory at Ambala. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions in the district in general. From March, temperatures increase rapidly. May and June are generally the hottest months in the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41° C and the mean daily minimum at about 25° to 27° C. The heat in the summer season is intense. Scorching dust-laden winds which are a fairly common feature in the latter part of the summer season contribute much to discomfort. An occasional dust or thunder storm brings some temporary relief. With the advance of the monsoon by about the end of June, there is a slight drop in the day temperature but the nights still continue to be quite warm. The weather during the monsoon season

1. The estimates based on a sufficiently large number of years can be considered as stable for a fairly long time to come.

remains oppressive in between the rains due to moisture in the air. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about mid-September, there is a slight increase in the day temperature. However, the nights become progressively cooler. The decrease in temperature is rapid from November. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 21°C and the mean daily minimum at 7°C. During the winter season, cold waves sweep the district in the wake of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature drops down occasionally to about a degree below the freezing point of water. On such occasions, frosts are a likely phenomenon in the district.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Ambala was 47.8 C on June 17, 1923 and May 29, 1944. The lowest minimum temperature at Ambala was -1.1° C on January 19, 1947.

Humidity.—Relative humidity is high, about 70 per cent during the monsoon. During the rest of the year the atmosphere is generally dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season when during afternoons the relative humidity is lowest, about 25 per cent.

Cloudiness.—The skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded and occasionally overcast during the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two in association with the passing western disturbances during the cold season. The skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded during the rest of the year.

Winds.—Winds are generally light in the district. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons, winds are predominantly from the north-west. In March and April easterly to south-easterly winds also blow on some days. In the period May to September, easterlies and south-easterlies predominate but on many days, north-westerly winds blow in the afternoons.

Special Weather Phenomena.—The district is scarcely affected by monsoon depressions. During the period of January to March, western disturbances affect the district causing rain, often associated with thunder and gusty winds. Rain during the monsoon season is more often associated with thunder. Dust-storms occur occasionally in the hot season. Fogs occur occasionally in winter.

The normal of temperature and relative humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena respectively for Ambala district are given in Tables III, IV and V of Appendix.

CHAPTER-II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The name of the district is derived after its headquarters Ambala. It is surmised to have been founded by one Amba Rajput during the 14th century.¹ In any case there is no reason to doubt the antiquity of the region which is well established on the basis of the discovery of numerous pre-historic, proto-historic and historical sites. Several of its towns and villages such as Sugh, Jagadhri, Kapal Mochan, Sadhaura and Pinjore are mentioned in ancient Indian literature.²

The district was explored earlier by A. Cunningham and C. Rodgers and later by B.B. Lal and many others.³ On the basis of these explorations and excavations it is possible to give an outline of the chronological sequence of the earliest cultures of the district.

The earliest inhabitants of the district were a primitive people using stone tools of the lower palaeolithic age such as choppers, cores, unworked flakes, scrapers, cleavers and hand-axes. These have been discovered from Dera Kharoni, Mansa Devi (Balaspur), Pinjore, Suketri and from the region extending from Pinjore to Nalagarh.⁴ Unfortunately, this district has not so far yielded any

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 130.

2. *Taittiriya Aranyaka*, 5.1.1; *Mahabharata*, *Vanaparva*, 81; *Yama Purana*, *Saromahatmya*; *Padma Purana*, 1.27; *Panini's Ashtadhyayi*, etc.

3. For detailed account of these explorations and excavations, reference may be made to the following:

(i) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports*, 1862-65, 1878-79.

(ii) C. Rodgers, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of the Punjab Circle*, 1888-8

(iii) Suraj Bhan, (a) *Excavations at Mithathal (1968) and other Explorations in the Sutlej Yamuna Divide*, Kurukshetra, 1975.

(b) Sughna or Sugh, An Old Capital of Ancient Punjab; *Vishveshvarananda Indological Journal*, Hoshiarpur, Vol. I, No. 1, 1969

(iv) Suraj Bhan (a) *New Discoveries in Northern Haryana, Man and Environment*, Vol. II, 1978.

Shaffer,

(v) R.C. Agrawala, *Early History and Archaeology of Kurukshetra and Ambala Divisions*, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXXI, 1955, pp. 293-322 and Vol. XXXII, 1956, pp. 15-35.

(vi) G.C. Mohapatra, *Preliminary Reports of the Explorations and Excavations of Stone Age Sites in Eastern Punjab*, *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute*, 1966, pp. 221-37.

(vii) Manmohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts, Haryana*, 1978, MSS, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

4. G.C. Mohapatra, *op. cit.*, pp. 221-37; Manmohan Kumar, *op. cit.*, pp. 240-243.

pre-Harappan or mature Harappan site. Though Harappan pottery along with other pottery has been recovered from four places in the district, it is not possible to draw any inference on this slender evidence. The position in respect of late-Harappans (c. 1700 B.C.-1300 B.C.) has been satisfactory whose pottery has been recovered from as many as twenty-three places in the district. Actually no excavation of any late-Harappan site has so far been undertaken but on the basis of evidence found from the excavation in the neighbouring sites of Daulatpur, Raja Karna Ka Quila and Bhagwanpura in the Kurukshetra district, it may be surmised that the authors of this culture built mud and mud-brick houses and used thick sturdy well burnt red ware.

With the advent of the Aryans sometime in the later half of the second millennium B.C. (generally associated with the people using Painted Grey Ware pottery) began a new era in the history of the district which is supported by literary evidences at successive stages. The Aryans settled in the land of their sacred rivers, the Saraswati, the Drishadvati and the Yamuna. Their prominent tribes, the Bharatas, Purus and Kurus fought battles here, performed *yajnas* (sacrifices) and recited and composed Vedic hymns.¹ The Ambala area was included in the kingdom of the Pandavas and their successors, the Parikshitas.²

The earliest literary reference to the region comprising the Ambala district is perhaps in the *Taittiriya Aranyaka* which mentions Turghna as the bordering region towards the north of Kurukshetra.³ This locality identified with (Shrughna or Sugh) also finds mention in Panini.⁴ During the sixth century B.C. it came under the influence of Buddhism. According to the testimony of Hiuen Tsang,⁵ Tathagata (Buddha) in former days preached here the law to convert men.

Judging from the discovery of Mauryan terracottas and Northern Black Polished Ware at several places we conclude that it formed a part of the Mauryan empire.⁶ The people of the district may possibly have assisted Chandragupta Maurya in the war against the Greeks. Its importance as a stronghold of Asoka's dominion is confirmed by Topra edict⁷ and stupas at Sugh⁸ and Chaneti⁹ (3rd Century B.C.). In his account of Su-lo-ki-na, Hiuen Tsang

1. According to Hopkins and Keith, the bulk of the hymns were composed in the land around Saraswati, south of modern Ambala. (R.C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People, The Vedic Age*, 1965, p.248.)

2. This suggestion is based on the fact that under Janamejaya the Kuru kingdom included Takasasila in the extreme north-west.

3. *Taittiriya Aranyaka*, 5.1.1; see also P.V. Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, IV, p. 681 fn. 1541.

4. V.S. Agrawal, *India as known to Panini*, Lucknow, 1953, p. 431.

5. Samuel Beal (Trans.), *Buddhist Records of the Western World*, p. 187.

6. Manmohan Kumar *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts*, Haryana, 1978, MSS, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, p. 165 f.

7. E. Hultzsch, Delhi Topra Pillar Edict, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol.I, pp. 119-37.

8. A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports*, 1862-65, p. 227.

9. Devendra Handa, Mauryan Stupa at Chaneti, *Vishveshvarananda Indological Journal* IV, Pt. 1, pp. 75-9.

mentions Asokan stupa containing the hair and nail relics of Tathagata, and to its right and left stupas containing the mortal remains of his famous disciples, Sariputta and Maugalayayana.¹ The Topra edict, raised at a village of that name in the Jagadhri tahsil of the Ambala district on the Yamuna stood there until it was removed by Firoz Shah in A.D. 1356² and fixed at Kotla Firoz Shah in Delhi. It bears Asoka's seven edicts of which the last one can be distinctly deciphered while other six have been damaged. These edicts bear testimony to the king's idea of morality, the appointment of special officers and his proclamation for the material and spiritual happiness of the people.³ It is well known that Asoka located his inscriptions at a few chosen places in his vast empire. The places selected were obviously those which were traditionally frequented by large number of people as religious centres. The selection of a site in Ambala district supports the fact of Brahmavarta having continued as a cultural centre from the Vedic times.

The discovery of Sunga terracottas⁴ suggest that they held this area. An interesting find of this period besides silver and gold ornaments and terracotta figurines, is a Sunga terracotta plaque depicting a child learning alphabets (in early Brahmi script) on a wooden plate.⁵ Its inclusion in the Indo-Greek kingdom of the north-west is proved by the discovery of the coins of Appolodotus and Antimachus from Amadapur (Jagadhri tahsil), of Straton and Menander from Chhoti Krori and Sadhaura (Narayangarh tahsil).⁶ Several coins of Menander have also been recovered from Sugh.⁷ The district has also yielded coins of Indo-Parthian Gondophernes (from Ambala and Narayangarh) and a coin of Mahakshatrpa Rajuvala (from Ambala).⁸

1. Samuel Beal, (Trans.) *Buddhist Records of the Western World*, p. 187.

2. Shams-i-Siraj, the historian of Firoz Shah, vividly describes its installation on its present site. (Elliot and Dowson, *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. III, 1970, pp. 350-351); A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report*, IV, 1878-79, pp. 78-79.

3. E. Hultzsch, Delhi Topra Pillar Edict, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I, pp. 134-135.

4. Manmohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra, Districts, Haryana*, 1978, Mss Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, p. 164.

5. Suraj Bhan, 'Recent Archaeological Investigations and their contribution to the cultural History of Haryana', *Sources of the History of India*, (Ed.) S.P. Sen, Calcutta, 1979, Vol. II, p. 113.

6. Manmohan Kumar, *Op. cit.*, p. 186.

7. Suraj Bhan, Report of Excavation at Sugh (1964 and 1965), *Journal of Haryana Studies*, IX, Pt. 1-2, 1977, p. 46.

8. C. Rodgers, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of the Punjab Circle, 1883-89, 'List of Coins'*, p. 2.

The discovery of Kushana bricks at several places and the coins of Vasudeva (found at Panjlasa in Narayangarh tahsil)¹ and the recovery of abundant Kushana finds in the neighbouring districts justify the conclusion that this district was included in the Kushana empire which extended to Mathura and Varanasi in the east. The region of Buria, Sugh and Jagadhri has yielded several coins of Amoghabhuti, a chieftain of the famous Kunindas.² Kuninda coins were procured also from Narayangarh and Sadhaura.³ The Kunindas, who were settled between the Satluj and the Yamuna, were the collaborators of the Yaudheyas (another famous republican people, settled over a larger area covering parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and western Uttar Pradesh), in ousting the foreign Kushanas beyond the Satluj.⁴ Some of the Kuninda coins are cast on Kushana model bearing the figure of Siva with trident and the symbols of deer, tree and river.⁵ In course of time the Kunindas lost their independent existence probably because of their fusion with the expanding republic of the Yaudheyas whose coins have been found almost all over Haryana. This receives some support from the Prayaga Prasasti (Allahabad Pillar Inscription) of Samudragupta in the 4th Century A.D. which does not mention the Kunindas, though it refer to the Yaudheyas.⁶

According to R.C. Majumdar, the region between Lahore and Karnal (which included also the Ambala district) formed a part of Samudragupta's empire.⁷ Gupta hold over the region continued under Chandragupta-II Vikramaditya whose expedition to Punjab and Bactria is recounted in the Mehrauli Pillar Inscription and whose silver coins are found in plenty all over the eastern Punjab.⁸ During his exploration, Cunningham has found a stone inscription (on the wall of a Sikh temple) at Kapal Mochan and also some ornamented

1. Manmohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts, Haryana*, 1978, MSS, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, p. 36.

2. C. Rodgers, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of the Punjab Circle, List of Coins*, pp.3-4; A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports*, 1878-79, pp. 137-139.

3. C. Rodgers, *Archaeological Survey of India; Report of the Punjab Circle, 1888-89, 'List of Coins'*, pp. 3-4.

4. Buddha Prakash, *Haryana Through the Ages*, Kurukshetra, 1970, p. 19.

5. *Ibid.*

6. Prayaga Prasasti, line 22-23.

7. R.C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People, The Classical Age*, 1970, p.9. The discovery of 33 gold coins of Samudragupta from Mitathal (Bhiwani district) and one from Jagadhri support his hold over Haryana (H.A. Phadke).

8. D.C. Sircar, *Select Inscriptions*, p. 276; R.D. Banerji, *The Age of the Imperial Gupta*, Banaras, 1933, p. 30.

stones which he assigned to the Gupta period.¹ After the death of Skandagupta (c. A.D. 467-68) the Hunas made forays into this area. An inscribed stone seal of Toramana in Brahmi was discovered at Sugh while coins of this ruler and his successor Mihirakula were collected by Rodgers at Ambala.²

In the seventh century A.D. the district formed a part of the Srikantha *Janapada* of the Pushyabhutis of Thanesar. Rajyavaradhana and Harshavardhana marched through this region to meet the Huna menace in the north. Hiuen Tsang, the contemporary Chinese pilgrim, mentions five *samgharamas* at Sugh with about one thousand priests who discussed clearly and ably the most profound abstract questions.³ The capital of Shruggha whose name is not mentioned, was 20 *li* (5.6 kilometres) in circuit and was deserted though its foundations were very strong. Further, the Chinese pilgrim found the disposition of the people as 'sincere and truthful'. His statement that they had faith in heretical teaching, and greatly esteemed the pursuit of learning, principally religious wisdom,⁴ only serves to show that the Buddhist faith had not struck deep roots in an area in which the Brahmanic faith continued to be supreme in the altered form of Hinduism.

Our running survey of events shows that towards the close of the seventh and first part of the eighth century A.D., the district fell a prey to the imperial ambitions of Yasovarman of Kanauj and Lalitaditya, the ruler of Kashmir.⁵ It was included in the empire of Partihara Mihira Bhoja (A.D. 833—A.D.890)⁶ which extended up to the Takkadesa in the north.⁷ In the tenth century A.D. Mahmud Ghazni and his successors several times raided the district. During the 12th century A.D. peace and order was restored in the district by the Chauhanas of Delhi who brought it under their administrative control. The Topra Asoka's Pillar contains also an eulogy of Chauhana Visaladeva or Vignharaja IV who is credited with having subdued the whole region from the Vindhayas to the Himalayas and exterminated the

1. A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports*, 1878-79, p. 77.

2. Maumohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts, Haryana*, 1978, Mss. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, p. 186, ff. 270.

3. Samuel Beal (Trans.), *Buddhist Records of the Western World*, p. 187.

4. *Ibid.*

5. H.A. Phadke, 'Haryana and the Gurjara-Pratihara', *Haryana Research Journal*, 1967, No. 3, p. 6.

6. This receives support from the discovery of Pratihara inscription at Sirsa and Pehowa and coins from Rohtak district (H.A. Phadke).

7. Kalhana, *Rajatarangini*, Ed. M.A. Stein, p. 206.

Mlechchas.¹ The inscription, dated A.D. 1164 gives an idea of the role which the region played in resisting the Muslim invaders. In this context the appointment of Kilhana, the maternal uncle of Prithviraja II as governor of Hansi becomes significant. Kilhana defeated the ruler of Panchapura (Pinjore) and extended Chauhana rule over that region.² The district finally passed on to the Muslim rule as a result of the decisive victory of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri over Prithviraja III in the second battle of Tarain (A.D. 1192).

It appears that during this period (i.e., from 9th to 12th century A.D.) the district retained its importance as a centre of religious pilgrimage and temple worship. Kapal Mochan, Sadhaura, Jagadhri and Pinjore were its important *tirthas* (places of pilgrimage), while the discovery of various images representing Vishnu, Uma-Maheshvara, Ganesh, Kartikeya, Surya, Gaja-Lakshmi, Tirthankaras and Buddha at several places suggests existence of beautiful temples which were probably destroyed during the Muslim invasions.³

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

After the death of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri, Quth-ud-din Aibak inaugurated Muslim rule in north India. No reference of the region now comprising the Ambala district is available but possibly the region was included in the Sultanate at some stage. *Tabakat-i-Nasiri* refers to the victories of Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud in the vicinity of Pinjore and gain of the spoils from there.⁴ Firuz Tughluq (1355—88) constructed a canal from the Yamuna to Hisar and this canal possibly provided water to the plains of the region. After Firuz's death, the region felt the full force of those intensive discords which rent the Delhi kingdom. As a result, Ambala, along with other adjacent territories, possibly went out of the control of the Tughluqs. Then followed the invasion of Timur (1398) who devastated the whole country side in the region upto Shiwalik hills (possibly including Pinjore).⁵

After the departure of Timur, confusion prevailed over a large part of north-western India. Khizr Khan, who was appointed governor of Multan, Lahore and Dipalpur annexed Samana, Sunam, Hisar and Sirhind (inclusive

1. Delhi Siwalik Pillar Inscriptions, Third Inscription, Verse 1.

2. *Indian Antiquary*, XII, p. 19.

3. Manmohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts*, Haryana, 1978, MSS, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, p. 133; U.V. Singh, *Pinjore Sculptures*, Kurukshetra, 1977, p. 6.

4. Eliot and Dowson, *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, 1969, Vol. II, p. 353.

5. R.C. Majumdar, (Ed), *The History and Culture of the Indian People, The Delhi Sultanate*, 1967, p. 120.

of the area covering present Ambala district).¹ No reference to the area is available under the Sayyids. However, the case of the Lodis is different. In 1450, Bahlol Lodi, the then governor of the Punjab brought the area under his sway which lasted, under him and his successors, right until 1526, when Babur, the Mughal invader from Central Asia, wrested it.² Soon after establishing his rule in northern India, Babur brought the area under his effective control. Hamayun who succeeded Babur in 1530, seems to have taken still keener interest in the district and the town of Buria is said to have been built in his times.³ Akbar's reign is full of events. The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions that *mahals* of Ambala, Khizrabad, Sadhaura and Mustafabad (covering mostly the area lying in present Ambala district) formed part of Sirhind sarkar of the Delhi Subah. There were brick forts at Khizrabad and Sadhaura.⁴ Shah Jahan built the Rang Mahal a well built palace with massive stone arches at Buria.⁵ Fidai Khan, Aurangzeb's Master of Ordnance laid a beautiful Mughal garden at Pinjore.

After Aurangzeb's death, the political position changed and various forces rose in opposition to the empire. Banda Bahadur (1670—1713), a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh, launched a fierce attack on the Ambala area (1709-10). Accompanied by thousands of sturdy Sikh followers, Banda Bahadur who had set up his headquarters at Sehri and Khanda, the twin villages in the Rohtak district, trampled under his feet the parganas of Mustafabad, Ambala and Sadhaura.⁶ However, his success proved to be short-lived. At Sadhaura, Banda gave a tough battle to the Mughals (1710) but lost the ground to their superior forces.⁷

After the defeat of Banda, Khidmat, a Mughal official governed the Ambala territory till 1739, when Nadir Shah launched a heavy attack on Ambala on February 17, 1739. The governor of Ambala had fallen back on Taraori where he was apprehended. Nadir Shah plundered the town and villages nearby it of all their grains, wealth and whatever else could serve his needs.⁸

1. R. C. Majumdar, (Ed.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People, The Delhi Sultanate*, 1967, p. 122.

2. K. C. Yadav, *Haryana Ka Itihas* (Hindi), pp. 68-69.

3. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 144.

4. *Ayees-Akbery or the Institutions of the Emperor Akbar* (Eng. Trans. Francis Gladwin), Vol. II, 1800, pp. 283-284.

5. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 22.

6. Khushwant Singh, *A History of the Sikhs*, Vol. I, p. 104.

7. Banda was captured on December 17, 1715 and executed on March 15, 1716 at Delhi. For details see H. R. Gupta, *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. I, pp. 1-38.

8. W. Haig (Ed.) *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 359. At Ambala Nadir left his harem and heavy baggage under a strong escort (W. Irvine, *The Later Mughals*, Vol. II, p. 334).

After Nadir's retreat from India, chaos and confusion which spread in every nook and corner of the Mughal empire held the Ambala territory in its dark fold. Many ambitious powers came in the field to make capital of the prevailing situation. They occupied what territory they could, showing the least regard for the imperial authority. In this way entire area became dotted with a number of small principalities. Of these innumerable chiefs, those of Ramgarh, Raipur, Kotaha, and Khizrabad were quite well known.¹

In 1750's Qutab Shah wrongly called Rohella from the Meerut division appeared on the scene. Expelled by the Marathas from there, he occupied an extensive tract comprising the present districts of Ambala, Kurukshetra and Karnal. He defeated the imperial forces sent against him at Karnal on March 11, 1755,² but he was soon over-powered by Adina Beg, the Governor of the Doab in April 1755. The Delhi authorities got pleased with this daring feat of Adina and gave the entire sarkar of Sirhind including Ambala, to him.³ But Adina's hold over the region proved short-lived. Ahmed Shah Abdali who made several invasions commencing with 1757 held this area for a number of years.⁴

The Sikhs who were very restive at this time slew Abdali's Governor Zain Khan in 1763 and before long several Misldars from Central Punjab occupied this region. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, the founder of Kapurthala State, captured the territory about Narayangarh worth more than a lakh a year and left Dasaundha Singh, his uncle, as his *thanedar* there. Karam Singh Shahid, a Sindhu Jat of village Mahraka (near Lahore) took possession of a number of villages in the parganas of Shazadpur and Kesri. Desu Singh Dallewalia of Alawapur (near Tarn Taran) of the Dallewalia *misl*, secured the pargana of Mustafabad and Arnauli. Rai Singh Bhangi (Lakhmir) a Jat of village Chonk, about 28 miles southward of Amritsar and his sons Baz Singh, Rain Singh and Bagh Singh with Nanu Singh, a Jat of Jhawalmandan near Amritsar, seized Buria, Jagadhri, Damla and the neighbouring territory consisting of 204 villages in all. Gurbaksh Singh Karorasinghia, a Sindhu Jat of Kalsia (in Kasur tahsil—Lahore district of Pakistan), of the Karorasinghia *misl*, appropriated to himself the parganas of Chhachhrauli and Chirak. Karam Singh, another resident of village Kalsia, took possession of Bilaspur (Jagadhri tahsil).⁵

1. For details see *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, pp. 60-77.

2. H.R. Gupta, *Studies in the Later Mughal History of the Punjab*, pp. 82-83.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*

5. H.R. Gupta, 'The Sikh occupation of Haryana', *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III, pp. 16-19.

MODERN PERIOD

Avenue of the British

The newly founded Sikh principalities of Narayangarh, Shahazadpur, Kesti, Mustafabad, Aizauli, Buria, Jagadhri, Damla, Chhachhrauli and Bilaspur, and the old feudal chiefdoms of the Sayyid, Mir of Kotaha, the Rajput Sardars of Ramgarh and Raipur in Narayangarh, and the Pathan chief of Khizrabad continued to exist as independent potentates until the British came on the scene in 1805. However, the British, on assumption of control over Delhi wished to bring these principalities under their political influence. The bellicose chiefs disliking this prospect, formed a confederacy to fight the British and started opposing to them.¹

The British, in order to curb these hostile activities of the Sikh chiefs whose territories lay on both sides of the river Yamuna, sent a big force under an experienced officer Col. Burn. The old colonel, who had anticipated little opposition from the loose confederacy of the Sikhs was surprised when he had to fight battle after battle over a period stretching beyond a year. The Sikhs inspired by their brave leaders fought bravely, and hundreds of them including Sher Singh, the chief of Buria, laid down their lives, neither shirking nor flinching from the field of action. But despite all this, they lost to the British who were by all means superior to them in arms, ammunition and military tactics. This led many a chief to leave the confederacy so that by the end of March 1805 the confederacy was almost broken. Most of the chiefs accepted the terms of general amnesty proclaimed by the British to them.²

Thus by 1805, the power of the Sikh chiefs in Ambala was completely broken. The British did not annex their states, for it was not within their capacity and means to control such a hostile tract beyond the Yamuna in 1805. But in the opening years of the 19th century the British feared a serious danger to their political power. In such an eventuality, the northern region in the hands of petty chiefs, mostly belonging to the same religion as Ranjit Singh, being outside the British influence might present a great danger to them. Accordingly, they changed their original policy of keeping the Yamuna as the furthest limit of their kingdom in the north-west. They were going to cross the Yamuna now. But the problem was how to tackle the sovereign independent chiefs beyond the Yamuna. Fortunately, before the British did some field work in this regard, Ranjit Singh solved the problem

1. K.C. Yadav, 'Early Resistance to British Rule in Haryana', 1803-10, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III, (2), pp. 22-27.

2. *Ibid.*

for them. Harrasment and the fear of total extinction at his hands, sooner or later, converged these chiefs to come to the British for help. Adept in the art of fishing successfully in troubled waters, the British proclaimed to afford protection to the *cis-Satluj* chiefs on the conditions that they shall in future be secured from the authority and influence of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and will be sole owner of their possessions free of money tribute to the British; and shall furnish supplies for the army and assist the British by arms against enemies from any quarter.¹

After taking the chiefs in the Ambala area under their protection, the British controlled the affairs of all the states in the region in a most effective manner through the political agency at Ambala. In 1845, when the first Anglo-Sikh War broke out, the Sikh chiefs showed either 'passive obstruction' or 'open hostility' to the British. This was in a way an open infringement of the proclamation and therefore the British reduced their privileges to a great extent through a resolution in 1846. The police jurisdiction of most of the chiefs as well as all transit and custom duties were abolished and a commutation was accepted for the personal service of the chief and his contingent. The exception was only in the case of Chhachhrauli (Kalsia) and Buria (Dialgarh) states. The political agency of Ambala was transformed into commissionership under the Commissioner of the *cis-Satluj* states and the political supervision and control over the states was intensified.² By 1846 several chiefships had lapsed owing to their failure to have male heirs, and the so called 'break-down of administrative machinery'. The British acquired strips of territory around Ambala which was formed into Ambala district in 1847. In 1849, Punjab was annexed and the same year it was declared that except Buria (Dialgarh) and Kalsia (Chhachhrauli), all chiefs would cease to hold sovereign powers, and lose all civil, criminal and fiscal jurisdiction and would be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British except in possession of certain privileges. The chiefs of all principalities except Buria and Kalsia (Chhachhrauli) were treated in this manner. The revenues were still to be theirs, but were to be assessed by the British officers under British rules.

We may stop here to mention the origin and brief history of more important principalities like Buria and Kalsia (Chhachhrauli). The principality of Buria was founded by Rai Singh Bhangi, as noted earlier, in 1764. It comprised the parganas of Buria, Jagadhri, Damla and the neighbouring territory. After some time the principality was divided into two estates of Buria and Dialgarh. The dissensions between the widows of the last male

1. K.C. Yadav, Early Resistance to British Rule in Haryana, 1803-10, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III, (2), pp. 20-27; *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24; pp. 24-25.

2. *Ibid*, pp. 26-27.

holder of Dialgarh led to its further sub-division into the estates of Dialgarh and Jagadhri. Jagadhri lapsed in 1829. The Rani of Dialgarh (Buria) was one of the chiefs exempted from the reforms in 1846 and 1849 and she retained her position as an independent protected chief until her death in 1851, when Dialgarh also lapsed. Buria proper was reduced to the status of an ordinary jagir in 1849.¹

The second principality, Kalsia was founded by Gurbaksh Singh Karorasinghia, a Sindhu Jat of Kalsia (in Kasur tahsil of Lahore district, Pakistan) in 1764. It comprised the parganas of Chhachhrauli (Ambala district), Basi (Patiala district—Punjab) and Chirak (Ferozepur district—Punjab). The principality was exempted from the reforms in 1846 and 1849 and it continued to be an independent state till 1948, when it was merged into PEPSU. Later under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, Chhachhrauli portion of the state was merged into the Jagadhri tahsil.

The Uprising of 1857

The Ambala district played a significant part in the Uprising of 1857. Ambala was a military depot of great importance then. A large number of European and Indian troops were stationed here. In 1857 as elsewhere, the entire Indian troops stationed here were vaguely disaffected towards the British. In other words, a powder keg was ready, and a spark was needed to explode it.

Sham Singh, a sepoy of the 5th Native Infantry told Forsyth, the then Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, in the end of April, 1857 that a general rising of the sepoys would take place in the beginning of May and according to their (sepoys') plan, the blood of the European would be shed at number of places.² He was proved correct : at approximately 9 a.m. on Sunday, 10th May, 1857, an Indian regiment, the 60th Native Infantry rose in open revolt at Ambala. The sepoys left their lines like one man, seized arms from regimental store and arrested their European officers. But to their great surprise, the next moment they found themselves surrounded by a superior number of European forces. Under such circumstances, the sepoys could not proceed ahead with their plan ; nor could the British troops fall upon them for the sepoys had their European officers as prisoners and threatened to shoot them if attacked. So, both the forces stood still for a while and the British had no alternative but to agree to the sepoys.³

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab Vol. 1* 1908, p.334. (The year of lapse of Dialgarh has been erroneously given as 1852.)

2. *Punjab Government Records*, Vol. VII, Pt. 2, p. 387.

3. *Ibid.* Vol. VIII, Pt. I, p.35.

The 60th Native Infantry was not even fully quiet when another Indian regiment, the 5th Native Infantry turned out at 12 noon. The British troops being too alert to be swept over by a surprise, immediately rushed up to the troubled spot and surrounded the 5th N.I. by their superior cavalry and artillery. So the rising of the 5th N. I. was also checked.¹

At the same time, trouble bursted forth at the treasury. Here a detachment of the 5th N. I. was on duty and when they heard their brethren had risen, they also rose. But again promptitude on the part of the British saved the situation.²

Thus the British were too alert to be caught napping at Ambala and the sepoys failed to transform their intentions into a working reality. But they succeeded at Meerut. Had the Ambala troops succeeded like the Meerut ones, they would have greatly added to the force of the rebels.

Like the sepoys, the civil population was also badly disaffected. Indeed, every one among them irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or profession, stood against the British. In the words of Forsyth, the Deputy Commissioner : "The district population had decidedly not enlisted themselves warmly on the part of the Government." He was surprised to find that even the jagirdars and landlords who derived great benefits from the British rule showed sympathy to the 'rebels'. His astonishment knew no bounds when he found that not a man came forward from the whole of the district who could give him any clue regarding the Jullundur 'rebels' when they passed through the district in the month of June. If somebody gave information for fear of the loss of his jagir, the facts tended to be inaccurate. Even the chiefs behaved likewise.³ But there was no civil uprising here as heavy precautionary measures had been adopted by the British authorities. A large number of military and police personnel belonging to the Rajas of Patiala, Nabha and Jind had been stationed throughout the district.⁴

Growth of Political Struggle

For a long time after the Uprising, the people of Haryana kept on suffering for their opposition and indifference towards the British in the crisis. Ambala was no exception. As a result, the people became backward. But soon the powerful winds of change, began to blow in the country with full force in the last quarter of the preceding century and the first quarter of the

1. K.C. Yadav, *Ambala and the Revolt of 1857*, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III, pp. 31-41.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid, pp. 71-72.

4. Ibid.

present century. As a result, the people of Ambala were influenced ; and became politically awakened and enlightened. They started having organisations of their own, first at the local and then at the national level. The following list of local organisations will give an idea of the change among the people.¹

Year	Name of Organisation and Place	Aims and Objectives	Membership
1881 ..	Arya Samaj, Jagadhri	Socio-religious reforms of Hindus	50
1883 ..	Arya Samaj, Ambala Cantonment	Do	16
1884 ..	Anjuman Rifah-i-Am, Ambala City	Socio-political awakening of Indians	..
1885 ..	Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Jagadhri	Hindu revivalism	16
1886 ..	Anjuman-i-Islamiya, Ambala City	Bettering Muslims' lot	200
1886 ..	Singh Sabha, Ambala City	Reforming Sikh religion	10
1886 ..	Central National Mohammedans Association, Ambala City	Bettering Muslims' lot	90
1888 ..	Anjuman-i-Islamiya, Ambala Cantonment	Do	60
1888 ..	Singh Sabha, Ambala Cantonment	Reforming Sikh religion	36
1890 ..	Arya Samaj, Ambala City	Socio-religious reforms of Hindus	14
1896 ..	Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Ambala Cantonment	Hindu revivalism	60

During this period the people also made efforts to establish organisations at national level. Lala Murlidhar of Ambala (1850—1924) was one of the founding fathers of the Indian National Congress, at Bombay in 1885.² Several others joined him later and in the first quarter of the present century, almost

1. K.C. Yadav, *Haryana Ka Vrihad Itihas*, Vol. III, MSS, pp. 110-11.

2. *Proceedings of the Indian National Congress*, 1885, p. VII.

every town in the district had a branch of the Indian National Congress. Some people in the villages had also come under its influence, but organisations at village level really developed at a later stage.

The First World War

Meantime the First World War broke out in 1914. The people of Ambala helped the government in its war efforts; the village peasants gave recruits for the army, and the urban rich contributed to the war loan and funds. But when thousands of them were discharged from army after the conclusion of the war, the ex-soldiers and their families suffered. This made them disaffected towards the government. And so was the case with the working classes and ordinary people residing in the cities on account of the economic depression and sufferings that came after the war. Mahatma Gandhi, found a great opportunity in this discontentment and launched an all-India agitation in 1919 in which the 'disaffected masses' took great part.

The Non-Co-operation Movement

There was great deal of political activity in Ambala district after the war. Like other parts of India, the people over here opposed the Rowlatt Bills, and passed resolutions condemning the government action on February 11, 1919.¹ After the passage of the second Rowlatt Bill, i.e. Criminal Law Emergency Powers Act in March 1919, the people of Ambala opposed it quite effectively. *Hartals* were observed in every town, processions were taken out and meetings were held to oppose the Act right from the 30th March to the end of April.² After the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at Palwal and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, some violent disturbances also took place at a number of places. Of these incidents, the burning of the office of a military regiment, 1/34 Sikh Pioneer at Ambala Cantonment was indeed very serious.³

On August 1, 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Co-operation Movement, the struggle became, as elsewhere, very intense in Ambala. A large number of people jumped into the struggle and offered themselves for *satyagraha*.⁴ Lala Murlidhar, renounced his title and several other medals received from the government.⁵ A number of students left schools and colleges and several lawyers boycotted law courts. Foreign cloth was replaced by *khaddi*. About 45 shopkeepers of Ambala promised not to sell foreign goods.⁶

1. *The Tribune*, February 16, 1919.

2. For details see K.C. Yadav, *Haryana Mein Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihas, Hindi*, pp. 102—115.

3. *The Independent*, April 23, 1919, *Report of the Punjab Disturbances*, 1919, p. 58.

4. K.C. Yadav, *Haryana Mein Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihas, Hindi*, pp. 119—35.

5. *Ibid*; *AICC File No 5/1920*, p. 49.

6. *The Tribune*, September 15, 1921.

About 1,100 people enrolled themselves for offering *satyagraha*.¹ In sum, there was good deal of enthusiasm in the people to make the movement a success. But on February 12, 1922, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the movement suddenly after violence at Chauri-Chaura in Bihar.² The movement was withdrawn here too.

The Civil Disobedience Movement

The withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation Movement not only disappointed the Congressmen but it gave a setback to the national movement too. The elections which were held in 1923, 1925, 1926 and 1930,³ were boycotted by Congressmen as a whole. However, the pro-changers among them who formed a separate wing and were called the Swarajists fought the elections but did not fare well in the district.

In 1930, an all-India movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement was again launched by Mahatma Gandhi, which bestirred the nation. Ambala was no exception. On April 6, 1930, a huge procession marched through the main streets of the city and leaders made soul stirring speeches.⁴ Similar scenes were witnessed at Jagadhri also where people went on strike on April 15, 1930.⁵

At this moment a new element also joined the nationalist movement. It was the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, a progressive leftist organisation which injected a great deal of heat in the struggle. The Sabha had its base in the villages and also among the workers in Ambala and Jagadhri. The Swadeshi Movement also gained great momentum at this time. Its impact was felt everywhere. Even uneducated persons had been attracted to it. For instance, a tailor at Jagadhri refused to stitch foreign clothes.⁶ The merchants at Ambala took a vow not to sell foreign cloth and the Bar Association passed a resolution to wear *khadi*.⁷

As elsewhere, breaking of salt law also became a prominent feature of the anti-British struggle in the district. Even ladies came forward and on April 26, 1930 women volunteers prepared salt in the Anaj Mandi, Ambala. The salt

91. 1. Jagdish Chandra, *Freedom Movement in Haryana*, Mss, Kurukshetra University, p. 119—135.
2. For details see K.C. Yadav, *Haryana Mein Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihaas*, pp.

3. The elections were held as follows. To the Council of States in 1920 and 1925; to the Central Legislative Assembly and Panjab Legislative Council in 1920, 1923, 1926 and 1930. (For details see K.C. Yadav, *A Handbook of Elections in Panjab, 1909—1947*, (MSS).

4. *The Tribune*, April 10, 1930.

5. *Ibid*, April 19, 1930.

6. *Ibid*, April 20, 1930.

7. *Ibid*, May 3, 1930; also see *The Tribune* of 6, 16, 20 May, 1930. Interestingly a cloth merchant of Ambala broke boycott pledge. The panchayat punished him at once. He apologized for the lapse and paid Rs. 51 as fine.

which was subsequently auctioned, fetched 63 rupees.¹ There was a great deal of activity in Jagadhri, Yamunanagar and other towns and big villages in the district. The government, however, did not take these activities lying low. It also became active and made a large number of arrests. There were indiscriminate *lathi* charges on picketers of liquor shops, etc. Fabricated charges were levelled against important persons of the district and they were harassed. The Congress organisation was declared unlawful.²

The struggle went on unabated (except for a brief halt in 1931) till 1933 when Mahatma Gandhi withdrew it and turned it into an individual *satyagraha*. However, it did not make any impressive impact on the people and the district offered only 171 arrests during the wake of individual *satyagraha* movement in 1941.³

Quit India Movement

The suspension and ultimate withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement gave a rude shock to the nationalist movement. However, the situation changed in 1942 when the Quit-India Movement was launched.

The government reacted to the new movement sharply. As elsewhere, the Congress organisation was declared unlawful, and its leaders were arrested. This, however, did not dishearten the Ambala masses who gave a tough fight to the British. Hundreds of people offered *satyagraha*. There were some violent activities also, telegraph wires were cut, railway lines were dislocated, and police stations were stoned at a number of places. The government dealt with such activities with a heavy hand. There were *lathi* charges on about two dozen occasions; and about 298 persons were arrested. As a result of the arrest of leaders and heavy repressive measures adopted by the government, the movement failed and by 1944 it was as dead as wood.⁴

In this period, the people of Ambala made similar sacrifices to the cause of freedom outside India too. They fought overseas against the British forces as soldiers of the Indian National Army (INA) under the inspiring leadership of Subhash Chander Bose. Many soldiers of INA from this district laid down their lives.⁵

1. *The Tribune*, May 1, 1930.

2. Jagdish Chandra, *Freedom Movement in Haryana*, Mss., Kurukshetra University, pp. 129-44.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 160.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 163.

5. K.C. Yadav, *Haryana Mein Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihas (Hindi)*, pp. 169-70.

In sum, the people of Ambala made a good deal of sacrifices like their countrymen elsewhere for achieving freedom from foreign rule. The achievement of Independence on August 15, 1947 was celebrated in the district with great enthusiasm but it was marred by the communal riots and large scale migration of population from both sides on account of the Partition of the country.

This rapid survey of the pre-historical and historical events indicate that the area of the Ambala district nearly always remained a part of the mainstream of the Indian history.

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CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

The Ambala district ranks fourth among 12 districts of the state in respect of the population according to 1971 Census. It was inhabited by 10,98,405 persons (5,90,751 males and 5,07,654 females). The population of the district is 10.94 per cent of the total population of the Haryana State. The earliest population assessment of the district was made in 1855 but the district underwent considerable changes and as such a comparison of earlier population figures with later figures is not possible. However, the population of the district as it constituted in 1977-78 has been worked out for the past 8 censuses, i.e., from 1901 to 1971 and is given below¹:

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1901 ..	6,13,940	..	..	3,39,925	2,74,015
1911 ..	5,14,925	-99,015	-16.13	2,93,741	2,21,184
1921 ..	5,06,623	-8,302	-1.61	2,85,211	2,21,412
1931 ..	5,52,768	+46,145	+9.11	3,09,737	2,43,031
1941 ..	6,30,859	+78,091	+14.13	3,57,057	2,79,808
1951 ..	6,78,175	+47,316	+7.50	3,73,406	3,04,769
1961 ..	8,85,785	+2,07,610	+30.61	4,85,110	4,00,675
1971 ..	10,98,405	+2,12,620	+24.00	5,90,751	5,07,654

The area now constituted as Ambala district had 6,13,940 persons in 1901. During the next 70 years, the population increased by 56.8 per cent. The major increase in the population occurred during the last two decades, 1951-61 and 1961-71. The opening decade 1901-11, was marked by severe ravages of plague and malaria which took a heavy toll of population. During 1911-21 occurred a great influenza epidemic; plague also visited the district, the net result of the calamities registered a decline in the population. The decade

1. *Census, 1971, District Census Handbook, Ambala District, 1979, p. 133.*

1921-31 was generally healthy and population further expanded during 1931-41. The decade 1941-51 witnessed the holocaust of unprecedented communal trouble and mass migration in the wake of the Partition. Most of the Muslim population migrated to Pakistan and their place was taken by a large number of non-Muslim immigrants, uprooted from Pakistan. The decade 1951-61 has been free from disease; in fact the health measures taken by the government considerably reduced the death rate while the birth rate remained almost constant. During 1961-71, 24 per cent increase occurred in the total population of the district, the rural population increasing by 28.9 per cent and urban by 14.6 per cent. The normal phenomena of higher increase in urban population as compared to the rural population is contradicted in Ambala district because of the proximity of the district to the cosmopolitan city of Chandigarh with much better educational facilities and employment opportunities which have been alluring the ruralites as well as the urbanites especially the latter, to this fast developing urban centre. The decennial population figures of the district would indicate a decline in growth rate in decade 1961-71 as compared to 1951-61.

Rural and Urban Population.—According to 1971 Census, the rural population of the district was 7,53,670. The average density of population per square kilometre for rural areas was 202 as against the corresponding figure of 189 for the Haryana State. There were 1,306 villages in the district, of which 1,221 were inhabited and the remaining 85 villages were un-inhabited. The position of inhabited and uninhabited villages in each tahsil is given below:

Tahsil	No. of Villages		
	Total	Inhabited	Un-inhabited
Ambala	325	309	16
Jagadhri	493	457	36
Narayangarh	334	317	17
Kalka	154	138	16
Total :	1,306	1,221	85

The rural population could be grouped in different units as follows:—

Unit of Population	Number of Inhabited Villages	Total Population of Villages
Less than 200	227	26,581
Between 200—499	465	1,58,635
Between 500—999	347	2,41,217
Between 1,000—1,999	139	1,87,371
Between 2,000—4,999	39	1,13,289
Between 5,000—9,999	4	26,577
10,000 and above	..	..
Total :	1,221	7,53,670

The total urban population of the district according to 1971 Census was 3,44,735 and the average density of population per square kilometre for urban areas was 3,108 as against the corresponding figures of 3,928 for the Haryana State. In 1971, there were 10 towns in the district and these were classified in six classes according to their population as given below :

Class	Name of Town	Population
Class I (100,000 and above)	Ambala Cantonment	1,02,493
Class II (50,000 to 99,999)	Ambala	83,633
	Yamunanagar	72,594
Class III (20,000 to 40,999)	Jagadhri	35,094
Class IV (10,000 to 19,999)	Kalka	17,711
Class V (5,000—9,999)	Sadhaura	8,971
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	7,332
	Narayangarh	6,880
	Chhachhrauli	5,382
Class VI (less than 5,000)	Buria	4,645

The percentage of urban population to the total population of the district according to 1971 Census is 31.39 as against 17.66 for the state as a whole. The high percentage can be attributed to existence of large commercial and industrial towns of Ambala Cantonment, Ambala, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri.

Density.—The average density of population per square kilometre for the district according to 1971 Census was 287 (202 for rural areas and 3,108 for urban areas) as against 227 (189 for rural areas and 3,928 for urban areas) for Haryana State as a whole. It will thus be seen that villages of the district were more thickly populated as compared to those in the state as a whole. The density of population in the towns of Ambala district had repudiated the general pattern, i.e., larger the size of population of a town, the greater the density. For instance, Kalka with a population of 17,711 had much higher density of 6,214 per square kilometre as compared to 3,240 of Jagadhri with a population of 35,094; 3,114 of Yamunanagar with a population of 75,594 and 2,827 of Ambala Cantonment with a population of 1,02,493. Similarly, Buria had a higher density than Sadhaura, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony and Narayangarh.

Household.—The total number of occupied residential houses in the district according to 1971 Census was 1,72,308; 1,09,620 in the rural areas and 62,688 in the urban areas. The average number of persons per occupied residential house worked out to 6.37. There was variation between the rural and urban areas which is exhibited by 6.88 persons per occupied residential house in the rural areas as against 5.50 persons in the urban areas. However, there was not much difference in the congestion of persons per house in rural and urban areas because there were comparatively more households per occupied residential house in urban areas than those in rural areas.

Sex Ratio.—The sex ratio for the district as a whole was 859. For rural areas, it was 852 and for urban areas, it was 875. The growth of female population during 1961-1971 exceeded the growth of male population in both rural and urban areas. While sex ratio has been steadily increasing during 1911-61, an abrupt increase of sex ratio has been observed in 1971. The number of females rose from 826 per 1,000 males in 1961 to 859 per 1,000 males in 1971 for the district as a whole. The sex ratio of females in rural areas has continuously increased from 1911 to 1971. Similarly, in urban areas the highest sex ratio of 875 females per 1,000 males was recorded in 1971 against 779 in 1961 and 676 in 1911. The increase in sex ratio can be attributed to higher out-migration of males than females for employment and acquiring higher education.

Literacy.—The percentage of literate and educated persons to the total population was 35.54 in Ambala district as against 26.89 in the state as a whole. The district ranked foremost among districts of the state in respect of literacy rate owing to a large number of schools and colleges in the district and the location

of Panjab and Kurukshetra Universities in its neighbourhood at Chandigarh and Kurukshetra respectively.

Proportion of Scheduled Castes.—According to 1971 Census, the district ranked second in the percentage of Scheduled Castes population which accounted for 22.39 per cent of the total population in the district as against the corresponding figure of 18.89 for the state. In rural areas, the district had the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total rural population, i.e., 28.18 per cent as compared to 20.55 per cent in the state. In towns the Scheduled Castes population constituted 9.74 per cent of the total urban population in the district while corresponding percentage in the state was 11.13.

LANGUAGE

Hindi is spoken by the largest number of persons in the district. The composite character is exemplified by various dialects spoken in different parts of the district. The average dialect spoken in the district is on the whole remarkably free from Panjabi influence but as we go west, it is affected more or less by Panjabi. The use of *kiha* for said, *badna* and not *batna* for to divide and the use of *nu* or *no* to indicate the dative are the specimen of the Ambala dialect having influence of Panjabi. The dialect of the northern portion of the district which borders Himachal Pradesh is affected by Pahari language. The specimen of dialect spoken in Morni Hills and other areas bordering Himachal Pradesh are: '*Tera ka nam hai*', for what is your name, '*Aiso ghora ree ka umar hai*' for what is the age of this horse.

The various scripts used are: Devnagari for Hindi, Gurmukhi for Panjabi, Persian for Urdu, Roman for English, and *Lande* for book keeping. The use of Urdu is limited to the older generation. The younger generation, being unfamiliar with Urdu mostly uses Hindi both in speech and writing.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Religious Groups

The religion-wise break-up of the population of the district as per 1971 Census is given below:

Religion	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Percentage of Total Population
		Persons	Male	Female	
Hindus	Total	9,07,075	4,88,441	4,18,634	82.58
	Rural	6,20,044	3,34,659	2,85,385	
	Urban	2,87,031	1,53,782	1,33,249	

Religion	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Percentage of Total Population
		Persons	Male	Female	
Sikhs	Total	1,38,018	73,419	64,599	12.57
	Rural	90,647	48,761	41,886	
	Urban	47,371	24,658	22,713	
Muslims	Total	45,407	24,943	20,464	4.13
	Rural	41,403	22,614	18,789	
	Urban	4,004	2,329	1,675	
Jains	Total	4,541	2,307	2,234	0.41
	Rural	567	300	267	
	Urban	3,974	2,007	1,967	
Christians	Total	3,051	1,457	1,594	0.28
	Rural	792	415	377	
	Urban	2,259	1,042	1,217	
Buddhists	Total	93	49	44	0.01
	Rural	21	17	4	
	Urban	72	32	40	

This break-up of population shows that Hindus constituted the bulk of the population representing 82.58 per cent of the total population in the district. During the decade 1961-71, their number has increased by 29.09 per cent as against the district's average growth rate of 24 per cent.

Sikhs are the next prominent community in the district. They represent 12.57 per cent of the total population in the district as against the corresponding figures of 6.29 per cent in the state. About two-third of their population lives in villages and the remaining one-third in towns.

Muslims occupy the third position in the district as compared to the other communities. Their percentage in the district is 4.13 as against 4.04 in the state. They have increased in numerical strength by 36.06 per cent during the decade 1961-71. The bulk of their population, constituting 91.19 per cent, lives in rural areas, leaving only 8.81 per cent in the urban areas. They are highly concentrated in Jagadhri tahsil which has 30,078 Muslims.

There are in all 4,541 persons belonging to Jain community in the district. They account for only 0.41 per cent of the total population of the district as compared 0.31 per cent in the state. Jains are largely concentrated in urban areas which account for 87.51 per cent of their population as against 12.49 in the rural areas. Among tahsils they are met most numerously in Ambala where they enumerate 3,231 persons.

The total number of Christians in the district are 3,051 and formed 0.28 per cent of the population of the district. About two-third of the Christian population was enumerated in the urban areas and the remaining one-third in the rural areas.

Buddhists with a total number of 93 persons in the district represent only 0.01 per cent of the district's population. Like Jains and Christians, they are mostly concentrated in towns.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hindus

It is not easy to define Hinduism as religion. It is a collection of diverse beliefs and practices. Hindus worship a pantheon of gods in its various aspects, the chief being Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva (Mahesh). Rama and Krishna are incarnations of Vishnu. Shakti, in her different forms and names and Hanuman are also worshipped. Spirits of streams, trees and other minor deities are also objects of worship particularly of the people in the rural areas.

The Hindus of the Ambala district follow traditional Hindu beliefs and are generally orthodox in their religious practices. Worship in temple is not strictly necessary but people visit temples either daily or on special occasions. Some people install images and idols of their chosen deity in their homes and go through the ritual of daily worship.

The district is associated with many legendary traditions and is a holy land of Hindus where the Aryan settlers first took abode and wrote scriptures. Ad Badri and Kapal Mochan (Jagadhri tahsil) are associated with Shiva, Brahma, Vishnu and Saraswati.

Shiva.—The district, particularly its Shiwalik hills and sub-mountainous area, is closely associated with the worship of Shiva and his consort Parvati, represented through Shakti. According to a legend, Shiva struck the head of Brahma while the latter was pursuing Saraswati. Shiva cleansed himself of the sin in the Kapal Mochan *tirath* at Bilaspur (Jagadhri tahsil).

A Shiva temple is located at village Sindhai, about 2.5 kilometres away from Kapal Mochan. The temple contains *linga* (phallus) said to be installed by Shiva himself, after his bath in the Kapal Mochan tank. According to *Skanda Purana*, those people who take bath in Kapal Mochan tank in the bright half of *kartika* month and visit the *linga* of Shiva, get eternal bliss.

Shiva temples are found in large number as compared to other temples. A Shivalya or Shiva temple is found almost in every village and provides glimpses of old architecture. People visit Shivalya generally on Mondays and worship the deity by pouring milk and water on the *linga* enshrined in it. The priests are Jogis generally of the *Kanphara* or pierced ear clan.

A few important Shiva temples are located at the following places in the district :—

Kalka Tahsil

Pinjore
Mahabatpur (H.M.T. Pinjore)
Suketri
Dhamsoo (Panchkula Urban Estate)

Narayangarh Tahsil

Bhoj Darara
Bagwala
Pateohri Danana
Gadauli
Pandon
Talokpur
Bhog Koti
Bhog Jabyal
Hamgola
Hamgoli

Ambala Tahsil

Gokulgarh
Zafarpur
Binjalpur
Ramgarh
Machhonda
Ambala City

Jagadhri Tahsil

Malik Khas
Azizpur
Piruwalla
Dayalgarh
Balchappar
Kishanpura
Pabni Bari
Arnauli
Salimpur
Bangar
Begampur
Khera
Shadipur
Ratanpura
Kalanaur
Khajuri
Akalgarh
Bilaspur
Tapu Kamalpur
Sadhaura
Jagadhri
Buria
Chhachhrauli

[**Shakti or Devi.**—Closely connected with the worship of Shiva and far more widely spread is the worship of his consort, Devi or Shakti. This goddess goes by many names ; Durga, Kalika, Chandi, Naina, Mansa, Sharda, Ambika, Kali, Bhawani, and numberless others.

Devi is worshipped all over the state but her worship is most in vogue and most diversified in the Ambala district. Many celebrated shrines of Devi are located in the district and the whole of the Shiwalik hills and the foothills are studded with temples dedicated to Devi. The celebrated and famous temples of Devi which are visited by a large number of devotees from all over the state and neighbouring states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh, U.T., are located at Balaspur (Mansa Devi), Chandimandir (Chandi Devi) and Talokpur (Sharda Devi). Other important temples of Devi are located at Kalka (Kalika Devi), Orian (Naina Devi), Charnian (Kalika Devi) in Kalka tahsil ; Bhoj Mataur (Durga), Raipur Rani (Durga) in Narayangarh tehsil ; Ambala City (Ambika Devi), Ambala Cantonment (Kali Devi), Babyal (Gyasi Devi), Mullana (Durga), Phokra (Durga) and Kalawar (Durga) in Ambala tahsil and Sitla Devi temple at Jagadhri in Jagadhri tahsil. The devotees worship in these temples on saturday but *Ashtami Chet sudi* (March-April) and *Ashtami Asoj sudi* (September-October) are special days when large number of devotees visit these temples. The devotees worship the deity and make offerings of sweets, eatables, cash, clothes and ornaments. Sitla Mata is worshipped for protection against small pox. She is known to be most virulent among Devis. *Siti satam*, i.e. seventh of *Chaitra* (March-April) and all Mondays are considered favourable for worship of Sitla.

Vishnu.—The district has been closely associated with the Vishnu cult. According to a legend Vishnu was pleased with Brahma and asked him for any favour. Brahma asked that Vishnu would continue to dwell in the sacred spot of Ad Badri (Kathgarh) as long as he lived.

73598



People worship Vishnu but he is hardly recognised by them under that name though under the common names of Rama, Krishna and Narayana, he is the great god of the country. Vamna, the incarnation of Vishnu is held in great reverence and his procession is taken from all temples at Ambala, Jagadhri and Yamunanagar on the occasion of *bawan dwadshi* (*Bhadon sudi dwadshi*, August-September). Rama and Krishna are worshipped as incarnations of Vishnu and there are many temples dedicated to them. Ram Lila or the story of Ramayana and Krishna Lila, the story of Krishna are staged in various parts of the district. Rama is worshipped on Dussehra and Diwali, and the birthday of Rama is celebrated on Ram Naumi, i.e., *Chet sudi naumi* (March-April) and fairs are held at Jagadhri, Chhachhrauli, and Khizrabad. The birthday of Krishna is observed on Janam Ashthmi, i.e., *Bhadon Sudi Ashthami* (August-September) and fairs are held at Sadhaura, Babyal, Ambala and Yamunanagar. Although there are temples in almost all villages and towns yet special mention may be made of Sanatan Dharma temple, Ambala Cantonment and Raghunath temple, Narayanagarh.

Hanumana.—The followers of Vishnu are specially devoted to this deity and images of Hanumana, the monkey god, can be seen in most of the temples. The deity is worshipped on tuesday. There is a Panchmukhi Hanuman temple at Bastianwala in Jagadhri tahsil. There is a gigantic idol of Hanuman with a face representing five different images. The temple is known to be one of three of its kind in India.

Minor Deities.—The Hindus believe that it is good to worship their deities. If they were malevolent, it was well to propitiate them to avert, if benevolent some benefits could be derived from their worship. An assorted group containing rishis and muslim saints, rivers like the Yamuna, Saraswati and the Markanda, deities like Gugga Pir and Bhumia and holy personages like guru Ravidas are entitled to special reverence by different groups of worshippers.

Rishis.—The district is known to be connected with many legendary rishis.

Maharshi Ved Vyas, the legendary author of *Mahabharata* and *Puranas*, is said to have lived near Bilaspur (Jagadhri tahsil). A tank known as Vyas Kund is there where people pay their obeisance.

At village Rampur, four miles north of Kapal Mochan, Rishi Pulastya is said to have meditated for a long period. The place of his meditation is known as Plaanch Tirath and is worshipped by people of the surrounding villages.

Rishi Agastya is said to have meditated on the bank of the Saraswati about two kilometres north of Kapal Mochan. There is an ancient tank which is locally known as Giasion Tirath. A fair is held here in the month of April-May.

Muslim Saints.—Some Muslim *pirs* are worshipped in shrines dedicated to them like that of Lakhi Shah Darvesh at Ambala, of Shah Qumais at Sadhaura and of Sakhi Sarwar at Khizri.

The Yamuna, The Saraswati and the Markanda.—The Yamuna or Jamna Ji and the Saraswati although not always distinguished from Saraswati, the goddess of learning are worshipped in the district and the people living near the banks bathe in the rivers particularly on the occasion of *sankranti*. There are, however, no shrines dedicated to them. The Markanda is linked with the rishi of that name and a temple of Markanda exists at Haryoli (Ambala tahsil). People from the adjoining villages take bath in the river on the *puranmashi* of Asoj (September-October).

Gugga Pir.—Gugga or Jahar Pir is supposed to be the greatest of the snake kings. Gugga is worshipped throughout the district on *Naumi* every month and on Mondays, but 9th of *Bhadon* (August-September) is observed as his special day, Gugga Naumi. His shrine usually consists of a small one room building with a minaret at each corner and a grave inside. It is called *marl* and is marked by *chhari* or a switch consisting of a long bamboo surmounted by peacock feathers, a cocount, some fans and a blue flag. On Gugga Naumi, Jogis take the *chhari* round the village to the sound of *deroos* and devotees salute it and make offerings. The *maris* of Gugga may be seen in almost every large village of the district but well-known *maris* are located at Shahpur (Narayangarh tahsil), Bara (Ambala tahsil) and Chaharwala (Jagadhri tahsil). The Gugga *maris* where annual fairs are held on Gugga Naumi are located at Kalka (Kalka tahsil); Bagwali, Kakrali, Barog and Narayangarh (Narayangarh tahsil); Bhari, Babyal, Bhudian, Harra, Kesri, Baknaur, Sanbalkha and Ambala (Ambala tahsil); and Kalawar, Bhatauli, Damla, Khadri, Rampur Khadar, Begumpur and Chhachhrauli (Jagadhri tahsil).

Bhumia or the God of the Homestead.—Bhumia, also called *khera* is a most important local deity. People light a lamp and offer some eatables at the shrine and feed the Brahmans. This is done twice a year after the harvests are gathered in, and also on some other occasions. Bhumia is also worshipped at marriages, before the bridegroom proceeds to the bride's house and again

before he enters his house along with his bride. When a woman has a son, she goes to Bhumia shrine with her son. The first milk of the cow or buffalo is always offered to Bhumia.

Guru Ravidas.—Chamars of the district worship Guru Ravidas, a great saint. He was against the caste system. Temples for his worship have been erected in towns. The birth anniversary of the Guru is celebrated on the *purnima* of *Mogh* (January-February). On the occasion, tableaux from the life of the Guru are taken out in procession to the accompaniment of *bhajan mandlis* singing devotional songs. The fairs in honour of Guru Ravidas are held at Tepla (Ambala tashsil) and Balawali, Jagadhri and Yamunanagar (Jagadhri tahsil).

Maharishi Balmiki.—Balmiki community reveres Maharishi Balmiki, the composer of the *Ramayana*. His birth anniversary is celebrated with enthusiasm in the month of September-October. A fair is held at Yamunanagar in September-October to celebrate the birthday of Maharishi Balmiki.

Arya Samaj.—Towards the close of the 19th century, Arya Samaj began to flourish in the district, first in the urban areas from where its influence percolated to rural areas. The dawn of the 20th century witnessed the widespread influence of Arya Samaj which also made a remarkable contribution to the progress of education, particularly of depressed classes. The uplift of Harijans, widow re-marriage, eradication of illogical and superstitious beliefs, protection of cows and propagation of Hindi are some of the activities of the Arya Samaj.

Dev Samaj.—Dev Samaj, founded in 1887, had found ready acceptance in the district and Raipur Rani and Ambala City became important centres of Dev Samaj in the beginning of the 20th century. The Dev Samaj rejected all caste distinctions and believed in scientific principles. It aims at equality of status, uplift and education of the depressed classes and education of the women. The Dev Samaj runs a few educational institutions for women at Ambala.

Sikhs

The Sikhs believe in monotheism and the teaching of the ten Gurus and the *Granth Sahib*. The Sikhs attach great importance to the recitation of the *Granth Sahib* and visit gurdwaras where verses from the *Granth Sahib* are recited. Besides observing some Hindu festivals, the Sikhs celebrate *gurparbs* (birthdays and martyrdom days of Sikh Gurus) and Baisakhi. *Akhand Path* is organised either in thanks giving or on special occasions like birth, marriage or death.

Among the important gurdwaras in Ambala district, mention may be made of Manji Sahib Gurdwara, Ambala City; Sisganj Gurdwara, Ambala City, Padshahi Bagh Gurdwara, Ambala City; Panjokhra Sahib Gurdwara, Panjokhra; Lakhnaur Sahib Gurdwara, Lakhnaur Sahib (Ambala tahsil); Nada Sahib Gurdwara, Nada (Kalka tahsil) and Kapal Mochan Gurdwara, Bilaspur (Jagadhri tahsil).

Muslims

The Muslims of the district believe in one god and their religion enjoins five duties upon them. These are recitation of *kalma* (an expression of faith in god and the Prophet Mohammad), the offering of *namaz* five times a day preferably in a mosque, *roza*, *hajj* to Mecca and contributions in cash and kind for charitable purposes.

Many Muslims in the district have faith in a number of saints and hold annual *urs* at their tombs and some of the important places in this respect are the shrines of Shah Kumaish at Sadhaura, Lakhi Shah Darvesh and Tawakkul Shah at Ambala. It is noteworthy that these commemorative gatherings are also attended by Hindus in large number.

Jains

The Jains are mostly Aggarwals who have adopted the Jain faith. They worship Mahavira and the Tirathankras. They celebrate Mahavir Jayanti, the birth anniversary of Lord Mahavira. The celebration of Mahavir Jayanti at Sadhaura and Ambala is well known.

Christians

The Christians consider the Bible as their holy book. They observe Easter, Christmas and New Year's Day. The place of their worship is church. The important churches in the district are located at Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri.

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

The common festivals celebrated by the Hindus are Dussehra, Diwali, Holi and Janam Ashtami. The minor festivals are Shivratri, Gugga Naumi, Raksha Bandhan, Durga Asthami, Lohri and Sankranti. A few festivals like Karwa Chauth, Nirjala Ekadshi and Hoor are celebrated by women. The principal festivals are celebrated as in other parts of the country. In the Morni Hills, the celebration of Diwali is somewhat different. A bonfire called the *balraj* is lighted on the tops of the hills. The villagers assemble there and dance and sing throughout the night. The lamps in homes are lit up from the flames of *balraj*. A special dish called *kanjan* is cooked on that day.

Kanjan is prepared from rice cooked in *lassi* and the solid mixture forming a substance is cut into pieces to be eaten with sugar or honey. *Muklawā* is held on Diwali and it is called *nai* Diwali. The married men visit their in-laws and celebrate Diwali there.

After Dussehra, a festival known as Garbara Garabari is celebrated by the females and it continues for five days. The festival is popular in the district but celebrated with more gaiety in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils. It is a festival of unmarried girls but married women can also take part. The lamps are put in baked covers of earth with holes in them and the girls sing and dance with these lamps in their hands. The girls finish the celebration on the fifth day after Dussehra by throwing the lamps into the tanks.

Bawan Dwadshi is another important religious festival celebrated in the district. Fairs dedicated to Vamana, an incarnation of Vishnu are held at Ambala and Jagadhri on *Bhadon Sudi Dwadshi* (August-September). The images of deities from different temples are taken out in a procession. The devotees observe fast and take bath in a nearby sacred river or tank. Besides, festivals of different religious groups like Guru Nanak Gurparb, Mahavir Jayanti, Id-ul-fitr, Id-ul-Zuha, Muharram, Guru Ravidas Jayanti, Balmiki Jayanti, Christmas and Easter are celebrated with great enthusiasm.

A list of fairs held in the district is given in Table VI of Appendix. The important fairs are described below :

Mansa Devi Fair.—A fair is held twice a year in March-April and September-October at Balaspur (near Manimajra-Chandigarh, U.T.) in Kalka tahsil. It is a religious fair dedicated to the goddess Mansa Devi whose temple exists there. It is believed that all the wishes of a devotee are granted on having a *darshan* of the goddess. The first hair-cutting ceremony of children is performed here. The devotees sing songs in praise of the goddess and make many kinds of offerings in the shape of cash, clothes and ornaments. People from Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh also visit the fair.

Kapal Mochan Fair.—Kapal Mochan fair is held annually on *Kartik Purnmashi* (October-November). The holy tank of Kapal Mochan, the venue of this fair, is located about a kilometre north of Bilaspur, in the Jagadhri tahsil. It is the biggest fair in the district and attracts pilgrims from all over India. The pilgrims take bath in Kapal Mochan tank and pay obeisance to the statues of a cow and a calf standing on its banks. The devotees also take bath in Rin Mochan tank and Suraj Kund.

Talokpur Fair.—A fair dedicated to goddess Sharda Devi is held at Talokpur on *Chet Sudi Ashtami* (March-April). The pilgrims from the

district and adjoining areas of Himachal Pradesh attend this fair. The devotees worship the deity and offer *parshad*.

Shah Kumaish Fair.—A religious fair in honour of Shah Kumaish is held at Sadhaura in February. The fair was started by Bairam Khan in A. D. 1556. The visitors worship the tomb of Shah Kumaish. The devotional singing, drum beating and wrestling are other attractions of this fair.

Mela Markandya.—A fair dedicated to Rishi Markandya is held at Haryoli, Ambala tahsil on *Asoj Puranmashi* (September-October). The devotees worship in the temple dedicated to Rishi Markandya and take bath in the river Markanda.

Urs Hazrat Lakhī Shah or Mela Pankha.—A religious fair in the memory of Taj-ud-din-Chishti who later on came to be known as Hazrat Lakhī Shah is held at Ambala in the month of June at the tomb of Hazrat. A procession is taken out and the devotees recite verses from the Koran, make offerings of sweets, fruits, *chaddar* (sheet of cloth) and fans. The *qawalis* are sung in praise of the saint.

SOCIAL LIFE

Social groups

The important social groups in the district are Rajputs, Jats, Sainis, Gujjars, Kanets, Kolis, Brahmans, Aroras, Khatri, Aggarwals, Chamars and Balmikis.

Rajputs.—The Rajputs, one of the important agricultural community, are scattered all over the district. Their concentration, however, is mostly in Narayangarh and Ambala tahsils. Their women do not work in the fields. A large percentage of Rajputs are Chauhans.

Jats.—The Jats are predominantly an agricultural community of the district. A small percentage of Jats are Sikhs. They are on the whole sturdy and hard working and have maintained their reputation for industry, thrift and agricultural efficiency.

Sainis.—The Sainis are widely scattered all over the district but their concentration is in Narayangarh tahsil. The Sainis are sturdy cultivators and manage to thrive on their small land holdings.

Gujjars.—The Gujjars occupy small villages in the tract lying immediately underneath the Shiwaliks in Narayangarh and Jagadhri tahsils. They are good cultivators and also rear goats, sheep and cattle on the grazing land in the hills. The houses of the Gujjars are distinguished by their typical setting. One can distinguish a Gujar settlement which has a central yard and every individual house opens in the yard. The Gujar women and men can also be spotted from their dress.

Kanets.—Kanets are an agricultural community of the Morni hills. They follow the Rajput customs and habits.

Kolis.—Kolis are another community of the Morni hills. They trace their origin to the Rajputs and mostly follow the customs of Kanets, another hill community. By profession, they are agriculturists and sometimes work as cobblers.

Brahmans.—The Brahmans are agriculturist in Morni hills and also in a few villages of Ambala and Narayangarh tahsils. They cultivate their land themselves and are prosperous. Some Brahmans versed in astrology, however, earn their livelihood by practising astrology and priesthood.

Khatris and Aroras.—The Khatris and Aroras migrated from Pakistan and most of them are shopkeepers and traders.

Aggarwals.—They are a business community of the district. They are mainly concentrated in urban areas but a few of them also function in rural areas as money-lenders. A few of the Aggarwals own land in Jagadhri tahsil and employ agricultural labour for farming.

Chamars.—The term Chamar is an occupational term. They are politically and socially conscious and have made much progress after Independence.

Balmikis.—Balmikis were the scavengers and even now follow this profession in urban areas. In rural area, they are agricultural labourers and do not work as sweepers. They also rear pigs, goats and sheep. They are now conscious of their social and political rights.

Inter-Caste Relations

Though the caste system is losing its rigidity under the pressure of economic and social forces, aided by liberal laws, it persists in the rural areas of the district. The Jats and Aroras are more liberal in inter-caste relations and this attitude is bound to influence the social behaviour of other people. However, inter-dinning is only occasional and inter-caste marriages are not common.

Joint Family System

The joint family system which has been a distinguishing feature of Hindu society since time immemorial, is breaking up under the stress of the changed economic and social conditions. While it is more marked in urban areas, the bond of the joint family system is weakening even in the villages. The people there depend almost entirely on agriculture, the average holding gets smaller and smaller to support a joint family. It is, therefore, inevitable that some members of the family should move out in search of service to the towns or elsewhere to supplement the family income. In this way the migration of rural population to the towns in search of a living whether in business, industry, service

or some form of labour has vitally affected the structure of the joint family. Those who migrate to the towns get allured to modern amenities and try to settle down there with their families. They leave the farm to those members of the family who stay behind in the village.

Inheritance

According to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, sons and daughters, the mother and the widow along with other heirs¹ of the deceased, inherit the intestate property simultaneously. A daughter has as good a claim to her father's property as a son, provided the father does not debar her by law (in case of his self acquired property only). However, in spite of the right conferred by law, it appears to have become a general practice for the girls not to claim any part of the intestate property. In the absence of a brother, a girl may some time give her land to her near relatives, though in such cases she usually retains her right to property.

Marriage Customs and Morals

The Vedic system of marriage prevails among the Hindus. It is treated as sacred and is governed by traditional customs. As elsewhere, the marriage dates are mostly determined by astrological considerations. Marriage is an important event of one's life, it is preceded by betrothal and a number of preliminaries and elaborate preparations.

Betrothal.—The initiation is taken by the close relatives, brother or father of the girls (previously village barbar or Brahman used to perform such functions). If the offer is accepted and the result of the detailed discussion is satisfactory, the *nata* is settled. After this a monetary gift is given to the boy by the girl's people. This is called *rokna*.

After *rokna* the next ceremony to be performed is betrothal (*sagai*), when presents of money and gifts are given by the girl's parents to the boy and his relatives. The nature of this ceremony differs from caste to caste. For example among Kanets of Morni area one or two kilos of *gur* is sent through the go-between to girl's house and the ceremony of *sagai* is completed.

Marriage preliminaries.—Generally the date of marriage is fixed by consulting the horoscope of the boy and the girl. The bride's father sends a letter written on paper stained yellow, to the boy's father, which announces to him the date or *lagan* fixed for the wedding.

Mandha ceremony is performed by the maternal uncle one day before the date fixed for the departure of the wedding party in case of the bridegroom and the day on which the wedding party reaches in case of bride. Seven reeds put together are tied with seven knot of *munj* rope. A piece of red string then taken and seven *thuthis* alternating with *sahalis* or *suparis* are strung thereon.

1. Specified in clause I of the Schedule *vide* Section 8 of the *Hindu Succession Act, 1956*.

This string is tied to the middle of the reeds which are then fastened to a door or lintel. The maternal uncle in each case performs this ceremony and also brings the *bhat*, which consists of presents and necessarily includes the wedding suit for the bride or bridegroom.

Wedding.—On the day when the *baraat* is to start, the boy is dressed in his wedding suit brought by his maternal uncle. The *kangna* or seven-knotted sacred thread is tied on his right wrist on the first day of the *bar* ceremony. His head-dress consists of a crown or a crest over the turban and a *sehra* covering the face.

The ceremony of *ghurchari* is then performed. The barbar leads the decorated mare with the bridegroom on its back, while women follow along singing customary songs befitting the occasion and the mother or aunt or an elderly woman with a utensil containing water. His sister puts her wrap over her right hand, and on it places rice which she flings at his crown as the bridegroom goes along. He goes and worships god of the homestead (*Khera*) and other deities. Thereafter, the *baraat*, usually comprising the relatives and friends, starts with music. In case the *baraat* is to go out-station then the *ghurchari* is performed a day earlier.

If both the parties reside in the same place which frequently happens in a town, no managements for the residence of the *baraat* are necessary. If, on the other hand, the *baraat* comes from an out-station, it is received by the bride's side usually at the pre-fixed venue, in the case of a town or on the outskirts of the village from where the party is taken, sometimes in procession, to a *dharam-sala*, or *chopul* or any other place where arrangements have been made for the *baraat* to stay and to be entertained. In the evening, the *baraat* goes in procession, the boy on a mare, to the bride's house where the *baraat* is received by the people on the bride's side. The first ceremony to be performed is called *dhukao* or *milni* when the boy's father and the girl's father embrace each other and the later gives a monetary gift to the former. The womenfolk alongwith bride wait at the door and *jaimala* is put by the bride around the neck of the bridegroom and *vice versa*. The *baraatis* and the bridegroom are then entertained to a sumptuous dinner with merriment and festivity.

Thereafter, the key function starts. Sacred texts are recited in Sanskrit by the priest. The sacred fire is lighted, the Brahman ties a corner of the girls wrap to a piece of cloth called *patka* and the couple takes rounds of the fire and this is called *phera* ceremony and constitutes the core of marriage. *Phera* is now recognised as one of the essential ceremonies under the Hindu Marriage Act. After this the Brahman formally asks each whether he or she accepts the other, and is ready to perform duties towards each other, which are set forth in time honoured traditions and put forth in very impressive

language full of similies and metaphors. The bridegroom and the bride then exchange places. Now follows the *kanyadan*—the so-called formal bride-giving ceremony. The parents thus give away their daughter in marriage and usher her into the new world of *grihastha*.

The ceremony is highly colourful, picturesque, and at times interesting also. There may, however, be noticed minor variations among certain castes in the performance and observance of these ceremonies.

Social mores and folk ways change like fashions. There was time when dancing girls were invited at the weddings, their songs and dances provided fun and frolic to the people, especially in the rural areas which had no other source of entertainment. The cinema has changed all this. The practice of inviting dancing parties has virtually gone out of fashion. In villages, gramophones fitted with loudspeakers have taken their place. A marriage in a village is a gala occasion and the entire community is regaled to popular tunes and song-hits of the film-music. In cities, marriage celebrations have virtually become standardised with the assistance of specialised contractors. It is of interest to note the social change.

Previously, the *baraat* used to stay at the bride's place for 3 days but things have changed under the stress of economic forces. Now the *baraat* returns the same or the next day.

Anand Karaj prevails among the Sikhs. The distinction between *Anand Karaj* and the Vedic marriage is that in the former the bride and bridegroom instead of going round the fire, go round the holy *Granth*. Some extracts from the sacred book are read and though they are originally meant to describe in a figurative way the union of human soul with the Supreme Being, they are made to seem the purpose of sanctifying the union of the bride and the bridegroom.

Marriage among Muslims is contracted with the usual *Nikah* ceremony performed by a Maulvi. Muslims in the district prefer marriage among their own castes.

Civil Marriages.—These are performed under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Deputy Commissioner is the officer for solemnisation of civil marriages. People from urban areas only are found interested in this type of marriage and even their number is negligible. Only 17 civil marriages were performed in the district during the period 1966 to 1977.

Amongst the Hindus, there were certain restrictions on marriages, the most common being that no marriage could take place between families of the same village or where the *gotra* tallies either on the paternal or the

maternal side. The Hindu Marriage Act has now removed the restrictions as far as marriages among families of the same *gotra* are concerned, but marriage among *spinias* are still prohibited.

Among Rajputs, Brahmans and Kolis, only the parental *gotra* is left while the rest observe restriction of 3 to 4 *gotra* of paternal and maternal side. Inter-caste marriages are not socially approved although a few stray cases can be reported in the district.

Dowry System.—The dowry system is prevalent everywhere. It is not much prevalent in the hilly areas of the district. It is a social evil and the dowry legislation of 1961 has not succeeded in achieving its object. The people follow the old custom, and if necessary, by-pass the law.

Widow Re-marriage.—*Karewa* is a simple sort of marriage for widows. It is effected by the man throwing a red wrap over the women's head and putting wristlets (*chura* or *churi*) on her arm in presence of male and female members of the brotherhood. Such a marriage generally does not take place within a year of the husband's death.

Widows who may not wish to re-marry, live on the property left by their husbands. In urban areas, however, the educated women take up some employment or engage themselves in some kind of paid or honorary social work.

Reet.—*Reet* type of marriage, though on decline, is still in vogue in the Morni Hill area of Narayangarh tahsil. *Reet* literally means custom and a *reet* marriage is recognised by custom. It is never the first marriage in the case of a woman, though it can be so in the case of a man. It is, however, only after her first regular marriage that *reet* may take place. The people who practise *reet* consider it a form of marriage, which can be contracted by payment of a lumpsum of money to the former husband. No ceremonies of a Hindu marriage are observed in it. The payment of a certain sum of money to her husband or her husband's heirs if widowed, is all that is required for its purposes. When this is done, the effected purchase becomes the better half and the legal partner in life of the buyer. Thus it is a divorce and marriage both rolled in one, as it is a divorce to the first husband and marriage to the second in a single transaction.

Divorce.—Divorce is not much prevalent. There is a general tendency to suffer hardship resulting from ill-matched marriages. This is particularly true of uneducated and conservative people. They prefer to lead a miserable life rather than to dissolve the marriage. Another practice has been to leave the girl with her parents and never recall her. However,

with the coming into force of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a few cases of divorce are being instituted in the law courts. The details of the divorce cases during 1966 to 1977 are given below :

Year	Cases Instituted			Divorce Granted	Petitions Dismiss- ed	Cases Comprom- ised	Cases Pending
	Pending	New Cases	Total				
1966	12	45	57	10	15	—	32
1967	32	39	71	15	12	—	44
1968	44	50	94	18	17	—	59
1969	59	30	89	13	24	—	52
1970	52	47	99	28	12	—	59
1971	59	12	71	13	16	—	42
1972	42	12	54	17	12	—	35
1973	35	33	68	11	15	—	42
1974	42	26	68	30	11	—	27
1975	27	20	47	11	9	—	27
1976	27	70	97	21	16	—	69
1977	60	104	164	43	21	1	100

Other Rituals and Customs

Traditional customs are observed by the people at different stages of life. The old Hindu way of living was fraught with many traditional *sanskaras* and rituals. In the course of time, these got worn out and were no longer in keeping with the changing times. Under the influence of modern education and new ideas their hold is loosening. Of a multitude of these customs, however, a few are still observed though not with so much zeal and fervour. When a child is born the woman is segregated at once from the rest of the family. The room in which confinement takes place is marked among Hindus by the hanging of a net of ropes in which a *neem* or mango twig is suspended. The woman is kept to herself for 11 days and she is attended by the midwife or some elderly lady of the family. On the 11th day the room is cleaned. Feast is given if the infant is boy. This

is called the *dayathan* ceremony. Name giving ceremony is also performed on this day. The Brahman performs *havana* and sprinkles the whole of the house with Ganga water. After this, the Brahman consults his *putra* (book concerning astronomy) and announces four names beginning with same letter. Of these, only one name is to be adopted. But the latest trend is not to adopt any of the names announced by the Brahman if it does not meet the liking of the parents. In such a case, the first letter of the names announced by the Brahman is made a basis for adopting another name for the child. The Brahman receives presents for performing *havana* and naming the child.

Among the Aroras, the *Chola* is an important ceremony, which is celebrated on the 15th or 17th day of the newly-born son when new clothes, consecrated by their Brahman, are worn. A feast is provided for friends and relatives.

Among the Sikhs, on the 10th day, the child and the mother are bathed and they are presented before the holy *Granth*. *Path* of the *Granth* is performed on that day. The family assembles and *karah parshad* (halwa or preparation of flour, ghi and sugar) is distributed. The child is named on that day. The *Granth* is opened at random and the first letter of the *bani* at which the *Granth* opens gives the first letter of the child's name.

Almost all Hindus perform the *mundan* ceremony when the boy is a few years old. This ceremony is mostly performed at some religious place. If the ceremony is performed at home, his hair is cut and head shaved for the first time and friends and relatives are entertained to a feast.

HOME LIFE

Villages.—The villages of Ambala are generally built on mounds or higher grounds which were selected probably for safety or they may possibly be existing on the ruins of older *abadis* which through centuries were submerged as a result of some natural upheavals. In the Shiwalik hills, the villages are located in parallel belts extending from the *choe* re-entrants up to the headwaters slopes where the terraces disappear.

At the outskirts of the villages are *goharas*, the pyramid like structures in which dung-cakes are stored. They form a conspicuous feature of the rural landscape. Of late, the provision of pucca lanes with surface drains, schools, dispensaries, culverts, link roads, etc., have changed the social and economic life of the people in villages.

Dwellings, Furniture and Utensils.—Previously, most of the houses in villages were *kacha*. The walls of these houses were of mud or clods of dry earth, taken out of the ponds when they were dried up, or from the dried up

and cracked rice fields. The roof of the house (*kotha*) was also of mud; the beams which supported it and which were principally made of sal wood rested partly on the mud walls and partly on upright supporting beams about six feet high. Across these lay smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly, upon the grass three inches of earth was laid. These *kacha* houses are now being rapidly replaced by *pucca* houses with a provision of hand-pump in the courtyard. These new houses have separate kitchens and bath-rooms.

With the spread of education and a growing outlook for better sanitation and health facilities, the villagers are changing the pattern of their houses. They now have a separate cattle shed and also care for proper lighting and ventilation.

In the Morni hills, the houses are made with stone walls. In the Shiwalik foothills, the Gujar houses open to a common yard which comprises the social space. There is no existence of the individual house independent of the yard. The yard has a few openings to the cultivated fields and is generally insulated from outside.

The houses in a village consist of one to four rooms. The outer room or *dahliz* or *baithak* is used as a drawing room for the family and male members of the family sit there. It is often partly occupied by cattle in winter. Beyond this, is the yard (*chauk*) separated from the streets by a wall, and in which the cattle are tied up and this space is used by women and children. Round this are the rooms occupied by various members of the family. The kitchen is in the corner where *chulla* and *hara* are placed for cooking food.

The furniture in the villages consists of bedsteads, *moorahs*, *peerhas* (small stools) and chairs. A few houses in villages, of late, can also be seen furnished with sofa sets and other modern furniture.

In urban areas chairs and tables are placed in the drawing room. The homes of well-to-do persons are tastefully furnished and decorated in a modern style. Sofa sets, wardrobes, beds, tables and chairs of different description and other miscellaneous items of furniture decorate the houses. Possession of furniture is considered to be a sign of social status and taste. The paucity of furniture in an average home is partly offset by ordinary framed pictures and calenders which are readily available. Urban influence has led villagers to go in for chairs, tables and better types of cots though on a modest scale.

The utensils used in kitchen for cooking and eating purposes are large narrow-mouthed cauldrons (*tokna* or *tokni*) for storing water and cooking at feasts; smaller vessels of similar shape (*baltoi*) for ordinary cooking and carrying water to the fields; (*degchi* or *patila* for cooking vegetables, still smaller ones (*lota*, *gadwa*, *buggi*) for keeping milk and water, some cups

(*katora*, *katori*, *chhanna*) without handles ; some tumbler-shaped drinking vessels ; a large tray (*thali*) ; a larger tray for kneading dough (*parat*) ; a brass ladle (*karchhi*) ; a spatula for turning bread (*palta*) ; a thin iron plate (*tawa*) for baking cakes, and some pairs of iron tongues (*chinta*), a fry-pan (*karahi*) and a sieve (*chhalni*), both of iron ; iron bucket (*balti*) for drawing water from the well. The utensils are generally made of brass. Some earthen pots are also used for boiling milk and for churning curd. Lately, the use of stainless steel and aluminium utensils is gaining popularity.

The use of kerosene oil stoves of various kinds for cooking are popular in the towns. The dearth of firewood consequent upon the reckless cutting of forests in the recent past has also helped in popularising the use of kerosene oil stoves. The cooking gas stoves are also used in Ambala, Jagadhri and Yamunanagar.

Dress and Ornaments.—The dress of the people in the district is simple. In rural areas men wear a shirt or *kurta*, *chadra*, *tamba* or *dhoti* and a pair of shoes. *Pagri* (turban) which was a part of the dress is now very rarely used and is worn by older generation or by the bridegroom on the wedding day. A *chaddar*, *khes* or blanket in cold weather is used as a wrap. An *angochha* (long handkerchief) is used occasionally. In urban areas people wear shirt, pants or payjamas. People both in urban and rural areas wear woollen sweaters and coats in winter. A complete suit of male clothes is called *Jora*.

Although in the recent past, men used to wear jewellery,¹ it is not in vogue now. However, a gold ring and gold chain is worn by many people in urban areas.

The women in rural areas wear a shirt (*jumper*), *salwar* and *chunni* or *chona* i.e., headwear. The women prefer coloured clothes, cotton or silken. A Gujjar women can be known from her blue dress, adorned generally by circular bits of looking glass. The women in urban areas wear (*salwar-kameez* and *chunni*) but they are shifting their choice towards sari and blouse. In winter they wear sweaters and shawls. *Chappals* both in urban and rural areas are common footwear. High heel sandals are also used in urban areas. One also finds college and school-going girls and working women wearing what they call mod dresses consisting of bell-bottom trousers with blouses.

Women here as elsewhere are fond of jewellery. In villages they wear the following ornaments as the occasion requires. They wear *chak*, *phul*, *kanda*, *bindi*, *tika*, *chand* for head, *balian*, *jhumke*, *bujlian* and *karanphul* for ear,

1. Previously the ornaments worn by men included small ear-rings generally golden, a necklace of gold called *kantha* or *mala*, bracelets (*kara* or *kangan*), gold chains of several strings (*tora*) finger ring of gold and silver and *tagri* (waist band of silver).

nath, *laung*, *tili* for the nose, *tandira* or *hansli*, *mala*, *hamel*, *kandhi*, *tigarda*, *chandan har* or *har* for neck, *taailan*, *bajuband* for arms; *churian*, *pachhelian*, *kangan* or *kare*, *pohnchi*, *mathiau*, *arsi* for hands; *angoothi* or *chhalla* for fingers and *panjeb*, *shanjran*, *chhare* for feet. These are usually made of silver and some times of gold.

Food.—The simple food of the people has little variety. The number of meals varies according to seasons and the nature of work done by the people. The morning and evening meal of a farmer consists of three or four loaves of *makki* or *bajra* in winter and of wheat or wheat and gram mixed in summer. It is taken with *saag*, pulses, *karhi*, other vegetables and *lassi* (butter milk). Rice is eaten frequently. Salt, chillies and other spices are used commonly.

On festive occasions *khir*, *halwa* and other sweet dishes are prepared. In Morni area special dishes like *patande*, *uskalian* and *kanjan* are prepared on festive occasions. To make *patande*, ghi is applied to grease the hot iron pan and then the flour, diluted with water so as to make a thin paste, is carefully spread with the hands over the entire pan making a fine thin layer. This requires a fair amount of dexterity and, therefore, woman with good practice alone can produce good *patanda* without burning her hand. When fried, the *patanda* is ready to eat. It is more or less the same as the *mande* or *pura* of the plains but contains no sugar or salt. Another standard local dish is *uskalian*, made of rice flour, mixed with water and poured on small holes carved on a stone, heated to a high degree. *Patanda* is eaten with milk and *khir* (rice boiled in milk) and *uskalian* with pulses or ghi and raw sugar. Sometimes rice is cooked in *lassi* and the mixture forming a frozen substance is cut into pieces to be eaten with sugar or honey. The preparation is called *kanjan*.

In urban areas, the food consists of articles like wheat flour, pulses, vegetables and *karhi*. The dishes are prepared in vegetable ghi which is now also used in the villages.

People in villages and towns are generally vegetarians but meat eating has started finding favour with the new generation. Tobacco smoking is quite common in the district, and hookah is still prevalent in villages.

So far as drink is concerned, tea as a stimulating drink has become popular with both urban and rural folk. Tea stalls are found in every town and all the big villages and even on the wayside. In summer months some people prefer to drink a glass of *sherbat* or *lassi*. Soft drinks are becoming popular with younger people and are often served to guests at social ceremonies. Local country-made liquor is consumed in villages. While whisky and other liquors are consumed in the urban areas. People mostly take strong drinks on festivals or ceremonies and not as general habit.

COMMUNITY LIFE

As elsewhere, the community life is somewhat more effectively organised in villages than in towns. The limited amenities and amusement of village life are equally shared by all of them and require their combined attention. The community development programmes have given a fillip to community activities of various kinds and the panchayats have also become a nucleus of community activities.

Folk Culture

Folk culture is reflected in folk songs, dances and theatre. With fast changing conditions, urban life is slowly but surely making an inroad into rural life taking away some of its inherent beauty and cultural wealth. The recorded film songs is an onslaught on the song of the village *ragi* and the radio seeks to replace the group festivals of folk-songs and dances. However, folk culture still continues to enliven the countryside which hums with songs and dances on festivals and other numerous occasions.

Folk-songs.—Folk songs represent the culture of an area. These song with their burden of love and labour have a peculiar charm of their own. These express hopes, aspirations, love-longings, joys and sorrows of the rural people. We also hear about the changing seasons, the tinkling of bells of the cattle returning home at sun-set and the emotional outbursts of married couples on their union and separation.

There is a variety of folk-songs, each connected with a particular occasion. Some of these are connected with nature, sung in different seasons. The month of *Shravana* (July-August) brings ecstasy in its wake. Teej or Haryali Teej is the main festival of *Shravana*. It is observed throughout the district but it is not as popular as in other districts of Haryana. A specimen of Teej song sung in a part of Ambala district are distinctly different from those sung in other parts of Haryana.

"Tusi to chale raja naukri,

ham bhi chalenge tumhare saath.

Sawan rut aa utri.

Mathe ka teeka bech ke,

gari ka bhara kar doon pura.

Kana ke kante bech ke,

bhar diyungi railan ka bhara.

Tusi to....."

The Garbara Garbari festival is celebrated with more gusto in the district and folk songs are sung on the occasion. The songs are normally accompanied by dances.

Mera garbara nache aik ghari do ghari
Dayeen nee telan tel pali
Mera garbara nache aik ghari do ghari
Dayeen nee gujjari dudh dahi
Mera garbara nache aik ghari do ghari

A married woman's feelings finds expression in the following song when she wants to accompany her husband, while he is going to his duty. The specimen is of Morni hills and represents influence of Pahari folk songs.

Minjo bhi le chal karvo mere banke diye chajuve
aaun galandiya sach o mere banke diyo chajuve
Appu to janda mua naukri te chakri
Minjo nu deye janda khurpa ro datri
Minjo bari tanghat o, Mere banke deya chajuve
O mere banke deya chajuve Minjo bari taghat

The folk-songs are essentially lyrics giving a glimpse into the women's heart. These describe a girl's longing for love and marriage, her initial inhibitions, her usual apprehensions, her emotional recreation to the dreary lot in a stranger's house, complaints from the young wife regarding the monotony of domestic life and the various types of odd work which she is compelled to do, pangs of child birth, etc. Love songs are the most common since love in its varied forms provides numerous themes. The socio-economic aspects too sometimes find expression. Indeed, it is the village women who has preserved the tradition of folklore.

Folk Dances.—Folk dancing, is an outburst of singing emotions. The celebration of Garbara-Garbari in Narayanganj and Kalka tahsils of the district is a significant festival and its celebration continues for five days after Dussehra. The girls congregate in the village in an open space and sing and dance. Their melodious sound spreads through the village and resounds in its gaiety.

Games and Recreations

Wrestling, kabaddi, gindo tora or gindo khuji and gulli danda (tip cat) are popular indigenous games in the district, the last two being usually played by children. Gindo tora or gindo khuji is the indigenous version of the game of hockey and is played with a stick and a ball made of rags and twigs. Gulli

danda is played in the streets or in an open ground outside the village. Wrestling and *kabaddi* are, however, popular sports among the young and the middle-aged men. *Kabaddi* is often played in the moonlit nights during the months of *Phalguna* and *Chaitra* (February-March). *Kabaddi* matches are enthusiastically arranged during festivals. Two teams take part in this game. Of a number of varieties in which the game is played, the two types popular in this district are Haryana style and National style. Haryana style *kabaddi* is played in a circular field with a periphery of 75 feet (23 metre) with 10 players on each side while the field for National style *kabaddi* is marked as a rectangle of 13 metre by 10 metre. In Haryana style, a player of one team goes to the court of the other team repeating *kabaddi kabaddi* or *kaudi kaudi* in one breath. If the player after touching and encountering any player of the opposite team returns to the boundary dividing the two courts still uttering *kaudi kaudi* in the same breath, the opposite team loses one point. In case the player does not return to the boundary in one breath, his team loses one point. In the National style, the player going to the court of the opposite team may be encountered by any number of players of the other team. If he does not return to the boundary line dividing the court, he is considered to be out and his team loses one point but if he reaches the boundary line in one breath the other team loses points corresponding to the number of players who encountered him and they are considered to be out. The playing time for the game in both the types is the same, viz. 45 minutes including an interval of 5 minutes. The team securing more points wins.

Modern games like hockey, cricket, football, volleyball and basketball are popular among students of urban areas where there are facilities of playgrounds while games like *kho kho*, netball, skipping, etc., are popular among girls.

There are a number of sports associations functioning in the district. These associations organise tournaments at district level and select the teams to compete in the tournaments at state level. This also helps in discovering promising talent for national and international events.

Chess, cards and *chopar* are some of the indoor games which are played in urban as well as rural areas. The villagers enjoy these games in panchayat *ghars*, *chopals* or wherever convenient along with a puff of hookah or while smoking *bidi*. Having no other engagement, the *baraats* accompanying the *baraat* to the bride's village eagerly indulge in these games to while away time.

The State Public Relations Department has provided radio sets to panchayats, co-operatives and schools under the 'Community Listening Scheme'. In addition to the occasional drama shows, this Department frequently exhibits films, mostly documentaries, with the help of a mobile cinema unit both

in the urban and rural areas. Gossiping and listening to the radio are common pastimes. The portable transistor has become a fashion of the day with everybody without distinction. Many well to do people, particularly in urban areas of the district, have installed television sets in their homes.

The universal media of mass entertainment, particularly in the towns, is the cinema. It suits the pocket of the rich and the poor alike and by and large is the only place of public entertainment. The district has number of cinema houses in urban areas. Recorded film songs and music are freely played by the lottery ticket sellers.

REHABILITATION

The large-scale communal disturbances at the time of Partition of the country in 1947 inflicted vast sufferings on millions of people who were forced to migrate from Pakistan to India and vice-versa. Lakhs of homeless Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan entered what was then called the East Punjab (India). This immigration created innumerable problems which the government faced and overcame with great courage. The areas now in Haryana took a leading share in the re-settlement of these immigrants.

No accurate statistics are available about the number of Muslims who migrated from the Ambala district to Pakistan. They consisted of Sheikhs, Qureshis, Rajputs and Gujjars. On the other hand we know that 1,88,892 (1,00,535 males and 88,357 females) displaced persons coming from the other side of new border (Pakistan) were settled in the rural and urban areas of the then Ambala district. The immigrants were mainly Khatri, Aroras, Labanas, Jats and Brahmans from Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sargodha, Jhelum, Sheikhpura and Gujrat districts of Pakistan. According to the 1951 Census, they constituted 20.01 per cent of the total population of the then Ambala district. The tahsil-wise break-up of the displaced persons settled in the then district was as under :—

Tahsil	Number of Displaced Persons
Ambala	95,055
Jagadhri	40,178
Narayangarh	13,818
Kharar ¹	19,146
Ropar ¹	20,695

1. These two tahsils (except Kalka sub tahsil of Kharar tahsil) are now part of Ropar district of Punjab.

Refugee Camps

Initially a number of relief camps were organised in East Punjab to provide shelter to the refugees. Two of these were set up in the Ambala district, one at Ambala City and the other at Yamunanagar. The educational institutions remained closed upto February, 1948 and provided some of the accommodation. At the same time services of the staff and students were utilised in the management of the camps. Students who rendered three months' social service in these camps were considered for the award of certificate/degree of the newly established East Punjab University, without taking any examination.

Apart from free foodgrains ration, additional nutrition was provided in these camps in the form of fruits and multi-vitamin tablets. Some special items of diet were also issued to people in these camps on medical advice. Thus these well organised camps not only provided much needed immediate relief to the displaced persons but also gave them breathing time to plan their measures of permanent settlement.

On its part the government also began to think of taking the next step to enable the displaced persons to find independent means of existence. To begin with the issue of free ration was limited to those families which had no adult male member and could not, therefore, maintain themselves. The able-bodied male adults, between the ages of 16 and 60 years, who began to do some work and those who refused to do work, when it was available, were de-rationed along with their dependents. But they were allowed to continue to live in camps. Those entitled to allotment of land were obliged to leave soon after temporary allotment of the evacuee land had been made to them.

Rural Rehabilitation

It was necessary to hasten the resettlement of rural displaced persons living in camps to facilitate the sowing of rabi crop of 1947-48. In the beginning temporary allotment was made on a group basis. Each group consisted of persons who were near relatives or were bound by ties of friendship. All displaced persons who owned or held land and were cultivating it in Pakistan, were considered eligible for such allotments which were later converted into quasi-permanent allotments in April, 1948. The intention was to encourage cultivators to improve the lands allotted to them. After this preliminary step, claims were invited from them and orally verified at tahsil headquarters. It transpired that several displaced persons had obtained excessive allotments by making exaggerated claims. To put matters right by verifying claims, original revenue records were obtained from Pakistan. These also showed that the total area of land left behind in West Punjab (Pakistan) by the incoming displaced persons was smaller than that abandoned by Muslims in East Punjab (Punjab). To overcome this problem the available land was converted into

standard acres, and graded cuts were applied in making allotments to displaced claimants, the claims of the bigger holders being subjected to the largest slab of cuts.

The work of conferring final proprietary rights on allottees on the basis of their verified claims was taken in hand in September, 1955. It took many years. Out of 21,376 allottees, permanent proprietary rights were conferred on 13,351 persons by March 31, 1978.

Lands in the Ambala district were allotted to displaced persons mainly from Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Sheikhpura and Sargodha districts and the colonists originally belonging to the Ambala district. Every effort was made to allot land of the similar quality as that left by the claimant in Pakistan. Sub-urban land was allotted to claimants of similar land or to other claimants on a valuation basis.

Agricultural Loans.—Allottees of land were given assistance by way of agricultural loans for purchasing bullocks, implements, fodder, seed and for the repair of wells and houses. In order to minimise misuse, loans were advanced in kind instead of cash. The following figures show the loans advanced in the district during 1947-48 to 1953-54 :—

Year	Loan Advanced (Rs.)
1947-48	2,49,037
1948-49	6,39,622
1949-50	3,41,266
1950-51	2,24,982
1951-52	1,86,478
1952-53	1,24,970
1953-54	1,32,137

The disbursement of the loan was stopped after 1953-54.

Rural Housing.—Heavy rains and floods in 1947-48 had damaged a large number of houses. According to the statistics available ; there were 15,000 undamaged evacuee houses, 4,000 repairable evacuee houses and 5,000 evacuee houses beyond repair in the district. Further, these houses were unevenly distributed as an unfortunate consequence of the destruction caused at the time of Partition. In some villages the number of houses was in excess of the needs of the allottees while in others, almost the entire *abadi* had crumbled and not a

single house was available. While houses were allotted on a temporary basis in the first instance, action was taken to frame rules for allotment of these houses thereafter. Records were prepared containing details including information about evacuee houses in the villages, the number of rooms, the dimensions, the general condition and the approximate value of each house. Lists of the allottees showing the value of houses left by them in Pakistan were also made. The *Halqa* Revenue Officer, generally a Naib Tahsildar, did the allotment work. A list giving the order of precedence was prepared. After setting aside a few houses for common purposes, allottees were given a chance of selection according to their place on the merit list.

Urban Rehabilitation

The problem of providing residential accommodation became more acute with the tendency of immigrants to settle largely in urban areas. Consequently, a number of schemes to utilize the available properties left by Muslims and to develop more housing were devised. All the Muslim abandoned properties were taken over under the Punjab Evacuee Ordinance IV of 1947, later replaced by the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950. Such properties comprising houses, shops, vacant sites, *kholas* (dilapidated houses) and industrial establishments were temporarily allotted to displaced persons on rental basis. Their permanent disposal started in 1953-54. The properties valuing below Rs. 10,000 (below Rs. 50,000 for industrial establishments) were declared allotable, while those assessed above these figures were to be sold by open auction. This applied also to properties lying vacant or those which were in unauthorized possession.

In the urban areas of Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Jagadhri, Sadhaura, Buria, Chhachhrauli and Kalka, the evacuee properties were managed by the District Rent and Managing Officer. These became a part of the evacuee pool for compensating displaced persons with verified claims. Allotable properties were given permanently as compensation to claimants against their claims. If the value of a property was in excess of his due compensation, the claimant was allowed to deposit the difference by instalments. Properties occupied by non-claimants were offered to them on annual instalments. Of a total of 9,500 evacuee properties in the urban areas of the district 7,800 properties were disposed of by 1978.

Housing Schemes.—As stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the urban housing problem was acute because most of the urban Muslim evacuees were manual labourers and artisans and, therefore, their houses were unpretentious, whereas the incoming urban displaced persons mostly businessmen and shop keepers, were used to better dwellings. To meet this grave situation and to

provide shelter to the incoming population according to their income groups, the government established new townships, in addition to 8-marla (cheap) housing colonies and 4-marla (cheap) tenements. The new townships accommodated the rich and upper middle class displaced persons; the 8-marla (cheap) housing colonies provided houses to the lower middle class and the 4-marla (cheap) tenements to the poorer sections. The statement below gives details of houses, sites, shops constructed and plots laid out under various schemes :

	Houses	Shops	Plots
New Township, Ambala City	26	12	404
New Township, Yamunanagar	402	26	688
8-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colony, Ambala City	300	18	157
8-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colony, Yamunanagar	350	17	233
		Tenements	Shops
4-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colony, Ambala City		101	—
4-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colony, Yamunanagar		398	10

The houses and plots in new townships and 8-marla (cheap) housing colonies were disposed of at the reserve sale price, under the East Punjab Refugees Rehabilitation (Buildings and Building Sites) Act, 1948. The cost of houses and plots sold, was treated as loan to be recovered in 30 half-yearly instalments. Subsequently with the implementation of the compensation scheme in 1954-55, the benefit of adjustment of public dues against the verified claims was extended to the purchasers of houses and plots in all these rehabilitation colonies. The allotment of 4-marla (cheap) tenements was made under the executive instructions issued with the approval of the Government of India.

In all these colonies, satisfactory arrangements for underground drainage, water-supply and electricity were made and provision existed for amenities such as school buildings, public parks, hospitals, shopping centres and clubs.

Mud-hut colonies.—Besides the new townships and 8-marla and 4-marla (cheap) housing colonies, mud-hut colonies were constructed in 1950 for providing accommodation to the residual population in refugee camps. These were constructed on the respective sites of the camps in Ambala and Yamunanagar with 1,862 and 500 mud-huts, respectively and each mud-hut covered an area of 210 square feet (19.5 square metres). These were immediately offered to the occupants of refugee camps who belonged to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes and to persons who were resourceless and landless.

In 1953, it was decided to transfer proprietary rights of mud-huts to the inmates. Occupants with claims were required to pay the cost of land and super-structure from their claims and others were charged only the cost of land recoverable in 3 annual instalments, the cost of super-structure having been treated as grant. It was also decided that nothing should be charged from destitute widows and disabled persons.

Small Urban and House Building Loans

The refugees were encouraged to restart their business, trade or other profession. A scheme for providing loans and grants was introduced in February, 1948, under the East Punjab Refugees Rehabilitation (Loans and Grants) Act, 1948. The loan was limited to Rs. 5,000 to an individual, Rs. 20,000 to a group of four or more displaced persons and Rs. 25,000 to a cooperative society. The grants were restricted to unattached women, widows and others who were unable to repay loans, but at the same time required monetary help for resettlement. The maximum amount of such grant was limited to Rs. 500.

Small urban loans.—These loans were advanced to displaced persons to enable them to establish themselves in different vocations. All classes of displaced persons comprising traders, artisans, industrialists, students, lawyers and medical practitioners were helped. These loans carried an interest of 3 per cent per annum and the recovery of the loan was to be started after 3 years of disbursement. The loans together with interest were repayable in equal instalments spread over a period of 6 years. The loans and grants were strictly to be utilized for the purpose for which they were asked for by the applicants or sanctioned by the government. The following figures show the amount of such loans advanced to displaced persons during 1948-49 to 1956-57 :—

Year	Amount (Rs)
1948-49	12,05,000
1949-50	5,67,057
1950-51	2,49,883
1951-52	60,000
1952-53	41,300
1953-54	—
1954-55	65,100
1955-56	55,300
1956-57	39,000
Total :	22,82,640

The scheme to advance small urban loans was discontinued after 1956-57.

House building loans.—House building loans were advanced to purchasers of plots sold out by the state government in new townships. These loans enabled displaced persons to build their own houses on easy terms of repayment. The following amounts were advanced to 294 displaced persons for the construction of houses, during 1949-50 to 1955-56 :—

Year	Amount (Rs)
1949-50	4,98,500
1950-51	43,000
1951-52	1,65,500
1952-53	2,85,675
1953-54	94,250
1954-55	1,46,870
1955-56	10,65,283
Total :	22,99,078

These loans, too, were discontinued from 1956-57 onwards.

Payment of Compensation

Compensation was paid to displaced persons who had abandoned immovable property in Pakistan, after verifying their claims, under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950. Interim compensation was sanctioned for certain categories of displaced persons who were in urgent need of relief. The interim scheme was later replaced by the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. Under it, scaled compensation was prescribed. It gave proportionally more to smaller claimants, and less to the bigger claimants. This compensation was paid out of the compensation pool to which the central government had contributed.

Thus the rehabilitation of displaced persons had been completed though a few residuary problems are still attended by the Rehabilitation Department. The Tahsildar (Sales) Ambala, looks after the residuary work of rehabilitation in the district. He disposes of evacuee properties located in the district. The properties available with the department were purchased from the central

government. These were auctioned to Harijans. On March 31, 1978, 805 standard acres of cultivated land, 497 acres of *banjar* land, 1,683 acres of *ghair mumkin* land, 17 houses and 45 sites in rural areas, and 147 acres of agricultural land and 107 properties in urban areas were available for disposal.

The Impact of Displaced Persons on the Local Population

The rehabilitation of displaced persons in the district had a long term beneficial effect in a variety of ways. It, not only influenced the economic life but has also changed the pattern of social life of the people of the district.

Khatri and Aroras from the districts of Rawalpindi, Sargodha and Gujrat were sharp witted and resourceful shopkeepers and businessmen. As compared with the local business community, they were more energetic and their presence in the urban areas of the district quickened processes of change. They successfully set themselves up as shopkeepers and traders and completely changed the appearance of the bazaars and to some extent brightened rural life by providing modern paraphernalia like soap, powder, mirrors, hair clips and celluloid toys. The mixing of displaced persons with local persons also influenced the latter's way of living including food habits. Dresses and fashions also changed. Bush-shirts, trousers and *pyjamas* made co-existence with the old types of shirts and *dhotis*.

The settlement of the displaced persons in new townships at Ambala and Yamunanagar led to increase of population in these urban areas. The availability of manpower led to manifold increase and expansion of industries. The rehabilitation of many educational institutions from Lahore to Ambala brought the Ambala district to a prominent place in the educational map of the state.

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture occupies the foremost place in the economy of Ambala district as more than 50 per cent of the total workers of the district were engaged in cultivation or allied occupations. The government is making all efforts to develop the agricultural sector by distributing improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, increasing irrigation facilities and promoting modern techniques of multiple cropping practices and improved agricultural implements. It also keenly promotes animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry which play a subsidiary but an important role in the agricultural economy. This combined and multi-pronged approach is considered very essential to develop this vital sector of the district economy.

LAND UTILISATION

The total area of the district according to the village papers measured 3,73,701 hectares in 1977-78. The broad use of the land in 1977-78 is shown below :

Nature of land use	Area (Hectares)	Percentage to the Total Area
Cultivated	2,58,455	69
Forest	25,184	7
Uncultivated	90,062	24

(The utilisation of land since 1967-68 has been shown in Table VII of Appendix.)

The cultivated area (net sown area and the current fallows) is 69.3 per cent of the total area of the district. The percentage of cultivated area to the total area in the Haryana State is 85.1. The corresponding smaller figure of 69.3 per cent for the district is due to a portion of the district lying in the hills.

IRRIGATION

The average annual rainfall in the district is 985.1 mm and is the highest of all districts in the state. There are comparatively very few years in which the rains fail altogether, though the rainfall is irregular and the variations from year to year are considerable. It generally increases from the south-west to the north-east and varies from 905.7 mm at Ambala to 1,063.2 mm at Dadupur. This uncertainty necessitates, the development of artificial sources of irrigation to take advantage of richness of the soil and to ensure against droughts. The district forms part of the semi-hilly region and is intersected by many streams and rivulets. Except for the Yamuna, all other streams are seasonal. The

river Yamuna which forms the eastern boundary of the district is perennial and is the source of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal system providing irrigation to the Haryana State. The configuration of the district makes it difficult to provide extensive irrigation facilities. Due to variations in level, canal irrigation is only possible in the tracts of Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils which have a uniform level. The depth of ground water in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils varying from 100 ft. (30.48 metre) in the areas just below the hills to 30 ft. (9.14 metre) in other areas makes an extensive use of well irrigation in these tahsils difficult. Hence well irrigation is only possible in the plain areas of the district in Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils.

In 1923-24, the total irrigated area in the district was insignificant. It was 4 per cent of the total cultivated area in Jagadhri tahsil, 1 per cent in Ambala tahsil and 2 per cent in Narayangarh tahsil. The sources of irrigation were limited to masonry or temporary kacha wells, the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal in the Jagadhri tahsil, some occasional irrigation from kacha tanks, *kuhls* or ducts in Morni hill portion of Narayangarh tahsil.¹

There has been a considerable improvement in the irrigation in the district since then. The opening of the Narwana Branch of Bhakra Canal system, installation of the tubewells and other minor irrigation schemes have led to an increase in the irrigated area of the district. Consequently in 1977-78, 34 per cent of the net sown area in the district was irrigated through various sources.

The following table shows the area irrigated through different sources during 1967-68 to 1977-78 :—

(Thousand Hectares)

Year	Government Canals	Tanks	Wells and Tube- wells	Other Sources	Total
1967-68	6	—	28	5	39
1968-69	6	—	42	6	54
1969-70	6	—	59	6	71
1970-71	9	—	80	5	94
1971-72	7	—	89	6	102
1972-73	6	—	90	6	102
1973-74	7	—	91	6	104
1974-75	7	—	108	5	120
1975-76	8	—	105	6	119
1976-77	8	—	125	5	138
1977-78	7	—	128	4	139

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 4 (although *kuhl* or duct irrigation might be prevalent in the hilly area of the Kalka tahsil but the reference in the *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, is not available because Kalka was not included in the Ambala district in that year.)

The principal sources of irrigation in the district include wells, tubewells, canals and *kuhls* though the tank irrigation is also adopted in the Ambala tahsil on a very limited scale.

Wells and Tubewells

The wells and tubewells are the principal source of irrigation in the district and 34 per cent. of the net irrigated area is served by them. Although there are a few non-masonry wells in Jagadhri tahsil yet most of the percolation wells are masonry. These are found in large numbers in Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils whereas sub-soil water level being fairly high, not much difficulty is experienced in sinking them. The percolation wells are also found in Narayanagarh tahsil and to some extent in Kalka tahsil but these are located mostly in plain areas where sub-soil water is not too low. Water is raised either with manual labour or by tubewells. Different methods of raising the water with manual labour like *dhingli*, *charasa* and *harat* are devised according to the depth of ground water. *Dhingli* is a lever contrivance for raising water with manual labour. The water is lifted by means of a bucket suspended with a long rope tied to one end of a long wooden bar. The bar is pivoted on a perpendicular post to form a sort of see-saw. The height of the post depends on the depth of the water level. The bar is not pivoted at the centre in order to make one portion short. The short end of the bar is weighted so as nearly to counter-balance the weight of the long arm and bucket full of water. The bucket is lowered by the man in charge who draws the long end of the lever by a pull at the rope. This method is normally used for a lift of about 15 ft. (4.57 metre) or less. This device is, however, not very popular in the district. *Charasa* consists of a large leather bag holding about 140 to 180 litres. of water, fastened to one end of a rope which passes over a strong wheel fixed over the well. The leather bag is lowered in the well. The rope which is fastened to the leather bag is drawn by the bullocks and the water from the leather bag is emptied into a cistern, generally by a man who operates the *charasa*. The rope is then detached from the bullocks and the leather bag is again lowered in the well and the operation is recommenced. *Harat* or Persian wheel consists of a continuous chain of buckets passing over a vertical wheel fixed on the top of well. The wheel is rotated by means of a wooden or iron gear which is worked by a pair of bullocks walking round in a circular tract. The use of these traditional methods of raising the water is on the wane and its place is being taken by tubewells and pumping-sets. Well irrigation is mainly a function of private enterprise. The state only encourages their construction through agricultural loans and liberal rules in the matter of land revenue assessment. The government also grants *taccavi* loans for sinking of wells and repairs of old wells.

Tubewells and pumping sets were introduced after the Independence. The pumping-sets initially replaced the old traditional manual method of raising

water from the wells. With the electrification of villages in Haryana, electrically-operated tubewells being economical, are getting popular. The government encourages the installation of tubewells by providing loans on easy terms. Special schemes have been formulated for advancing loans under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme, from the land mortgage banks, and from Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Landless Agricultural Labourers Agency. The government also undertook the installation of tubewells through Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation for providing irrigation to the farmers. The Jagadhri Augmentation Tubewell Scheme was also launched, under which 123 tubewells were installed to augment the canal water-supply of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal during the lean season when sufficient water is not available in the Yamuna river. Besides augmentation of water-supply, the scheme also helped to remove the water-logging from the area. The following table giving the number of wells, tubewells and the area irrigated by wells and tubewells during the last ten years shows unmistakably the value of the tubewell scheme in promoting the irrigation :—

Year	Number of Wells	Number of Tubewells		Area Irrigated by Wells and Tubewells (Hundred hectares)
		Private Tubewells	Government Tubewells	
1967-68	2,710	470	71	280
1968-69	2,728	4,367	135	420
1969-70	2,955	6,722	135	590
1970-71	1,379	9,563	135	803
1971-72	2,233	10,688	156	864
1972-73	1,572	11,796	219	920
1973-74	1,476	13,675	294	956
1974-75	1,693	13,778	370	1,098
1975-76	1,590	14,373	434	1,055
1976-77	1,590	14,583	493	1,248
1977-78	1,586	14,707	516	1,279

Canal Irrigation

Canal irrigation in the district is provided by two canal systems, viz. the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and the Bhakra Main Canal. The Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal is, the oldest in the state. Dug originally during the reign of Firuz Shah to conduct water to the royal gardens at Hisar and Hansi, it incidentally irrigated the intervening tracts also. It was re-excavated in Akbar's reign for supplies from the Yamuna and the Somb into the Chautang and on to Hansi and Hisar. This was a perennial canal as is testified by the ancient bridges at Karnal and Safidon (district Jind). It was further improved in A.D. 1643 during the reign of Shah Jahan by Ali Mardan Khan with the object of diverting water to Delhi. The river supply was tamed about 22.5 kilometres below the present head-works of the canal and the water was led along the drainage line through Panipat and Sonipat to Delhi. During the decline of the Mughal empire, the canal which by then was known as Shah Nahar gradually silted up.

It was only in 1885 that the old canal was closed and relegated to a position of a drainage line, and the new realigned canal was opened.

The Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal had long rotational closures. To remove this deficiency, the Narwana Branch from the Bhakra Main Canal was linked up with the Sirsa Branch and Main Branch of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal in 1954-55 so as to feed and make them perennial. A brief description of the canals irrigating the district is given below :

Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal.—The Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal takes off from the Yamuna at Tajewala head-works (Ambala district) where a very strong masonry weir is built across the river. Between Tajewala and Dadupur the canal follows for the most part in the old river-bed. The slope is fairly steep and the current very strong. At Dadupur there is a level crossing over the combined Pathrala and Somb torrents which have an outfall in the canal. The surplus supplies escaped through Pathrala Dam in the river and the required supplies are directed into the canal. From Dadupur the canal flows south in an artificial channel to Buria, below which a remarkable spur of the high lands forces it to make an abrupt curve to the east. During the rest of its course in Jagadhri tahsil, it hugs old high bank of the Yamuna pretty closely, and flowing south-west passes below the railway bridge at Abdullapur (Yamunagar) and finally leaves the tahsil at Daurang.

There are two old channels of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, namely, 1-R and 2-R distributaries which extend irrigation between the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and the Pathrala stream. These channels are nearly as old as the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. In 1965, 1-L Minor and later

in 1973, 2-L Minor of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal were also commissioned to provide irrigation facilities to the areas between the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and the river Yamuna. All these distributaries and channels of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal provide irrigation in Jagadhri tahsil.

A carrier channel known as Augmentation Canal takes off from the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal at its RD 68036 near Yamunanagar and falls into the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal at RD 125512 near Munak (Karnal district). The Augmentation Canal traverses the district for 9 kilometres and augmentation tubewells have been installed to augment the water-supply in the canal and to solve the problem of water logging in the area.

The total area of the district irrigated by the channels and minors of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal during 1976-77 was 4,889 hectares.

Narwana Branch of the Bhakra Main Canal.—The Narwana Branch of the Bhakra Main Canal was constructed in 1954-55 to augment supplies of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. It off takes from Bhakra Main Line and supplies water to Sirsa Branch and Main Branch of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. A few distributaries like the Sheikhpur minor of Ghuram distributary, Malaur, Naneola and Baknaur minors, Jansua distributary and Thaska distributary take off from Narwana Branch and provide irrigation in the intervening area.

The total area irrigated in the district by these channels of Narwana Branch during 1976-77 was, 4,401 hectares.

Naggal Lift Irrigation Scheme.—The Scheme proposes to bring an area of about 63,000 acres lying between the Dangri (Tangri), Narwana Branch and the Haryana State boundary under flow irrigation. This area has a slope from north-east to south-west and can not be commanded by gravity flow of water from Narwana Branch. Accordingly, Naggal Lift Irrigation Project was commissioned which plans to take off water from proposed Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal through Kanwala distributary and lift it by pump-houses to various minors spread over the area. The project is in progress and will bring the said area under irrigation with the commissioning of the Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal.

Tank Irrigation

Tank as a means of irrigation is prevalent only in small parts of the Ambala tahsil and does not play any significant role in the agricultural economy of the district.

Kuhl or Duct Irrigation

Kuhl irrigation is prevalent in hilly areas of the district. The sources of water-supply to the *kuhls* are perennial and non-perennial springs, and

small streams. The land owners make small *kuhls* to carry the water to their fields. The government of late has also been providing this system of irrigation for farmers in the hilly area. Loans and subsidies for new *kuhls* or the repair of old ones are provided. The Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation has also undertaken to provide new *kuhls* in the area. In 1977-78, 2,421 hectares of land was under *kuhl* irrigation in the Ambala district.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture constitutes the main economy and is the mainstay of the majority of people of the Ambala district. After Independence, most of the area fit for cultivation has been brought under plough and the district has made notable progress in the field of agriculture after the formation of Haryana in November, 1966. This is evident from the fact that the foodgrains production which was only 169 thousand tonnes in 1966-67 increased to 385 thousand tonnes in 1977-78 thus registering an increase of over 128 per cent during the period. The production of wheat, rice and other major crops also registered a manifold increase during the period.

Set up of the Agriculture Department

Prior to October, 1966, the district was under the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nabha (Punjab) for plain areas and under the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Palampur for hilly areas. From October, 1966 to February, 1967, the district remained under the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Hansi. The district remained under the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jind from March, 1967 to February, 1968. From March, 1968, the district was placed under the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ambala. He is assisted by a Seed Development Officer, 18 Agriculture Inspectors and other field staff.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the latest technological advancement in agricultural production. These include intensive methods of cultivation for higher production per unit area through new cropping patterns, preparation of crop plans, control of various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops and gardens, use of fertilizers and good seeds, and laying out of demonstration plots to show to the cultivators the superiority of new strains and agronomic practices recommended for the district. The agriculture inspectors impart training and education to farmers in their respective areas on matters relating to improved seeds, fertilizers, improved agricultural implements and appropriate agricultural practices.

Soils

The soils of the district vary from one tahsil to another; even the soils in one tahsil vary in their texture after every 5 to 6 kilometres. The hilly and sub-mountainous parts of Pinjore, Narayangarh, Bilaspur, Chhachhrauli and Raipur

Rani blocks have stony soils with *kankar*. The boulders are strewn all over and soil cover is very thin. In other parts of these blocks, the soil is sandy, sandy loam and loam. In other blocks, the soils are clay or clay loam. There is no problem of alkalinity or salinity in the district.

In general, the soils are deficient in nitrogen and organic matter, but the phosphorus and potash contents range from low to medium. Therefore, for obtaining good yields, the soils need heavy manuring with nitrogen and phosphate. It is further obvious that on account of lack of the organic matter, the soils should also be treated with organic matter like farm yard manure, compost and green manure.

Crops

The crops grown in the district are divided into two main categories, viz. *kharif* and *rabi*, locally called as *sawani* and *sadhi*. The former is the summer season harvest and the latter the winter season harvest. Any crop which does not strictly fall within these two harvests is known as a *zaid* crop and its harvest is called the *zaid kharif* or *zaid rabi*, according to the harvest with which it is assessed. *Toria* (an oilseed) is cultivated as *zaid kharif* and vegetables, melon and green fodder as *zaid rabi*.

The major *kharif* crops are sugarcane, groundnut, paddy and maize, while the minor ones or subsidiary crops are chillies, cotton, *bajra*, *jowar*, pulses (*arhar*, *moong*, *mash* and *moth*), vegetables, *til* and *sani*. The major *rabi* crops are wheat, gram, barley and oilseeds (*sarson* and *toria*) while the minor ones are *massar*, *berseem*, *methi*, potato, onion and other winter vegetables.

Sugarcane, cotton, chillies, potato, onion, vegetables and oilseeds are main cash crops of the district. Vegetables are generally cultivated near the towns where there is great demand for these. Some particulars about the crops grown in the district are given below:

Name of Crop	Local Name	Climate Suitable	Soil Required	Area of the District Where Grown
1	2	3	4	5
1. Paddy	<i>Ziri</i>	Hot-wet	Clay or clay loam	Throughout the district
2. Maize	<i>Makai</i>	-do-	Loam (well-drained)	-do-
3. <i>Bajra</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	Hot	Sandy or sandy loam (well-drained)	Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh tahsils

1	2	3	4	5
4. Wheat	<i>Kanak</i>	Cold	Loam (well-drained)	Throughout the district
5. Gram	<i>Chhole</i>	Cold	(Well-drained) sandy loam, clay loam or all other poor soils	-do-
6. Barley	<i>Jaun</i>	Cold	Sandy loam and loam (well-drained)	Ambala and Narayangarh tahsils
7. Groundnut	<i>Moong-phall</i>	Hot wet	Sandy (well-drained)	Narayangarh and Ambala tahsils
8. Sugarcane	<i>Ganna</i>	Hot wet	Loam and clay loam	Throughout the district

Hill Crops.—A few crops are grown in the Morni hills and other small hills section of Kalka and Jagadhri tahsils which are not found elsewhere in the district. The commonest are the cereal, *mandva* (*eleusine corocana*); the pulses, *kulthi* (*dolichos uniflours*) and ginger (*zingiber officinalis*).

Tables VIII to XI of Appendix give details about the sowing and harvesting of kharif and rabi crops ; the area under principal crops ; the yield per hectare and the production of principal crops from 1974-75 to 1977-78.

Foodgrain Crops

Paddy.—It is a major kharif crop. The area under paddy cultivation has increased considerably. In 1950-51, the area under this crop was only 26 thousand hectares. It rose to 52 thousand hectares in 1977-78. The district ranks third in the production of rice in the state. The main producing areas are Jagadhri block, Chhachhrauli block, Barara block, Ambala block and a part of Narayangarh block. The increase has been relatively more in the Jagadhri and Barara blocks due to increased irrigation facilities. The popular varieties grown are high yielding IR-8, IR-106, Pusa 2-21, Jaya and local improved Jhona-349 and Jhona-351, Basmati-217 and Basmati-370.

Maize.—It is the second major kharif foodgrain crop. The area under maize which was only 16.5 thousand hectares in 1950-51 rose to 44 thousand

hectares in 1977-78 thus registering 166.7 per cent increase over the period. The main varieties grown are hybrid, Ganga-5 and Ganga-1 and composite Vijay and Sona. But the local varieties of maize are still grown in many areas.

Bajra.—*Bajra* is mostly grown in *barani* areas of Raipur Rani, Bilaspur and Barara blocks. The area under this crop fluctuates every year depending on the intensity of rainfall. The area under *bajra* was 6.9 thousand hectares in 1950-51, 9.3 thousand hectares in 1955-56, 4.9 thousand hectares in 1960-61, 6 thousand hectares in 1965-66 and again 6 thousand hectares in 1974-75. It was 4 thousand hectares in 1977-78. The most common varieties grown in this district are Hybrid Bajra No. 1, Hybrid Bajra No. 4 and B.J.-104. Because of higher yield potential hybrid varieties are rapidly replacing the local varieties.

Wheat.—Wheat is the principal rabi foodgrain crop. It is grown in both *barani* (unirrigated) and irrigated areas. The area under this crop was 51 thousand hectares in 1950-51; rose to 54 thousand hectares in 1965-66 but sharply increased thereafter and was 97 thousand hectares in 1977-78. The increase in the acreage is largely due to increase in irrigated area and the introduction of new local and exotic high-yielding varieties.

The main high yielding varieties grown in the district are Kalyan, Sona (K-227), Sonalika (S-308), HD-2004, P.V.-18, H.D.M. 1553 and C-306.

Gram.—This is also an important rabi foodgrain crop. It forms a good diet both for human beings and cattle. It is mostly grown under *barani* conditions and therefore its acreage shows wide variation from year to year. The area under this crops was 48.4 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and though it dwindled to 39 thousand hectares in 1965-66 and further to 43 thousand hectares in 1971-72, it showed a decline during the subsequent years and was 39 thousand hectares in 1977-78. The important varieties grown in the district are PB-7, G-104, C-235 and S-26.

Barley.—Barley, though not an important crop of the district, was grown in 3 thousand hectares in 1977-78. The main varieties of this crop in the district are C-138 and C-164.

Commercial Crops

Sugarcane.—It is the most important cash crop of the district and is grown almost in all the tahsils, specially under irrigated conditions. There has been a great increase in the acreage under sugarcane since 1950-51. The area under sugarcane rose from 9.55 thousand hectares in 1950-51 to 36 thousand hectares in 1977-78. The main varieties of sugarcane grown in the district are Co. 1148, Co. 975, Co. 453 and Co. 212. Emphasis is being laid on covering different areas with early varieties like Co. 129, Co. J 58,

mid season variety like Co. 975 and late varieties like Co. 1148 and Co. J 39 so as to extend the sugar factory season.

Cotton.—Cotton which was earlier an important cash crop of the district is losing its importance due to heavy rainfall conditions during the growth period of the plants. This crop has two main varieties, Desi and American. The area under cotton has decreased over the years. The acreage under cotton (Desi and American) was 4.60 thousand hectares in 1955-56 and has decreased to 2 thousand hectares in 1977-78. The main varieties of cotton grown in the district are G2—7, H—14 and J—34.

Potato.—It is another important cash crop and is sown under irrigated and high fertility soil conditions both in winter and spring but the autumn crop covers more area. There has been a considerable increase in the area under potatoes. The area under this crop which was only 690 hectares in 1965-66 increased to 3,700 hectares in 1977-78. The increase in acreage has been more significant in the last few years. The main varieties grown in the district are Patna, Gola, Uptodate, Kufri Sanduri, Kufri Seetman and Chandermukhi.

Chillies.—Chillies are grown mostly in Ambala tahsil. The area under this crop was only 600 hectares in 1950-51, it rose to 870 hectares in 1960-61 and 2,501 hectares in 1977-78. Thus there has been a considerable increase in area under this crop over the period.

Among the minor crops, mention may be made of onion, tobacco and vegetables. The area under vegetables increased significantly from 1,065 hectares in 1962-63 to 4,162 hectares in 1977-78.

Oilseeds.—Groundnut and *til* are the oilseed crop of *kharif* and *toria* and *sarson* of *rabi*.

Groundnut is mainly grown in the sandy loam to sandy soils of Narayan-garh tahsil. It is grown under unirrigated conditions. The area under this crop which was 1,590 hectares in 1950-51 increased to 3,120 hectares in 1960-61 and to 7,676 hectares in 1977-78.

The area under *toria* and *sarson* and *til* during 1950-51, 1965-66, 1974-75 and 1977-78 was as follows :—

Crop	Area (Hectares)			
	1950-51	1965-66	1974-75	1977-78
<i>Toria</i> and <i>Sarson</i>	4,980	3,520	8,000	7,258
<i>Til</i>	260	190	950	596

Pulses.—*Arhar*, *mash* (*urd*) and *massar* are the three main pulses grown throughout the district. *Arhar* is generally grown as mixed crop with groundnut in unirrigated conditions during kharif. *Mash* is grown with *til*. *Massar* is grown as pulse during rabi, mostly in unirrigated conditions. These pulses are grown in all types of soils. *Moong* is also grown in few blocks of the district, but its acreage is very low.

The varieties of different pulses grown in the district are *arhar*; and *Prabhat*, *mash*; *Mash 48*, *Mash 1-1*, *Mash T-9*; *moong*; *No. 54 Shining Moong* *No. 1* and *massar*; *No. 9-12*, *No. TT. 3 T-35*.

Hill Crops.—*Kulthi*, *mandya* and ginger are important hill crops of the district. All are kharif crops.

Kulthi is most important hill crop of the district. It is grown in hilly areas of Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils. The area under this crop in 1977-78 was 220 hectares.

Ginger is also grown in the hilly areas of Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils. The area under this crop in 1977-78 was 38 hectares.

Mandya is grown in Jagadhri and Narayangarh tahsil. The area under this crop in 1977-78 was 26 hectares.

Fodder Crops

About 12 per cent of the total cropped area of the district is under fodder crops. Apart from these crops, the stalks of *bajra*, *jowar* and maize and the chaff of wheat, gram and minor cereals are used as animal food. The forage crops are generally sown in the unirrigated area in the kharif season and irrigated condition in the rabi. The important among fodder crops are *chari*, green maize, *gwara*, *javee*, *berseem* and lucerne. Of these, *chari* is the leading crop in kharif and *berseem* in rabi. The following table gives the area under different fodder crops from 1971-72 to 1977-78 :—

Fodder Crops	(Hectares)						
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(a) Kharif Crops—							
<i>Jowar (Chari)</i>	22,485	25,472	20,028	23,300	24,472	27,954	26,183
<i>Gwara</i>	2,386	1,196	—	1,668	1,035	800	994
Other fodders	6,562	10,961	10,708	8,555	11,130	8,010	8,687
Total (a)	31,433	37,629	30,736	33,523	36,637	36,764	35,864
(b) Rabi Crops—							
<i>Berseem</i>	7,410	1,478	3,738	2,621	3,078	4,349	6,163
<i>Oats</i>	1,951	341	1,000	586	1,252	616	1,273
Other fodders	..	6,781	4,608	6,175	6,533	5,108	4,079
Total (b)	9,361	8,600	9,346	9,382	10,863	10,073	11,515
Grand Total (a)+(b)	40,794	46,229	40,082	42,905	47,500	46,837	47,379

An area of about 6,000 hectares was under permanent pastures and grazing land during 1969-70, which decreased to 3,300 hectares in 1977-78. There has been decrease in the area under permanent pastures and grazing land over the period because some pasture lands have been brought under cultivation.

Agricultural Production and High Yielding Varieties

As the maximum land has been brought under cultivation, a substantial increase in the agricultural production has occurred as a result of use of high yielding varieties of seeds, balanced dose of fertilizers, optimum irrigation and plant protection measures. The high yielding varieties programme was begun in the district in 1966-67, when Mexican varieties of wheat, high yielding varieties of paddy, hybrid maize and *bajra* were propagated and maximum area was brought under these varieties. The year-wise area under high yielding varieties since 1970-71 is given below :

(Hectares)

Year		High Yielding Variety of Wheat	Hybrid Maize	High Yielding Variety of Paddy	Hybrid <i>Bajra</i>	Total
1970-71	..	62,650	5,100	4,500	3,000	72,350
1971-72	..	70,000	5,000	12,000	500	87,500
1972-73	..	85,500	5,000	21,000	2,000	1,13,500
1973-74	..	98,008	5,000	21,050	987	1,25,045
1974-75	..	95,000	5,000	18,000	1,000	1,10,000
1975-76	..	98,000	4,200	25,000	700	1,27,900
1976-77	..	95,822	7,178	35,044	885	1,32,929
1977-78	..	95,954	542	23,775	64	1,20,137

The average yield has also increased substantially and ultimately the total production has increased in the district. Table X of the Appendix indicates the average yield of important crops during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78.

Fruit Crops and Gardens

Agro-climatic conditions are quite favourable for fruit cultivation in the Ambala district. The district enjoys special advantage for the plantation of mangoes in the south-western region. Apart from mango in the south-western region, guava, litchi, *chiku* and *loquat* are grown on commercial scale in the northern part of the district, particularly in Kalka tahsil. Pedigreed fruit plants are

supplied from the nursery of the Yadindra Garden, Pinjore and other registered nurseries. The area under fruit trees has decreased considerably since 1967-68. It decreased from 3,102 hectares in 1967-68 to 1,400 hectares in 1977-78. A number of schemes have been taken up for the promotion of fruit cultivation in the district. Horticulture Inspectors are posted at each block, to impart technical guidance to cultivators interested in fruit cultivation. Long-term loans are advanced to the growers under the 'Development of Horticulture' scheme.

Agricultural Implements

Improved agricultural implements and machines play a vital role in increasing the agricultural production. The farmers are gradually mechanising agriculture and adopting improved implements in accordance with their utility and scope for use. The brief description of agricultural implements used by farmers in the district is given below :

Plough.—It is made of wood or iron, the wooden one is generally of *kikar* wood, made by a carpenter. It scratches the soil up to 4 or 5 inches. In small land-holdings, fragmented and non-contiguous plots, this plough is very much suited and it does not disturb the level of the land. Of late, the use of the iron plough has become more popular as the figures indicate. In 1961 there were 46,060 wooden and 13,211 iron ploughs in the district. The number of wooden ploughs decreased to 43,372 and that of iron ploughs increased to 34,075 in 1966. The number of wooden ploughs further decreased to 24,226 and that of iron ploughs increased to 43,154 in 1972. In 1977 there were 15,162 wooden ploughs and 45,833 iron ploughs.

Tractors.—The use of a tractor, though limited to a few big farmers, is becoming increasingly popular. The district had only 388 tractors in 1960-61. The number increased to 531 in 1966-67 and 3,238 in 1977-78. Almost all types of tractors manufactured in the country are operating in the district.

Bullock cart.—This is the traditional load carrying device of the farmer. It is commonly used for carrying the farm produce to the threshing ground, grains to the homestead and surplus to the market, and even for a means of transport. The wooden wheel carts are being gradually replaced by pneumatic tyre carts. There were 23,080 carts in the district in 1961, 25,098 in 1966, 23,832 in 1972 and 24,886 in 1977.

Cane-Crusher.—It is another important agricultural implement used for crushing the cane. Wooden crushers, in vogue before Independence, have been replaced by steel crushers although their number has remained more or less the same. Much of the sugarcane produced in factory area is supplied to sugar mill at Yamunanagar and the rest is crushed locally for making *gur* or

khandsari. There were 760 cane-crushers in the district in 1961, 776 in 1966, 631 in 1972 and 810 in 1977.

Other implements.—A number of other tools and implements such as spade, *kasola*, *pota*, *kulhari* (axe), *dranti* (sickle) and seed drills are used. Although the scope of mechanised farming is limited because of the small land holdings, the modern implements are being gradually adopted by the farmers. The traditional system of threshing wheat under the feet of bullocks has almost been discarded in many parts of the district, in favour of the mechanised method through power threshers operated by the tractors or small motors. The farmers have adopted the improved implements, such as disc harrows, power thresher and seed-cum-fertilizer drills. The district produces agricultural implements sufficient to meet its own requirements.

Seeds

The Agriculture Department plays an important role in publicising the use of improved seeds. It also concentrates on multiplying and distributing improved seeds to the farmers. The better yielding varieties of some seeds are as under :

Wheat	.. Local improved variety	.. C-281, C-273 and C-306
	High yielding variety	.. Kalyan, Sona, Sonatika and PV 18
Paddy	.. Local improved variety	.. Jhona 349, Jhona 351, Basmati 217 and Basmati 370
	High yielding variety	.. TN 1, IR 8 and IR-8-68, Jaya
Gram	.. PB. 7 and S 26	
Maize	.. Hybrid, Ganga 5 and Composite Vijay and Sona.	
Barley	.. C 138 and C 164	
Sugarcane	.. Co. 453, Co. L 29, Co. L 9 and Co. L 975, Co. S 46 and Co. 1148	
<i>Bajra</i>	.. Local improved variety	T 55, A 1/3 and S. 530
	High yielding variety	Hybrid Bajra No. 1 and 4
<i>Jowar</i>	.. J.S. 263, J.S. 20 and J.S. 21	

The seed is procured from National Seeds Corporation, Haryana Seeds Development Corporation, agricultural universities and the farms set up by the government.

The quantities of improved seeds distributed by the Agriculture Department in the district during 1967-68 to 1977-78 are given in the table below :

Year	Seeds Distributed by Agriculture Department
	(Quintals)
1967-68	1,938
1968-69	2,649
1969-70	1,852
1970-71	2,225
1971-72	1,500
1972-73	1,648
1973-74	984
1974-75	1,394
1975-76	1,703
1976-77	3,295
1977-78	4,421

Manures and Chemical Fertilisers

The use of manures and fertilizers has increased considerably in the past few years. The farmers use compost, farm-yard manure and chemical fertilizers to increase agricultural production. Night-soil and other urban wastes were neglected earlier, as the people did not like to use them due to social prejudices. Now these are being used in considerable quantities. Green manuring with leguminous crops add to fertility of the soil. Among all kinds of manuring practices, green-manuring has been found to be the cheapest. Chemical fertilizers are very useful for foodgrain crops.

The following figures regarding the distribution of chemical fertilizers show that the use of chemical fertilizers is steadily becoming more and more

popular among the cultivators of the district and it has increased manifold during 1967-68 to 1977-78 :—

Year	Chemical Fertilizers Distributed (Metric tonnes)			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potash	Total
1967-68	20,720	2,559	166	23,445
1968-69	29,234	6,246	292	35,772
1969-70	34,151	3,504	500	38,155
1970-71	39,227	7,335	765	47,327
1971-72	49,421	8,264	852	58,537
1972-73	56,408	10,003	918	67,329
1973-74	55,692	15,882	1,351	72,895
1974-75	41,910	6,728	717	49,355
1975-76	52,460	5,934	768	59,162
1976-77	69,020	13,584	1,738	84,342
1977-78	87,450	21,192	2,484	1,11,126

Compost Manure

Urban Compost.—Urban waste are a potential source of plant-food ingredients. Efforts have been made in the past few years to conserve these wastes for manurial purpose. The municipalities of Ambala City, Kalka, Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Notified Area Committee, Chhachhrauli and Cantonment Board, Ambala Cantonment are producing urban compost. Compost produced at these places is sold to the farmers. The government advances subsidies to the local bodies for the initiation and intensification of compost work.

Rural Compost.—The preparation of compost manure in the rural areas is also promoted. The extension workers for manure advise the farmers in villages for the preparation of compost and train them in the technique of scientific composting.

The progress in respect of compost production (urban and rural) from 1969-70 to 1977-78 shown by the figures below does not appear to be satisfactory:

Year	Compost Prepared (Metric tonnes)	Compost Utilized (Metric tonnes)
1969-70	5,64,000	4,23,000
1970-71	7,78,000	5,78,000
1971-72	5,99,000	4,55,000
1972-73	3,72,000	2,71,000
1973-74	4,93,261	4,35,942
1974-75	5,42,990	4,83,096
1975-76	3,61,800	3,53,500
1976-77	2,98,480	2,90,850
1977-78	3,16,482	3,03,320

Green-Manuring.—Green manuring is very important for soil fertility as it directly adds nitrogen to the soil. It also improves soil texture by addition of humus or organic matter. The addition of organic matter improves both heavy and sandy soils, for it has a binding effect on loose particles of sandy soil and makes tough and heavy soil friable. The water holding capacity of the soil also increases. Further, it creates better conditions for the increase of useful bacteria in the soil. The practice of green-manuring with sunn-hemp, *gwara* and *dhaincha* is being steadily popularised.

The area under green-manuring in the district is increasing year by year as is evident from the following figures :—

Year	Area under Green- Manuring (Hectares)
1970-71	522
1971-72	584
1972-73	415
1973-74	595
1974-75	715
1975-76	810
1976-77	1,120
1977-78	1,370

Crop Rotation

Two crops in a year is the common practice in areas of assured water supply. In swampy lands where nothing but rice can be grown, the fields were left fallow during rabi. With the adoption of intensive cultivation, the majority of such areas are now put under rabi crops also. In *barani* areas single cropping is still in vogue where either kharif or rabi is sown. However, when rains in September-October are adequate, gram, wheat and gram mixture, *sarson* or *toria* are sown. Mixed crops are commonly grown in *barani* tracts. Gram and wheat or gram and barley with rows of *sarson* or *toria* are sown mixed to provide safeguards against uncertainty of weather. Rows of *sarson* are drawn in wheat fields. *Sarson*, thus, sown is removed early for fodder and wheat is allowed to grow. It is a common practice to grow pulses which are short growing crops along with kharif cereals, i.e., *mash* is grown with maize and *moong* with *jowar-bajra*.

The rotation varies from soil to soil and it differs under irrigated and *barani* conditions. The general rotation of crops followed by the farmers is given below :

- (1) Wheat-fallow-*toria*-cotton
- (2) Rice-*berseem*-rice-wheat
- (3) Rice-wheat-gram-rice-wheat
- (4) Maize-*berseem*-maize-wheat
- (5) Wheat-*chari*-gram-maize
- (6) Wheat-cotton-fallow-*toria*-sugarcane
- (7) Cotton-*berseem*-maize-wheat
- (8) Wheat-*toria*-sugarcane
- (9) Maize-wheat-maize-wheat
- (10) Wheat-*bajra-chari*-fallow-wheat
- (11) Wheat-*bajra-chari*-gram
- (12) Maize-potato-onion
- (13) Maize-potato-potato

Pests and Disesses and Plant Protection

The crops are occasionally exposed to damages from the following diseases and pests :—

- (1) Crop Pests and Diseases
 - (a) Sugarcane top-borer
 - (b) Sugarcane stem-borer

- (c) Sugarcane pyrilla
- (d) Gurdaspur borer
- (e) Cotton jassid white fly
- (f) Rice bug
- (g) *Sarson* aphis
- (h) Gram cut-worm
- (i) Toka (*Chrotogogonus* sp.)
- (j) Wheat loose smut
- (k) Barley covered smut
- (l) Wheat rust
- (m) Maize top-borer

(2) Fruit Pests and Diseases

- (a) Citrus paylla
- (b) Lemon cater pillar
- (c) Mango hopper
- (d) Mango mealy bug
- (e) Citrus canker

(3) Vegetable Pests

- (a) Red pumpkin beetle
- (b) Brinjal *hadda*
- (c) Potato and Bhindi jassid
- (d) *Singaara* beetle

(4) Stored Grains Pests

- (a) *Khapra*
- (b) *Susri*
- (c) *Dhora*

Besides there are miscellaneous pests like field rats and jackals, and obnoxious weeds like *pohli*, *piazi*, *bathua*, *kurund*, *khli*, *mena*, etc.

These pests and diseases attack the standing crops and stored grains with varying intensity. The Agriculture Department is educating the farmers through intensive propaganda, the different measures to control or reduce the damage caused by these weeds. Legal action under the East Punjab Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeds Act, 1949, can be taken against the cultivators who do not eradicate weeds, pests and diseases before the maturing of seeds.

The plant protection work has become very important in the modern agricultural technology as pests and diseases attack the crops from the time of sowing to the time of harvesting. Farmers have become conscious to protect their crops against the pests and diseases. High yielding variety crops are more prone to various pests and diseases. The Assistant Plant Protection Officer, Ambala looks after the plant protection work in the district. He is assisted by three Plant Protection Inspectors stationed at Ambala, Narayangarh and Yamunanagar. Sufficient stocks of pesticides/fungicides are available with Plant Protection Inspectors. Plant protection equipments provided to the Inspectors are loaned to the farmers against nominal charges. Aerial spraying campaigns are arranged to control the pyrrilla. The work of pyrrilla control is done in Yamunanagar area in collaboration with sugar mill authorities. In 1968-69, there was a heavy attack of pyrrilla and the government protected the sugarcane crop by aerial spraying operations in 65,248 acres. In 1975, the aerial crop spraying base was located at Kalka aerodrome.

The plant protection work has caught rapid momentum after the creation of Haryana as is evident from the table given below :

Items	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
Use of Pesticides (Liquid) Litres	2,200	2,750	2,900	3,500
Use of Pesticides (Solid) Kgs	14,000	15,500	17,000	20,000
Area Controlled (Acres)	15,222	50,432	1,05,537	1,10,000

1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42,600	5,78,300	7,032	3,748	4,630	7,179	4,896
53,552	26,200	12,900	14,867	27,153	36,035	34,706
2,35,410	1,58,151	2,17,059	1,17,504	1,45,523	1,70,418	1,91,030

Before the introduction of high yielding varieties of various crops, plant protection work was restricted to a limited area. In the beginning, to popularise the use of pesticides and fungicides, a subsidy was also given, but during the Fourth Five-Year Plan the subsidy was stopped. However, for the aerial spraying, a subsidy of 50 per cent is still available.

As is evident from the figures given below, the district has made considerable progress in weed control and rodent control :—

Year	Weed Control (Hectares)	Rat Control (Hectares)
1953-54	49,800	44,270
1965-66	1,38,210	1,41,215
1966-67	80,530	1,50,000
1967-68	82,640	1,71,315
1968-69	85,330	2,21,114
1969-70	87,510	2,35,758
1970-71	90,500	2,40,000
1971-72	1,00,000	2,41,000
1972-73	33,098	1,20,161
1973-74	43,760	42,870
1974-75	11,150	1,62,086
1975-76	9,260	1,18,250
1976-77	14,565	2,00,000
1977-78	16,785	11,25,600

Agricultural Co-operatives

It is through co-operative farming that the scanty resources of the agriculturists can be pooled thus bringing to them the gains of large scale intensive farming. It is with this aim that co-operative societies are formed. In 1978, the total number of co-operative societies of all types excluding industrial co-operative societies were 829 with a membership of 3.29 lakh. Their owned funds and working capital amounted to 7.01 crore and 35.98 crore,

respectively. All the inhabited villages of the district were covered with one or the other type of the co-operative society. For meeting the credit, fertilizers and consumer goods requirements, there were 289 agriculture credit and service societies with the total membership of 1.09 lakh in June, 1978. These societies advanced short and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 9.61 crore during 1977-78. Besides, in 1977-78, these societies distributed 939 tonnes of fertilizers through a net work of 84 regular sub-depots in the district. The consumer goods worth Rs. 89.27 lakh were also supplied by the agricultural credit and service co-operative societies. Their owned funds and working capital were Rs. 2.51 crore and Rs. 12.76 crore, respectively in June, 1978. These societies had also constructed 41 rural godowns by 1978. The Ambala Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ambala¹ with its 17 branches lends funds to member societies.

Joint farming and collective farming societies have also been organised. The government provides loans and assistance to these societies. Most of these societies organised in the district are of landless labourers some of whom have been given waste land. The total number of farming societies in the district as in June 1978 was 38 with membership of 436.

The other agricultural co-operatives in the field are co-operative marketing societies, garden colonies societies, irrigation societies, poultry societies, dairy and milk supply societies and cattle breeding societies. The number, membership, owned funds and working capital of these societies in the year 1978 as given below, indicate that sugarcane and dairy milk societies are doing well:

Type of Societies	Number	Membership	Owned Funds (Rs. in lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
Marketing	7	4,001	55.11	144.27
Garden Colonies	1	61	0.21	0.18
Irrigation	3	35	0.16	0.14
Poultry	26	438	0.29	0.69
Dairy and Milk Supply	177	13,495	11.61	34.95
Other Agricultural Non-credit	68	2,114	1.54	5.10
Sugarcane	7	21,800	18.53	21.30
Other Processing	1	18	0.01	0.01
Milk Unions	1	97	2.77	2.67
Total	291	42,059	90.23	209.81

1. For more details regarding the functioning of the Co-operative Bank, see Chapter on 'Banking, Trade and Commerce.'

STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

It comprises subsidies, *taccavi* loans and other loans advanced to the agriculturists. The loans thus advanced during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 are detailed in Table XII of Appendix.

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL FARMERS, MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The small landholders were not able to participate in the agricultural production programmes on account of various factors like the lack of credit worthiness, lack of security for obtaining long-term land improvement loans and lack of contact with the extension agencies and their backwardness. Realising this situation, the Government of India started a pilot project for providing credit security and subsidies on high cost capital based programmes to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and established two agencies, viz. Small Farmers Development Agency, and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency in Ambala district. The main emphasis in the scheme was to provide assistance to these classes of farmers and labourers for creation of infrastructural support. This consisted of sinking of deep tubewells on community basis, creation of marketing and processing complexes, providing employment to landless labourers, assistance to artisans and subsidy to really deserving small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for land development and reclamation, agricultural implements, fruit seedlings, dairying, sheep breeding, poultry farming, piggery farming, etc.

The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Ambala which was established in September, 1970 with its headquarters at Ambala is looked after by a Chief Executive Officer assisted by three Project Officers, one each for development, animal husbandry and agriculture. The Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency (MFAL) was established in Ambala in 1971. This agency covered the development blocks of Ambala and Pinjore initially but later in 1973 extended its activities to Barara block also. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency (MFAL) functioned up to March, 1976 and in April, 1976, it was merged with Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA). Thereafter, the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) covered small farmers, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers in all the blocks of Ambala district. The progress and achievement of the SFDA during 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given in Table XIII of Appendix.

The Agency has done good work and has shown that if special attention is paid to the interest of the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, they can not only be effectively involved in the agronomic revolution to increase production, but their economic condition can also be improved.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry in the district is looked after by the Deputy Director, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Ambala. He is assisted by two Assistant

Directors (Special Livestock Programme) three Sub-Divisional Officers (Animal Husbandry), Semen Bank Officer, Assistant Poultry Development Officer, Piggery Development Officer, a team of Veterinary Surgeons, Stock Assistants, Veterinary Compounders and Field Assistants. His main activities relate to cattle breeding artificial insemination work, control of contagious diseases among livestock, improvement of livestock and provision of veterinary aid.

The district possesses a fairly large number of livestock including cattle, buffaloes horses and ponies, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules, camels, and pigs and ranks fifth among all the districts of the state. The climate of the district is suitable for livestock breeding. The livestock population of the district as per 1966 and 1977 censuses was 5.28 lakh and 6.22 lakh, respectively. It recorded an increase of over 17 per cent during the period 1966-77. The tahsil-wise figures of livestock as per Livestock Census of 1977 are given in Table XIV of Appendix.

Cattle and Buffaloes.—Animals, especially cattle and buffaloes, play an important role in the economy of the district, and animal husbandry forms an integral part of agriculture. Most of the farmers in the district have a pair of oxen to do the ploughing and to draw the cart. Although bullocks are being replaced by motor and electric power in some areas, yet the importance of cattle in the agricultural economy of the district remains unchanged.

The cattle and buffalo population which numbered 5.32 lakh in 1977 accounted for 85.5 per cent of the total livestock. Out of 2.69 lakh cattle and 2.63 lakh buffaloes, the breedable (i.e. female) population of cows and buffaloes was 0.79 lakh and 1.42 lakh, respectively. Their relative figures vis-a-vis those of their male counterparts are shown below:

(In thousands)

	Female Above Three Years				Male Above Three Years		Total
	In Milk	Dry	Not Calved	Others	Breeding Bulls	Others	
Cows	41	33	5	1	Less than one thousand	107	269
Buffaloes	93	41	8	1	Less than one thousand	10	63

The district has been populated predominantly with non-descript cattle of mixed breeds. Before the formation of Haryana in 1966, limited efforts were made to improve the quality of non-descript stock by establishing a key village block at Jagadhri with one artificial insemination centre and six key

village units. The scheme envisaged artificial insemination and controlled breeding through castration of scrub bulls. In 1967-68, it was felt that stock could be improved more beneficially by cross-breeding the cows. To promote crossbred cows, exotic bulls known for their high milk yield were more useful. Accordingly, in October, 1967, a Jersey cross-breeding station was established at Jagadhri, initially with import of two Jersey bulls of high pedigree from Jersey Farm, Katola (H.P.). This number was further increased by the import of four more Jersey bulls from Australia in 1969. Cross-breeding, artificial insemination services were extended through six new Jersey artificial insemination centres, 24 Jersey sub-centres, one artificial insemination centre and six key village units and one urban artificial insemination centre under key village scheme over a phased programme from 1967-68 to 1970-71. The programme was successful but coverage was limited. Hence an intensive cattle development project for improved scientific breeding was launched in February, 1973. The scheme envisaged systematic planned method for best utilisation of superior germs plasma through proper distribution by adopting artificial insemination technique, disease control and fodder management. To provide breeding facilities promptly and effectively and to penetrate the benefits of the latest policy of breeding to interior rural areas of the district, 12 centres and 78 sub-centres for artificial insemination were working in 1977-78. For list see Table XV of Appendix.

The results of artificial insemination done during 1974-75 to 1977-78 are given below:

Year	Artificial Insemination Done		Calves Born Through Artificial Insemination	
	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes
1974-75	22,547	11,051	4,249	2,529
1975-76	27,882	9,649	5,368	2,364
1976-77	26,836	8,784	6,129	2,729
1977-78	24,000	6,840	5,530	2,488

To upgrade the buffalo stock, 5 Murrah buffalo bulls of improved quality have been kept for artificial insemination.

Gaushalas and Gosadms

The ban on cow-slaughter posed a problem of old, inferior and unproductive cattle. To house these useless, unclaimed and unproductive cattle, the

government opened a *gosadan* at Mandewala. The cattle are kept here till their natural death so that these animals are saved from starvation and also to exclude the possibility of their being a hindrance in the breeding programme.

Besides, there are 3 *gaushalas* in the district at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri. These *gaushalas* were opened out of religious sentiments to house the unproductive and useless cattle. These were run on charity alone but under the *Gaushala* Development Programme, *gaushalas* at Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri were converted into cattle breeding-cum-milk producing centres. These two *gaushalas* have become self sufficient with the income from the sale of milk. The government is also providing technical guidance and financial assistance to these *gaushalas*.

Sheep-Breeding.—The district with a sheep population of 23 thousand does not have much scope for the development of sheep and consequently of wool industry. However, Morni hill area has the possibility for sheep development.

Poultry Farming

According to the Livestock Census of 1977, there were 3.2 lakh poultry birds in the district.

The poultry extension programme is carried through a Poultry Farm, Ambala and three poultry extension centres at Jagadhri, Pinjore and Narayangarh. The poultry Farm, Ambala provides the facilities of determining the sex of the new born chickens, hatching of eggs on nominal charges and poultry training to interested persons in raising poultry on scientific lines. These facilities have promoted poultry farming in the district and many new farms have been opened. The farm is also engaged in an expansion programme of improving breed. A duck breeding unit and a small partridge unit is also functioning at the poultry Farm, Ambala.

Piggery

The district had 16 thousand pigs according to 1977 Census. Earlier, no improvement in the breed could be brought about since only Harijans with meagre resources and indigenous stock were engaged in pig breeding. As a part of the piggery development programme, the government opened a Pig Breeding Farm at Ambala in 1967-68 where exotic breed of white large Yorkshire pigs are kept for multiplication and issue of improved strain for upgrading the country pig cross-bred stock. The breeders are issued pigs of exotic strain on subsidized rates. A feed subsidy is also given to the breeders for raising pure improved stock.

To enlighten the breeders with the latest scientific method of pig raising and cross-breeding, training facilities have been made available at Pig Breeding

Farm, Ambala and two piggery expansion units at Devinagar and Yamunanagar. About 200 persons are imparted training in pig raising every year.

A pilot pork processing plant was set up at Pig Breeding Farm, Ambala during 1971-72 for manufacturing various pork products. The plant was closed in 1974-75.

Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

The common animal diseases prevalent in the district are haemorrhagic septicaemia, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, surra, black quarter and fowlpox. These diseases are controlled with prophylactic vaccinations and curative measures. Regular campaigns of inoculation and vaccination against these diseases are conducted. The following figures show the progress of the work done for the disease control in the district during 1972-73 to 1977-78 :—

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Animals brought to hospitals and treated	94,917	93,259	7,16,602	81,125	78,061	90,118
Animals not brought to hospitals but supplied with medicine	9,782	12,123	21,208	200	121	—
Contagious disease cases treated	122	8,675	4	29	40	5,350
Castration performed	5,316	3,685	4,216	2,216	1,042	1,553

Veterinary hospitals.—In 1923-24, each tahsil headquarters in the district had a veterinary dispensary.¹ A number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were opened in the subsequent years. In March, 1978, there was a net work of 15 veterinary hospitals, 12 veterinary dispensaries, two semen banks shown in table XVI of Appendix to provide veterinary aid to the livestock in the district. A veterinary hospital functions under the charge of a Veterinary Surgeon who is assisted by a Compounder or Stock Assistant, while a veterinary dispensary functions under a Veterinary Compounder and a sub-centre under a Stock Assistant.

Slaughter-Houses

To ensure the availability of hygienic and disease free meat in the market for human consumption, the district has 10 recognised slaughter-houses in Ambala City, Barara, Kalka, Ambala Cantonment, Bilaspur, Jagadhri, Chhachhrauli, Yamunanagar, Sadhaura and Shahazadpur. Ante-mortem and post-mortem of all animals is carried out by the Veterinary

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer, 1923-24*, p. 93.

Surgeon. The number of animals slaughtered in the Ambala district during 1975-76 to 1977-78 is given below :

Year	Number of Animals Slaughtered
1975-76	38,382
1976-77	46,454
1977-78	40,960

Dairy Farming

Milk is derived mostly from cows and buffaloes. According to 1977 Livestock Census the breedable population of cows and buffaloes was 72,700 and 1,11,500, respectively. The total quantity of milk produced daily in the district was estimated at 5,057.22 quintals in 1977 as compared to 2,733.17 quintals in 1966.

Though Haryana has been known for its cattle and dairy produce but the production of milk has been in small quantities by individual cultivators. These cultivators adopted cattle breeding as subsidiary to farming. As in other parts of the state, the milk trade remained disorganised in the Ambala district and prices of milk and milk products ruled high during the summer months. The dairying on modern lines was entirely absent. To develop the dairy industry on commercial lines, the Dairy Development Corporation was set up in 1970. The Corporation established a milk plant at Ambala in 1973-74 with a daily capacity of 20,000 litres of fluid milk. The plant manufactures standard bottled milk, toned bottled milk, sweetened flavoured milk, ice-cream, *paneer*, butter and ghee. A chilling centre has been established at Narayangarh from where the milk is supplied to the plant at Ambala. The milk plant has provided assured and standard milk to the consumers and a ready market for the milk produce of farmers.

The government have initiated schemes for promotion of milk production through incentives like loans at subsidised rates, subsidies to milk co-operative societies and establishment of milk collection centres within comfortable reach of producers. In 1977, there were 176 milk supply co-operatives with a total membership of 13,667 in the Ambala district. A District Producers Co-operative Union also functions at Ambala and supervises, co-ordinates and streamlines the activities of milk supply co-operatives, apart from supplying them balanced cattle feed at reasonable rates.

FISHERIES

The Fisheries Department in the district is represented by the Fisheries Development Officer. He is assisted by two Fisheries Officers, and other technical staff.

The natural sources of fish in the district include the Yamuna and its tributaries ; the Saraswati, the Chautang and the Rakshi ; the Markanda and its tributaries ; the Dangri (Tangri) and its tributaries ; and the Ghagghar river. Of these, the Yamuna is the most productive. Fishing rights in these rivers and streams are controlled by the state government. Tajewala and Dadupur are famous for Mahaseer fish. Besides these natural sources, fish are also available in canals, ponds and reservoirs formed by flood embankments.

Fishing rights of village ponds vests with their owners and those of panchayat ponds with the panchayats. A large number of the ponds get connected with flood channels from where fish enters into them. Fishing rights of these ponds are sold by the owners to petty fish contractors. In 1977, there were 114 ponds with a total area of 147 hectares in the district. Most of them dry up in summer due to non-supply of water. The Fisheries Department has improved a number of ponds and supplied fish seed at concessional rates. The government have also established a fish farm at Bishangarh on an area of 2 acres where fish seed is produced. Besides, a natural lake in Morni Hills known as Morni Tal covering an area of 40 hectares has been put under fish culture.

The important varieties of food fish available in the district are as follows :—

Group	Scientific Name	Local Name
Carp	<i>Tor putitora</i>	Mahaseer
	<i>Catla catla</i>	Katla Thaila
	<i>Labeo bata</i>	Bata
	<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Rohu
	<i>Labeo calbasu</i>	Kalbans
	<i>Labeo dyochilus</i>	Butal, Kali Machi
<i>Cirrhinius reba</i>	<i>Cirrhinius mirgals</i>	Mirgee, Naraini, Reba
	<i>Labeo dero</i>	Gidd
Cat Fishes	<i>Wallago attu</i>	Mullee
	<i>Mystus Singhala</i>	Singhara
	<i>Mystus aor</i>	Singhara
	<i>Mystus vittatus</i>	Kander

	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>	Singhi
	<i>Baggarious bagarious</i>	Gonch
	<i>Rita rita</i>	Khagga
Murrels	<i>Channa marulius</i>	Soul
	<i>Channa stratus</i>	Soul
	<i>Channa gachna</i>	Douli
	<i>Channa punctuatus</i>	Douli,
		Karrar
Feather-backs	<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	Pari, Moh
	<i>Notopterus</i>	Moh
	<i>Notopterus</i>	Pari

The average annual fish production in the district is 1,200 quintals. It is exported to U.P., Delhi and West Bengal. In 1977, the fisheries provided whole time employment to 300 persons. Besides 450 persons had fisheries as their subsidiary occupation.

FORESTRY

Ambala district has two forest divisions, Ambala Forest Division with headquarters at Ambala and Morni-Pinjore Forest Division with headquarters at Pinjore. This district falls in the North Haryana Forest Circle with headquarters at Chandigarh.

The nine forest ranges covering the district are Ambala, Kalesar, Kalsia and Jagadhri under Ambala Forest Division and Pinjore, Panchkula, Narayan-garh, Raipur Rani and Morni under Morni-Pinjore Forest Division. These ranges are further sub-divided in blocks and beats. The technical and executive staff looks after the existing forest areas, government as well as private, which are notified under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and sections 4 and 5 of the Land Preservation Act, 1900. Nurseries of different species listed in Table-XVII of Appendix are raised for afforestation and re-afforestation. The staff also attends to the soil conservation work and anti-erosion measures.

The forest areas of this district are largely situated in the Shiwalik hills. The following area was under forest during 1977-78 :—

Classification of Forests	Area (Hectares)
(A) Government Forests	
(i) Reserved	13,739
(ii) Protected	20,219
(iii) Unclassed	2,514
Strips (added in the protected forests)	
(a) Rail	396
(b) Roads	1,496
(c) Canals	673
(B) Private Forests	
(i) Forest area closed under sections 4 and 5 of Land Preservation Act, 1900	24,412
(ii) Forest area closed under section 38 of Indian Forests Act, 1927	261

Forests and their produce have a recognised place in the rural and urban economy. Forests are the source of much needed fuel for the public and timber for public utility purposes, forest based industries and for making agricultural implements. Forests provide raw material for paper industries and saw milling and packing industries.

The government have also developed forests strip along railway lines, roads and canals. Further efforts are afoot to increase the areas under forests by raising more and more plantations in the district. The acute shortage of fuel wood and timber has made the farmers conscious of the role of raising trees on farm lands as a part of farm forestry programme. The eucalyptus tree has attracted their attention because it grows fast and its interference with the crops is negligible.

Forest Produce.—The produce from the forests consists of timber, firewood, resin, *katha*, grasses and other minor forest produce. The income

derived from the sale of major and minor forest produce for the years 1967-68 to 1977-78 is shown below :

Year	Income from Forest Produce
	(Rs.)
1967-68	10,56,791
1968-69	9,96,067
1969-70	18,41,071
1970-71	21,02,605
1971-72	31,44,057
1972-73	18,03,786
1973-74	14,57,280
1974-75	20,87,327
1975-76	19,69,183
1976-77	24,50,825
1977-78	41,85,097

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Floods

The general character of the streams in the district, is that of broad sandy courses, scarcely below the surface of the country and varying in width from a hundred metres to upward of a kilometre. These are dry during the greater part of the year but pour down a formidable body of water in the rainy season. This character, they maintain for a distance, in the average of 30 kilometres below the hills. They then gradually tame down into sluggish docile streams with well defined clay banks. Eventually, almost all the streams except the Yamuna and its tributaries, unite in the Ghagghar.

The district is worst affected from overflowing of the Ghagghar, the Dangri (Tangri) and its tributaries, the Markanda and its tributaries, the Rakshi, the Chautang and the Yamuna. Due to the steep slopes, the water flows with high velocity and erodes the adjoining lands and spills over the agricultural land and village *abadis*. The flood water causes damage to roads, rail tracks and canals. Flood embankments and marginal bunds and stone studs have been constructed at vulnerable points as a protection against flooding.

The flood protection work in Ambala district is looked after by Tangri Drainage Sub-Division, Ambala, Narayangarh Drainage Sub-Division, Narayangarh and Jagadhri Drainage Sub-Division, Yamunanagar under the administrative control of Ambala Drainage Division, Ambala.

The main flood embankments and marginal bunds in the district are given below:

Bunds along the Ghagghar

The Ghagghar traverses the district for some distance in the north-west where there is no problem of floods. The Ghagghar again traverses the district near Ambala city for about 7 kilometres where a flood embankment of 5 kilometres long has been constructed to protect Ambala City and the adjoining villages.

Bunds along the Dangri (Tangri) and its tributaries

(i) **Old Gazipur Bund.**—It is 4,971.5 metre long bund on the right bank of the Dangri (Tangri). It saves the *abadis* of Khera Gani, Gazipur, Tesrauli, Raiwali and Baldev Nagar Camp, Ambala City.

(ii) **New Gazipur Bund.**—It is an extension of the old Gazipur Bund and is 3,202.5 metre long. It saves *abadis* of Bunda Khera, Handesra (Punjab), Kalfredi (Punjab) and Ambala Cantonment.

(iii) **Babyal Bund.**—It is a 7,701.25 metre long bund on the right side of the Dangri (Tangri) extending from village Ramgarh to Ambala-Jagadhri road. It protects Ambala Cantonment, Ambala City and the adjoining villages.

(iv) **New Cantonment Bund.**—It is a 2,776.11 metre long bund extending from Ambala-Jagadhri road to Ambala-Saharanpur railway line on the right side of the Dangri (Tangri). This bund protects the newly developed colonies of Mahesh Nagar, Gobind Nagar and other parts of Ambala Cantonment.

(v) **Dangri (Tangri) Right Marginal Bund Downstream G.T. Road.**—It is a 17,031.20 metre long bund on the right bank of the Dangri (Tangri) extending from Shahpur to Naggal. It protects Ambala-Pehowa road and the adjoining villages.

(vi) **Dangri (Tangri) Right Marginal Bund across Narwana Branch of Bhakra Main Canal.**—It is 11,513.75 metre long bund and extension of Right Marginal Bund beyond Ambala-Pehowa road and Narwana Branch of Bhakra Main Canal. It protects *abadis* of Segta, Bishangarh, Niharsi, Jagoli, Shekhupur, Kachhawa, etc.

(vii) **Babyal Sadhaura Bund.**—It is 2,135 metre long bund constructed on the left side of the Dangri (Tangri). It protects *abadis* of Rawalan, Chandpur, Munerheri, etc.

(viii) **Naggal Mardhan Bund.**—It is 1,677.5 metre long bund constructed along the left bank of the Dangri (Tangri). It extends from Ambala-Jagadhri road to village Kardhan. It protects *abadis* of Naggal, Kardhan, Brahman Majra and other adjoining villages.

(ix) **Left Marginal Bund Downstream Narwana Branch of Bhakra Main Canal.**—It is 11,971.25 metre long bund constructed on the left bank of the Dangri (Tangri). It protects village *abadis* of Gaursia, Niharsi, Jansui and Jansua.

(x) **Dangri (Tangri) Left Marginal Bund Downstream G.T. Road.**—The left marginal bund is 12,200 metre long and extends from downstream G.T. road along the left bank of the Dangri (Tangri). The bund protects Dhangri, Fazailpur and other adjoining villages. As the villages of Baraula, Barauli and Malwa are also under the direct hit of the stream, it is proposed to extend the bund for another 2,115 metre.

(xi) **Segti Bund.**—It is 1,609 metre long bund constructed on the left side of the Dangri (Tangri) extending Dangri (Tangri) Diversion Bund up to the Narwana Branch. It protects the *abadis* of Segti and other adjoining villages besides saving the Narwana Branch banks.

(xii) **Dangri (Tangri) Diversion Bund.**—It is 5,795 metre long bund constructed to divert flood waters of the Jodha and Omla and back spill of the Dangri (Tangri). It starts from Ambala-Pehowa road and goes up to Shahabad in Kurukshstra district. It protects *abaadis* of Segti and Jalalpur.

(xiii) **Kukrali Bund.**—It is 335 metre long bund constructed on Omla Nullah, a tributary of the Dangri (Tangri). It protects Kukrali village.

(xiv) **Bagwala Bund.**—It is 229 metre long bund constructed on Baliali Nullah, a tributary of the Dangri (Tangri). It protects Bagwala village.

(xv) **Murad Nagar Bund.**—It is 229 metre long bund constructed on a tributary of the Dangri (Tangri). It protects Murad Nagar village.

(xvi) **Narainpur Bund.**—It is 915 metre long bund constructed on the left side of the Dangri (Tangri). It protects Narainpur and Raipur Rani.

Bunds along the Markanda and its tributaries

(i) **Toka Bund.**—It is 579.5 metre long bund constructed on the left bank of the Roon, a tributary of the Markanda, for the protection of Toka and adjoining villages and Kala Amb-Narayangarh road.

(ii) **Pando Bund.**—It is 790 metre long bund along the left bank of the Sadhaura Wali Nadi. It protects the *abaadis* of Pando and Sadhaura.

(iii) **Nizampur Galori Bund.**—It is 762.50 metre long bund on the right bank of a tributary of Markanda lying in the Himachal Pradesh territory to save the villages of Nizampur and Galori.

(iv) **Sarawan Bund.**—It is 1,311.50 metre long bund on the left side of Sadhaura Wali Nadi. It protects Sarawan village.

(v) **Haveli Bund.**—It is 2,745 metre long bund along the left bank of a tributary of the Markanda. It protects Haveli village.

(vi) **Khanpur Bund.**—It is 1,205 metre long bund on the left bank of Sadhaura Wali Nadi. It protects the abadi of Khanpur.

(vii) **Saidoopur Tibri Bund.**—It is 2,745 metre long bund constructed on the right bank of Sadhaura Wali Nadi to protect Saidoopur Tibri and adjoining villages.

(viii) **Sadhaura Bund.**—It is 1,418 metre long bund on the left side of Sadhaura Wali Nadi. It protects Sadhaura town.

(ix) **Mullana Bund.**—It is 3,873 metre long bund along the left bank of the Markanda. It protects Mullana town.

(x) **Hamidpur Bund.**—It is 610 metre long bund constructed along a tributary of the Markanda. It protects abadi of Hamidpur and Kala Amb-Narayangarh road.

(xi) **Sehla Bund.**—It is 2,379 metre long bund constructed on the left side of the Markanda and right side of Sadhaura Wali Nadi. It protects Sehla village.

(xii) **Markanda Right Marginal Bund.**—It is constructed in two sections along the right bank of the Markanda. The section upstream the Ambala-Jagadhri railway line is 66,980 metres long. The section downstream the Ambala-Jagadhri railway line is up to G.T. road in Kurukshetra district. This bund protects villages lying on the right side of the Markanda.

(xiii) **Markanda Left Marginal Bund.**—It is 4,117.50 metre long bund constructed on the left side of the Markanda. It protects villages of Hema Majra, Tandwal, Barara and adjoining villages.

(xiv) **Barondi Bund.**—It is 915 metre long bund constructed on the right side of the Begna Nadi. It protects villages of Barondi and Tandwal.

(xv) **Chhoti Rasaur Bund.**—It is 610 metre long bund constructed on the left side of Roon Nadi, a tributary of the Markanda. It protects Chhoti Rasaur.

Bund along the Chautang

Malikpur Habitpur Bund.—It is 1,525 metre long bund constructed on right side of the Chautang. It protects Malikpur and Habitpur.

Besides these bunds, many stone studs have been constructed to protect the villages and divert main current of streams.

FAMINES

The first famine in the district of which any information is available occurred in 1783-84 (Sambat 1840) and is popularly called *Chalisa Kal*. Famines again occurred in 1833-34 and 1837-38 and 1860-61. In subsequent years, there were bad failures of crops in 1868-69, 1884-85, 1890 and 1899-1900. Though the distress was undoubtedly severe in these years, it was hardly of so acute a nature as to deserve the name of famine. Again in 1907-08, the crops were poor. The district has been less prone to vicissitudes because it was rare for two crops in succession to fail badly over a large area of the district.

Famine is now a thing of the past, because means of transport are sufficiently developed to copewith any emergency and food can be easily transported from one place to another in case of shortage of supply in any part of the country.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The district remained industrially backward particularly till the beginning of the present century. Its manufactures were few and unimportant. The only important industries before 1883-84 were *darr* (carpet) manufacturing at Ambala and brass-ware manufacturing at Jagadhri. Coarse country cloth was woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. The discovery of a large number of crucibles and copper and iron lumps and slags during the excavation at Sugh in 1964 and 1965 indicate that metal working was a flourishing industry in the region of Jagadhri in the early centuries of the Christian era.¹ Towards the close of the 19th century Lockwood Kipling, the then Principal of the Lahore School of Arts specifically mentioned about the brass-wares in his note on some of the special industries of the then Ambala district. He wrote, "Jagadhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Tasteful and pretty lamps with branching arms touched with colours on the leaves, and many other forms of brass-ware are here exceptionally well made."² Brass-ware manufactured here were exported to North-Western Provinces and other parts of Punjab. The raw material for brass-ware, copper and iron, was imported in large quantities from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay. Borex was manufactured at Sadhaura.³

Lime powder was also prepared in kilns in the past. The limestone of Morni was found in considerable quantities in the beds of hill streams, and in some years the lime kilns had brought in a large revenue to the proprietor of the Morni tract. The kilns were erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone were abundant. They were made of cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there were two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln was then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined was heaped on the top, and the whole was ignited and burned for 36 hours. The stone was thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cooled, and the stone was found to be calcined and of a white colour. It was then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result was

1. Suraj Bhan, Report on Excavation at Sugh (1964-65), *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-2, 1977, p. 7.

2. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 52.

3. *Ibid*, p. 53.

lime powder. In some places the kiln consisted merely of a hole dug in the ground. The industry grew between 1881 to 1887, but most of the lime-kilns were discouraged after 1887, as the contractors running the kilns were found doing much harm to the forest growth of the hill sides by reckless timber cutting to supply the fuel to work the kilns.¹ The lime industry has again been revived.

The only other mineral based industry of the district was at Kalka and the surrounding areas where a few stone-masons manufactured mill-stones for small hand or water mills and pestles and mortars.²

It was only towards the close of 19th century that industries like cotton-ginning and pressing, flour grinding, a glass factory for making glass-ware and an ice factory were established in the district. In 1904, Ambala had four ginning factories with 369 employees, three cotton presses with 180 employees, and two factories in which cotton-ginning was combined with flour-milling, and which gave employment to 63 persons. Ambala Cantonment had two flour mills and a factory for cabinet making and coach-building, which provided employment to 195 persons. There was also a combined cotton-ginning and pressing factory and flour-mill with 55 employees at Sadhaura. The Kalka-Simla Railway Workshop at Kalka provided employment to 200 persons.³

A few more industrial units were established in the first two decades of the 20th century. The scientific instruments industry also grew during this period in Ambala Cantonment. In 1923-24, there were two units manufacturing scientific apparatus and furniture for schools. Besides, the district had three steam flour-mills, two at Ambala Cantonment and one at Ambala City and a number of smaller power plants. There were also two ice factories, one at Ambala Cantonment and another at Ambala City. Ambala City also had six cotton-ginning factories with bailing presses. Saltpetre was extracted in a village near Ambala City. The process was simple. The impregnated earth was washed with water and the salt solutions so obtained were evaporated in the sun.⁴

Till 1923-24, the growth of industries remained confined to Ambala City and Ambala Cantonment. But the next two decades saw growth of some important industries at Yamunanagar (formerly known as Abdullapur) and Surajpur. Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills was established in 1929, Saraswati Sugar Mills in 1933 and Bharat Starch and Chemicals in 1938, all at Abdullapur. The availability of limestone led to the establishment of the Bhupindra Cement Works at Surajpur in 1939, which has now grown into one of the important cement producing units of the country.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, p. 14.

2. *Ibid.*, 1923-24, p. 15.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab*, Vol. 3, 1908, p. 327.

4. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 98.

The district had made rapid progress in the field of industrial development since 1947. With the influx of displaced industrialists from Pakistan, many industries were set up for the production of electrical, engineering and auto-mobile parts, diesel engines, cycle-parts, scientific and surgical goods, agricultural implements and steel re-rolling. In 1977-78, there were 12 large and medium scale industrial units and 3,162 small-scale units in the district. The small-scale units provided employment to 25,000 persons and their annual production was estimated at Rs. 60 crore. The large and medium scale units provided employment to 15,000 persons and their annual production was estimated at about Rs. 50 crore.

As a result of spectacular achievement made in the industrial development, the district now has a prominent place in the industrial map of Haryana and Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Ambala Cantonment, Ambala City, Pinjore and Surajpur are important industrial centres.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

The industrial development in the district is looked after by the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Ambala. He functions under the overall control of the Director of Industries, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The government assists the entrepreneurs by giving cheap land on easy instalments, financial assistance, supplying machinery on hire-purchase basis and raw material at controlled rates and providing marketing assistance, technical and industrial training and common facility centres. These facilities are discussed briefly :—

Land.—In order to organise the industrial activity and provide facilities like cheap land, regular supply of power and water to the entrepreneurs, the government established industrial areas, estates and colonies. The Department of Industries has developed an industrial estate at Ambala City with 24 industrial sheds and a rural industrial estate at Pinjore with 8 industrial sheds. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has developed an ancillary industrial estate of H.M.T., Pinjore at Panchkula with 29 industrial sheds and industrial estate at Ambala Cantonment. The Department of Industries has also developed two industrial colonies one each at Jagadhri and Ambala City covering an area of 20.23 and 8.82 hectares respectively and an industrial area at Yamunanagar with 149 plots. The allotment of land and industrial plots in industrial areas and industrial colonies is made on concessional rates to entrepreneurs on 10 years easy instalments after receiving an initial payment of 20 per cent of the cost of land. The sheds in the industrial estates are also allotted on hire-purchase basis. The preference in the allotment of plots/sheds is given to educated unemployed and technically qualified persons.

Financial Assistance—Financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, has been extended and liberalized. Loans are advanced to the small-scale industries for the construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery and equipment and working capital to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh against tangible security of land, building and machinery (fixed to the ground) either of the applicant or of the surety. These loans are advanced up to 50 per cent of the value of the security offered. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 are advanced against a personal surety having solvent property worth double the value of the loan applied for. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 are granted at the district level on the recommendation of the district loan advisory committee and above Rs. 5,000 up to rupees one lakh by the Director of Industries, Haryana and the Board of Industries at state level. The following table indicates loans disbursed to various industrial units since 1967-68 :—

Year		Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(Number)
1967-68	..	2.57	71
1968-69	..	2.96	62
1969-70	..	5.33	79
1970-71	..	5.10	128
1971-72	..	7.47	163
1972-73	..	1.50	24
1973-74	..	2.96	59
1974-75	..	0.15	2
1975-76	..	1.58	27
1976-77	..	1.28	23
1977-78	..	1.41	30

The Haryana Financial Corporation also provides loans up to Rs. 30 lakh to public or private limited companies and registered co-operative societies and Rs. 15 lakh in other cases. These loans are granted for fixed assets to new concerns or for expansion or rationalization of the existing industrial units. (Loans for working capital are also granted to the small-scale industries in special deserving cases where such capital is not available from other sources). The loans are recoverable in a period ranging from 10 to 12 years, with a grace period of 1½ to 2 years.

The loans disbursed by the Corporation in the district from 1968-69 to 1977-78 are given in Table XVIII of Appendix.

The Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh also advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. The loans

and the grants advanced by the Board in the district from 1970-71 to 1977-78 are given in Table XIX of Appendix.

Financial assistance is also provided by the commercial banks for the development of industries. These banks provide credit limit against the hypothecation of raw material and finished goods. Banks also provide financial assistance for capital investment like purchase of machinery and equipment.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis.—The National Small Industries Corporation, an agency founded and controlled by the Government of India supplies machinery to small-scale units on hire-purchase basis on easy terms on the recommendations of the state government. After an initial payment of five to ten per cent of the total cost of machinery and equipment by the loanee, the remaining loan is paid by him in easy annual instalments.

The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, a state undertaking, also supplies machinery on hire-purchase basis. It provides financial assistance up to Rs. 50,000 in each individual case on a nominal rate of interest. The intending entrepreneur gives only a margin of 10 per cent cost of machinery with one solvent surety. The loan is repayable in 13 half-yearly instalments; the first instalment being repayable after one year from the date of delivery of the machinery.

Supply of raw material.—The supply of raw material like iron and steel, steam coke, hard coke, copper, zinc, wax, etc., is regularly made to quota-holders and deserving industrialists by the Department of Industries. The quota is fixed after proper assessment. The requirements of imported raw material and equipment are assessed by the state government and necessary recommendation made to the Government of India for import licences/release orders on the basis of the year-to-year policy framed by the Government of India.

Special incentives.—Incentives have been provided by the state government for the promotion of industries. The state government have declared Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils as industrially backward areas and the quantum of concessions has been enhanced for industries in these tahsils. The industrial units with a capital investment up to Rs. 50 lakh on plant and machinery are eligible for the concessions but the limit of such investment is up to Rs. 1 crore in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils.

(a) **Electricity duty.**—The new units are exempted for the payment of electricity duty for 5 years and in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils for 7 years.

(b) **Property tax.**—New units are exempted from property tax for 5 years.

(c) **Octroi.**—The units outside the municipal limits are exempted from payment of octroi for 5 years from the date of their coming into the municipal limits. New units established within municipal limits are also exempted from the levy of octroi on capital equipment, building material and raw material for 3 years.

(d) **Sales tax.**—The inter-state sales tax payable by new units is treated as interest-free loan and this concession is available up to 8 per cent of capital investment from the date of production for a period of 5 years but for 7 years in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils.

Quality Marketing Centres and Industrial Development Centres.—Three quality marking centres assist the small-scale industries in testing of their products, improving the quality, standardisation of their products and providing necessary technical know-how for the manufacture of various goods. The government has also set up three industrial development centres, two at Jagadhri and one at Ambala Cantonment. Brief details of these centres are given below :

(i) **Quality Marking Centre for Scientific Goods and Precision Machinery, Ambala Cantonment.**—Set up in 1959, it is the biggest centre for scientific instruments in the country. It is equipped with costly and sophisticated testing equipments for opticals, electrical weights and balances, mechanical equipments, water metres and for environmental testing. The centre also carries out inspections on behalf of Controller of Stores, Defence and Export Promotion Council.

(ii) **Quality Marking Centre for Engineering Goods, Jagadhri.**—The centre was set up in 1957. Equipped with costly and sophisticated machinery and highly skilled technical staff, the centre provides testing and quality marking facilities for engineering and utensil making industries.

(iii) **Quality Marking Centre for Electronic Instruments, Ambala Cantonment.**—The centre was set up in 1973 to help the electronic industry in the diversification of their products and also to provide necessary facilities to test their products. The centre also develops new electronic instruments, and passes on technical know-how to the industry for commercial exploitation.

(iv) **Industrial Development Centre for Anodising of Aluminium Goods, Jagadhri.**—The government set up an anodising plant in 1970 at Jagadhri to help small-scale units for proper blending and finishing of the end products.

(v) **Industrial Development Centre for Tools and Dies Making, Jagadhri.**—Industrial units at Yamunanagar and Jagadhri were facing a great difficulty in the manufacture of tools, dies, jigs and fixtures, etc. To increase their production and to produce goods of standard quality, the government established a tools and dies making centre at a cost of Rs. 20 lakh in 1970 to provide common facility service to the industrial units.

(vi) **Industrial Development Centre for Engraving and Graduation, Ambala Cantonment.**—The centre was set up in 1973 to provide fine limit graduations both circular and linear on vital parts of scientific instruments. It caters to the needs of those industrial units which are exporting instruments to various developed countries and enables them to design and manufacture new instruments.

Technical and Marketing Assistance

The government provides technical assistance to the entrepreneurs through the technical experts of the Directorate of Industries in preparing scheme for the establishment of their industrial units. The government also meets 50 per cent of the cost of preparation of feasibility reports through approved agencies in case of selected industrial projects. This contribution is later converted into share capital of the government in the venture.

The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, a state undertaking, assists the small-scale industries in marketing their products. The Corporation also assists the small-scale industries in marketing their goods abroad.

The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi also helps the small-scale industries in marketing their products. Such assistance is provided by this corporation through the participation of small industries in the government stores purchase programme. About 196 items have already been reserved by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals for exclusive purchase from the small-scale sector. Small-scale units are given purchase preference over the large and medium units for the Haryana government purchases.

Industrial Training

Government has established a number of institutes for industrial training and technical education in the district to provide training facilities in various crafts.¹

Five demonstration parties one each for shoe-making, soap-making, cane and bamboo-making, *ban* and rope-making and for hosiery goods are

1. For details, the chapter on 'Education and Culture' may be referred.

working in various blocks to provide latest technical know-how to rural artisans. There are 2 training centres, one for carpets and druggets at Morni, and the other for light engineering goods at Pinjore. The trainees, after successful training, are encouraged to start their own work. A community project centre for hide flaying and tanning is located at Bihta (Jagadhri tahsil).

Rural Industries Scheme

In 1977, the state government launched a rural industries scheme to remove unemployment in villages and bring gradual decrease in urban-rural disparities through the development of agro-industries and small-scale and cottage industries in rural areas. Under this scheme, two or more educated unemployed rural entrepreneurs belonging to farming, business, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes communities may join to set up an industrial unit. The partners belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes should be literate while others should be matriculates or I.T.I. diploma-holders. None of these persons should have any commercial interest in cities or possess land beyond 7 standard acres. The total capital investment of a unit should not exceed rupees one lakh. There is no bar on individual educated unemployed entrepreneurs benefiting from the scheme but the ceiling on capital investment in the case of an individual is Rs. 30,000.

Funds for industrial ventures in villages are made available on easy terms. The finances required to meet the capital cost of the project together with three months' working capital to the extent of 80 per cent is advanced by financial institutions. The assets created with this loan serve the purpose of security for the loan. The state government provides 10 per cent seed money at four per cent interest. The difference between the actual rate of interest chargeable by financial institutions and the effective rate of interest i.e., six per cent, is also subsidised by the state government.

A number of other incentives such as exemption from octroi, electricity duty, interest-free loan in lieu of inter-state sales tax, price preference in government purchases are also available to the rural industrial units.

In 1977-78, 10 industrial units were established in the rural areas of the district under this scheme.

SOURCE OF POWER

Before Independence, thermal and diesel power was used for running industries. A thermal plant was established in the district at Surajpur in 1938-39, with an installed capacity of 68 MW. Later in 1950 another thermal plant was established at Jagadhri with an installed capacity of 5.50 MW. There were three local electric supply companies working at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri. Two diesel generating plants were established at Ambala City and Ambala Cantonment in 1935 and 1936 with

installed capacity of 1 MW and 0.918 MW, respectively. With the availability of hydro-electric power from Bhakra Nangal Hydro Electric Project in 1962, these electric companies switched over to hydro-electric power and generating sets were kept as stand by. The electric companies were taken over by the government between 1962-1965. The thermal and diesel generating sets at Surajpur, Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri are now maintained by the Haryana State Electricity Board and are used as a stand by.

At present (1978) the source of power to the district is hydro-electricity from Bhakra Nangal Project. The distribution of the power is controlled by the H.S.E.B. The distribution in Ambala district is under the charge of Superintending Engineer, Ambala. The following grid sub-stations are functioning in the district and supply electricity in the district: —

Sr. No.	Name of Grid Sub-station	No. of Transformers Installed	Voltage Ratio (KV)	Capacity of Each Transformer (MVA)
1	2	3	4	5
220 KV				
1.	Dhulkote ¹	2	220/66	60
		2	66/33	20
		1	66/11	12.5/16
2.	Khera ¹	2	66/11	4
		2	220/66	2.5/60
		1	66/11	10
132 KV				
3.	Pinjore	2	132/66	40
		2	66/11	7.5
66 KV				
4.	Surajpur	2	66/33	6
		1	33/11	5
5.	Babyal	1	66/11	10
6.	Jagadhri	2	66/11	7.5
		1	66/33	10

1. The grid sub-stations at Dhulkot and Khera were managed by the Bhakra Management Board.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gobindpuri (Jagadhri)	2	66/11	7.5
8.	Chhachhrauli	1	66/11	10
9.	Mustafabad	1	66/11	6
10.	Barara	1	66/11	4
11.	Jansui	1	66/11	6
33 KV				
12.	Narayangarh	2	33/11	4
13.	Barwala	1	33/11	4
		1	33/11	2
		1	33/11	1
14.	Shahazadpur	1	33/11	3
		1	33/11	2
15.	Bilaspur	1	33/11	4
16.	Sadhaura	2	33/11	2
17.	Barara (Adhoya)	1	33/11	4
		1	33/11	2
18.	Kesri	1	33/11	4
		1	33/11	1
19.	Sadipur (Ashoka Steel, Ambala)	1	33/11	5

In March, 1978, there were 3,384 kilometers long KV lines, 5,504 LT distribution lines and 2,873 transformers of 2,18,726 KVA capacity. Electricity units consumed in the district in 1977-78 were as follows :

Category	Units Consumed
	(Lakh)
1. Domestic	281.00
2. Commercial	110.32
3. Small and medium industrial supply	452.80
4. Large industrial supply	1,425.60
5. Irrigation pumpsets/tubewells	619.20
6. Public water supply and sewerage pump sets	33.60
7. Bulk	356.40
8. Public lighting	10.40

Large and Medium Scale Industries

There are 12 large and medium scale units in the district. Of these, only two are in the public sector. These units are engaged in the production of machine tools, machinery for sugar and cement factories, high pressure boilers, tractors, non-ferrous metal sheets, foundry items, sugar, cement, paper, vanaspathi, starch, chemical instruments and oxygen gas. In 1977-78, the large and medium-scale industries produced goods worth about Rs. 50 crore and provided employment to 15,000 persons. These units also earned substantial foreign exchange through exports. A brief description of the large and medium scale units in the district is given below :

Associated Cement Company Ltd., Bhupendra Cement Works Surajpur.—A cement plant was established in 1939 at Surajpur with a capacity of 300 tons a day. Its capacity was raised to 1,200 tons a day by 1964 but was reduced to 900 tons a day in 1965, due to the depletion of limestone reserves. The present raised capacity of the plant is 4.06 lakh tons per annum.

The limestone is procured from Mulla limestone quarry from where the limestone is excavated mechanically and transported to the plant through a ropeway. Portland cement and Portland pozzolana cement is manufactured in the plant through conventional wet process. The cement produced here is consumed in the state and also supplied to the neighbouring states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

During 1977-78, the unit manufactured 3.52 lakh tons of cement and provided employment to 1,657 persons.

The management looks after the welfare of the labour and has provided residential accommodation, two middle schools, a recreation club, a canteen and two hospitals one for factory employees and the other for quarry employees at Mulla. The management also runs buses for the employees coming from Chandigarh and other neighbouring areas and for school-going children of the employees studying in Chandigarh schools.

HMT, Pinjore.—Established in 1963, it is the biggest public sector unit in Haryana. It is also the first HMT unit designed, built and commissioned entirely by Indian personnel.

Originally conceived to produce only electrically controlled milling machines of various sizes, it now produces all types of electrically controlled milling machines, mechanically controlled milling machines, turret ram milling machines, broaching machines (vertical and horizontal), numerically controlled machinery centre and electro-discharge machines, besides different types of accessories of the above machines. The production of tractors was started in 1971 after technical collaboration with M/s Motokov of Czechoslovakia.

The unit has three broad divisions the machine tool division, tractor division and foundry division. On the machine tool side, the production and sales have risen tremendously and compared to the first production year 1964-65 when the unit's turn-over was Rs. 45 lakh only, it registered a turn-over of Rs. 8.13 crore in 1977-78. On the tractors side also, there has been manifold increase in the production and sales during the last seven years. Its production rose from Rs. 2.28 crore in 1971-72 to Rs. 26.77 crore in 1977-78. The machine tools manufactured at Pinjore are exported to U.S.A., England, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, Cylone, Iran, Iraq and Singapore.

The unit was employing 4,296 persons in 1977-78. The welfare of the employees is looked after satisfactorily. The management has provided residential accommodation, a primary school, canteen and a recreation centre. The management is running a bus service at regular frequency to Kalka, Panchkula and Chandigarh for transportation of its employees and their school-going children.

Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar.—Large production of sugarcane in the area around, facilitated the establishment of sugar mill here. It was established in 1933 with a crushing capacity of 400 tons sugarcane per day. Its capacity was increased to 1,000 tons per day in 1954. Presently its crushing capacity is 5,200 tons per day. In 1977-78, the mill employed, 1,301 persons and its production was worth Rs 18.58 crore.

Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar.—Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar earlier, known as Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd. was originally established as Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Abdullapur in 1929. With the change of ownership the name was changed to Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., in 1937. Subsequently in 1969 it was amalgamated with Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mills Ltd., with its registered office at Ballarpur in Maharashtra. In 1975 the name of this mill was changed to Ballarpur Industries Ltd.

It manufactures writing and printing paper, coated paper, various stationery items, vanaspati and heavy chemicals like caustic soda and chlorine. In addition, there is small printing press attached with the stationery works and small can making plant attached with the vanaspati plant.

In 1977-78, the production of the unit was worth Rs. 3,896.06 lakh (Rs. 2,136.23 lakh of paper and stationery, Rs. 1,280.67 lakh of vanaspati, Rs. 124.19 lakh of caustic soda, Rs. 60.12 lakh of chlorine products, Rs. 270.20 lakh of coated paper and Rs. 24.55 lakh of tin containers) and it gave employment to about 5,000 persons.

The welfare of the employees is looked after satisfactorily. The management has provided accommodation in its colony with facilities of free water and

electricity to about 30 per cent of the workmen, a club, a primary school for free education of their children and facilities of fee reimbursement of education up to higher secondary level.

Swastika Metal Works, Jagadhri.—It was set up in 1943. The unit commenced its production with commercial brass sheets and circles. Later on, it took up large scale production of brass wares, mainly for domestic use, but also for decorative purposes. Progressively, it switched over to manufacture of industrial quality brass sheets and strips. Now it is one of the leading manufacturer of sheets, strips and circles of brass, copper, zinc, nickle and silver.

In 1977, the total production of the unit was worth Rs. 215.57 lakh and it gave employment to 147 persons.

Bharat Starch and Chemicals Ltd., Yamunanagar.—It was set up in 1938 with a capital investment of Rs. 10 lakh and a capacity of 5 tons a day. At present its capacity is 40 tons a day.

It manufactures maize starch and its allied and bye-products. It caters to the needs of various industries viz., cotton textiles, paper, foundries, tanneries, ordnance factories, food and pharmaceuticals and cattle and poultry feeds, etc.

In 1977, the production of the factory was 7,306 tons and it gave employment to 268 persons on an average.

The Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar.—The company started its production in 1950 in a very modest way. There were 20 workmen and the first order received was for brass screws. Since then, activities have expanded considerably. Initially the production was confined to sugar machinery. Diversification of production started in 1960 when it entered into technical collaboration with M/s John Thompson Ltd., Wolverhampton, England for the manufacture of industrial and power plant boilers. Subsequent collaboration agreement was signed in 1965 to cover high pressure thermal power station boilers. The company entered into technical collaboration with M/s Farrel Company, Ansonia, Connecticut, U.S.A. for cane milling plants of sugar factories, M/s Kawasaki, Heavy Industries, Ltd., Kobe, Japan for cement plants (wet and semi-dry process), M/s John Thompson Water Tube Boilers Ltd., Wolverhampton, England, for high pressure boilers up to 200 megawatts, M/s John Shaw and Sons (Salford) Ltd., Salford-3, Lancashire, England for hydraulic machinery and presses, M/s Bronx Engineering Company Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge, Worcs; England, for bending and levelling rolls and M/s Smelt Business Association, Trdinova, 4-Ljubljana, Yugoslavia for modular castings and chilled cast iron rolls. Facilities at the unit include light and heavy fabrication shop, a well equipped machine shop

and a grey iron foundry. The unit is provided with a well-equipped laboratory for physical and chemical tests.

Originally the Indian Sugar and General Engineering corporation was a subsidiary of the Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd. In 1962, it was merged with its parent company to form the Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd., but the corporation retains its identity as the heavy engineering division of the parent company.

In 1977-78, the total outturn of the unit was Rs. 12.49 crore and it gave employment to 1,325 persons.

The company looks after the welfare of its employees by providing them free housing, sports facilities, medical facilities, reading room, club, parks and co-operative store in addition to statutory welfare provisions.

Haryana Distillery, Yamunanagar.—The availability of molasses from sugar factory led to the setting up of this factory in the public sector in February, 1969. In 1977-78, the outturn of the distillery was Rs 1.92 crore and it gave employment to 281 persons.

The Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop, Ambala Cantonment.—It was set up in 1919 as a small-scale unit. Gradually, it has grown into a large scale unit. It produces scientific, optical, electrical and electronics instruments, engineering teaching aids and agro-implements.

In 1977-78, the production of the unit was worth Rs. 1.3 crore and it gave employment to 400 persons on an average. The management of the unit provided subsidised canteen in addition to medical and transport facilities to its workers.

Yamuna Gases Limited, Jagadhri.—The unit which was commissioned in 1975, is located in village Bhatoli, on the Ambala Jagadhri road. The oxygen plant is based on German technical know-how. The unit diversified its production and in 1977-78 began to produce compressed oxygen gas, cable jointing kits, general purpose sealing compound and epoxy based anti-corrosive coatings. These products are sold throughout the country and are also exported to U.A.E. and Bangladesh.

In 1977-78, the production of the unit was worth Rs. 28.06 lakh and it provided employment to 60 persons on an average. The management has provided 10 single-room residential quarters, canteen and common room and medical facilities.

Ashoka Alloy Steels Private Ltd., Sadopur, Ambala City.—It was established in 1972 for the production of mild steel ingots. Later its production was diversified and the unit produced mild steel ingots, plain-carbon steel and forging quality steel especially spring steel. The products have a ready market in Faridabad (Haryana), Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

In 1977-78, the unit produced 5,166 metric tonnes of ingots and 3,414 metric tonnes of iron and steel products and it gave employment to 189 persons on an average. The workers have been provided the facility of a canteen, medical treatment and an ambulance jeep.

Chanderpur Works, Yamunanagar.—Established in 1961, it went into production in 1962. It is located near village Jorian on Radaur road. It manufactures sugar, paper, cement and chemical machinery and its products are marketed throughout India. Starting with assets worth Rs. one lakh, the value of its assets has increased to Rs. 26 lakh.

In 1977-78, the unit produced goods worth Rs. 43.07 lakh and provided employment to 272 persons.

Small-Scale Industries

Although large and medium scale units located mostly at Pinjore, Ambala, Jagadhri, and Yamunanagar have placed the Ambala district on the industrial map of Haryana, yet small-scale units have not lagged behind to push up the industrial development of the district. In 1977-78 there were 3,162 small-scale industrial units in the district for scientific and surgical instruments, electrical and electronic goods, steel re-rolling, steel furniture, conduit pipes, utensils, agricultural implements, plastic and bakelite goods, washing soap, agro-based industries like rice milling, cotton-ginning, flour milling, *katha* making, wood industry, matches, weaving of *darris* and manufacture of lime. Some of these units are well organised having modern machinery and equipment and were exporting their products, but many of these units face financial stringency. The important industries in the small-scale sector are described below :

Scientific and surgical instruments.—It is an old and important industry of the district. Two units for the manufacture of scientific and surgical instruments were started before Independence and catered for the need of schools and scientific laboratories. These units were located in Ambala. After 1947 many more units for the manufacture of scientific and surgical instruments were established at Ambala cantonment which became an important centre for their production. In 1977-78, there were 600 such units. These units produced goods worth Rs. 5 crore and provided employment to 7,000 persons on an average.

Electrical and electronic goods.—Most of the units producing electric and electronic goods are concentrated in Ambala, although there are a few units

at Yamunanagar and Jagdhari. These units are engaged in manufacturing electric appliances like electric presses, electrical ovens, electrical motors of various sizes, electric grinders and mixers and electronic goods like voltage stabilizers, electric meters and accessories of refrigerators. A unit at Jagadhri also manufactured refrigerators, for some time but had to abandon its production due to stiff competition from large-scale sector. Electric and electronic goods produced in Ambala district have acquired a good market in the state and other parts of the country. These units procured various items from other small-scale units working as ancillary to these units. In 1977-78, there were 60 units for the production of electrical and electronic goods and their production was worth Rs. 80 lakh and they gave employment to 250 persons on an average.

Plastic and bakelite goods.—This is an important industry having a recent origin in the district. The plastic and bakelite fixtures required for electric and electronic appliances are made by these units. These units procure plastic and bakelite powder from various factories located in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

In 1977-78, there were 10 units and their total production was worth Rs. 25 lakh and they gave employment to 80 persons on an average.

Utensils.—The utensil making industry is an old time industry in the district which had its origin at Jagadhri. The utensils making was earlier a cottage industry but it assumed importance and many small-scale units were established for the production of utensils of stainless steel, brass and other alloys.

In 1977-78 there were 960 units producing utensils worth Rs. 20 crore. These units gave employment to 6,000 persons on an average.

Agricultural implements.—With the mechanisation of agriculture, the production of agricultural implements assumed a greater importance. In 1977-78, 40 units were engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements like threshers, tractor driven and bullock driven disc-harrows and wheat drills, paddy threshers, improved ploughs, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, wheat threshing and winnowing machines and power driven maize shellers. The total annual production of these units was worth Rs. 7.35 crore and it gave employment to 3,485 persons on an average.

Besides, many units at cottage level were also engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements like ploughs, spades, and other minor implements. These cottage units were spread all over the district and met the local requirements.

Washing soap.—There were 80 units engaged in the production of washing soap. Most of these units are concentrated at Ambala. These units produced soap worth Rs 60 lakh in 1977-78 and provided employment to 300 persons on an average.

Agro-based Industries

Rice milling.—Rice milling is one of the important agro-based industries of the district. In 1977-78 there were 18 rice mills in the district and their outturn was worth Rs 3.25 crore.

Flour milling.—This is also one of the oldest industries of the district, started towards the close of the 19th century. In 1977-78, there were 825 units and their production was worth Rs. 60 lakh. These units provided employment to 1,700 persons on an average.

Katha making.—The *katha* trees are found in the Shiwalik ranges in the north-east of the district. The *katha* thus procured from these trees is processed in a unit located at Kalka. In 1977-78, this unit gave employment to 18 persons on an average.

Wood industry.—The availability of wood from the adjoining hill areas of Himachal Pradesh and its easy and cheap transportation through rafting in the Yamuna and the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal led to the establishment of a big timber and wood market at Jagadhri. Although the rafting facilities are no longer available, but the wood market and wood industry have progressed well. There are many saw mills to process the wood. A few units were also established for manufacturing packing cases for tea, tobacco and other purposes. Wood seasoning plants were also established. In 1977-78, there were 70 saw mills equipped with modern wood working machinery having an annual outturn of Rs. 10 crore. These units provided employment to 2,000 persons.

Matches.—The Haryana Matches Limited, Yamunanagar, a Haryana Government Undertaking, established two units; one at Yamunanagar and the other at Buria for the manufacture of matches. The unit at Yamunanagar was semi-mechanised where veneers and splints were made. The manual process was employed at Buria where frame filling, splint dipping, side painting and packing, etc. was done. At the end of 1977-78, the Yamunanagar unit was also shifted to Buria. The Haryana Matches Ltd., manufacture match boxes under brand names 'Sone Ka Ghora' 'Olympic' and 'Huqqa.'

In 1977-78, Haryana Matches Limited, employed 170 persons and its total production was worth Rs 0.87 lakh.

Darri weaving.—*Darri* weaving is an old industry of the district and the concentration of handloom and pitloom units for weaving of *darri* is at Ambala. In 1977-78 there were 35 units engaged in the weaving of *darri* and their total

annual outturn was worth Rs. one crore. These units provided employment to 540 persons on an average. The *darris* manufactured at Ambala are well designed and finished and are marketed all over the country and also exported.

Lime making.—Lime industry is an another old industry of the district. The lime stone is available in plenty in the Shiwalik ranges particularly in the Kalka tahsil. The limestone found here is used for the production of cement at Surajpur cement factory. Besides, 8 lime kilns were working in 1977-78 for the production of lime. These units were mostly located in Kalka tahsil along the Ambala-Kalka section of the road.

Stone industry.—The availability of stone in the adjoining hills and river beds led to the establishment of stone crushing units for preparation of building material. The production of stoneware being an old industry at Kalka, this place continues to produce mill stones for hand and water mills, pestles and mortars.

Ban, basket and mat making.—About 1,800 families are engaged in this industry in Chhachhrauli and Bilaspur blocks. Of these, 1,600 families are engaged in the manufacturing of hand made *ban* from the *bhabbar* grass which is available in abundance in this area. Their annual income is about Rs. 8 lakh.

Bamboo goods.—About 64 workers are engaged in manufacturing bamboo articles in Raipur Rani and Pinjore blocks. Their annual income is about Rs. 70,000.

Cottage and village industries.—The principal cottage industries in the district are shoe-making, pottery, tanning, carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, stone quarrying and manufacture of brass utensils. About 1,759 persons are employed in shoe-making industry whose annual production is estimated to be Rs. 12 lakh. About 757 persons are engaged in the manufacturing of earthen pots. Pottery is in the hands of traditional potters whose earning is about Rs. 40,000 annually. There are 196 tanners in the district whose annual production is Rs. 1.5 lakh. The carpentry industry mainly produces traditional wooden agricultural implements, wooden doors and frames and provides employment to about 1,445 persons. Blacksmiths forge steel items such as gates, grills, spades, axes, horse shoe nails, steel fabricated cans and pans, etc. There are 453 weavers in the district, who mainly produce cotton goods required by the villagers. Their annual earning is about Rs. 5 lakh. Many families are engaged in stone quarrying from river beds. Their concentration is mainly in Kalka tahsil.

Except stone quarrying all other cottage industries are widely spread in the rural areas of the district. These industries are centred around the village artisans who produce goods to meet the requirement for the villages located

in the neighbourhood. Among the various bottlenecks that cottage units in rural areas face, the important ones are lack of finance and organisation, absence of marketing facilities and entrepreneurial skill.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The industrial labour in the district is mostly drawn from villages surrounding the industrial towns. Some of them also come from Uttar Pradesh. The general condition and standard of living of the labourers is not satisfactory due to high prices and non-availability of housing accommodation. To overcome this problem, the employers are being persuaded to construct houses for their labour under subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and to open fair price shops.

Although the industrial training institutes opened by the government increasingly meet the demand of skilled labour and help in the development of industries, yet these do not meet the full requirements and more skilled hands are needed.

The district is free from industrial unrest, as strikes and lockout are rare. There are a number of trade unions of industrial workers in the district. Their list is given in table XX of Appendix.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

The development of industrial co-operatives is essential for the growth of industries, specially in the cottage and small-scale sectors. Stress is, therefore, laid on the development of industries through co-operatives. The industrial co-operatives ensure that decentralisation of industry is accompanied by proper improvement of techniques of production, procurement of raw material and marketing of finished goods.

The development of industrial co-operatives in the district is looked after by the Assistant Registrar, Industrial with his headquarters at Karnal, who is assisted by two Inspectors and 8 Sub-Inspectors in this district. Industrial co-operatives have made considerable progress in the district in the last few years. The following figures vividly indicate the considerable progress achieved by industrial co-operatives in the district since 1970-71 :—

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Number of societies	214	236	265	300	319	312	257	236
2. Membership	4,786	4,990	5,491	5,811	6,129	6,084	5,004	4,835
3. Business turn over (In 000 Rs)	5,969	13,811	..	11,608	6,467	5,848	9,809	9,873
4. Working capital (In 000 Rs.)	3,992	3,884	4,236	5,643	7,093	6,202	6,452	6,865
5. Share capital (In 000 Rs)	1,528	1,884	2,253	2,490	3,197	2,912	3,039	3,039
6. Reserve funds (In 000 Rs)	188	221	278	456	427	608	657	541

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

During the 19th century when the facilities of modern banking and co-operative credit were not available, the money lending was controlled by *sahukars* in towns and petty shopkeepers in villages. These money-lenders charged interest varying from 9 per cent to 12 per cent when jewellery or other valuables were pawned as security; 12 per cent to 18 per cent in case of mortgages and 18½ per cent to 37½ per cent on simple bonds. For loans of grains, effected principally by petty village shopkeepers, interest ranged from 37½ per cent to 48 per cent and the payments were made in kind for most part at the valuation of the creditor.¹

Indebtedness

There has been no survey of the indebtedness in the district, although the question of indebtedness has been dealt within general terms by the settlement officers of Jagadhri, Narayangarh and Ambala tahsils in the late 19th century. The statistics of sales and mortgages of land up to 1885 show that 20 to 25 per cent of land had changed hands since the settlement of 1849—53, due to sale or mortgage in Ambala and Narayangarh tahsils, while the percentage for Jagadhri tahsil was as high as 33. The great bulk of these alienations had been to the money lenders. Half the sales and a fourth of the mortgages in Jagadhri tahsil were in favour of the *sahukars* of the town of Jagadhri.²

Consequently in order to check indebtedness, which had been growing since 1860, the Punjab Land Alienation Act was enacted in 1900. The Act debarred the money lenders from acquiring proprietary rights of mortgaged land. Thereafter, the small land holders, in need of money, found the money lenders unwilling to lend more than the produce from land could cover. The big agriculturists turned into money lenders and as the Act did not apply to the agriculturist money lenders, they could afford to lend up to the value of land and then exploit the peasantry in the manner of their predecessors. Gradually, the bulk of the mortgage debt passed into the hands of agriculturist money lenders and by 1916-17, more than half of the then agricultural debt of the district had been lent by them. Nevertheless the non-agriculturist money lenders also shared the agricultural lending though on a decreasing scale.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, p.62.

2. *Ibid*, p.60.

To counter the influence of money-lenders, the co-operative movement was started in 1904, but the distrustful peasant did not utilise the co-operative credit. They had also scarcely availed themselves of the cheap loan facilities provided by the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

The survey of the indebtedness of Ambala, Narayangarh and Jagadhri tahsils during the settlement of 1918-1919 estimated the total debt at Rs. 43½ lakh or 19 times the land revenue in Ambala tahsil,¹ Rs. 15 lakh or 8½ times the land revenue in Narayangarh tahsil², and Rs. 30 lakh or 13 times the land revenue in Jagadhri tahsil.³ The extent of indebtedness would show that the money lenders reigned supreme. Consequently, the government took measures to regulate indigenous financing through various acts, viz. the Usurious Loans Act, 1918; the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930; the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934; the Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936 and the Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders Act, 1938.

Rural Credit

After Independence, the government established co-operative credit agencies and directed joint stock banks to grant loans liberally, but the money-lenders continued to play an important role in rural economy. Indigenous banking in Ambala district as elsewhere in the country, continues to be done by *sahukars* in towns and petty shop-keepers in villages. The *sahukars* receive deposits, deal in *hundis* and also finance trade and industry. The village money-lenders mainly finance consumption and hold sway in rural areas, as the un-productive and emergent credit requirements of the villagers are not covered by public credit agencies. Very few of the money-lenders are willing to get themselves registered and in 1977-78, the number of licenced money-lenders was 155.

Besides indigenous moneylenders, co-operative credit agencies and joint-stock banks, institutions like Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Haryana Financial Corporation also advance loans. The government also advances *taccavi* loans for seed, cattle and agricultural implements under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 and industrial loan for promotion of industries under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935.

1. *Assesment Report of the Ambala Tahsil of the Ambala District*, 1918, pp. 14-15.

2. *Assesment Report of the Narayangarh (Narayangarh) Tahsil of the Ambala District*, 1918, p. 10.

3. *Assesment Report of the Jagadhri Tahsil of the Ambala District*, 1919, pp. 15-17.

Co-operative Credit

The co-operative movement started with the enactment of the co-operative Societies Act, 1904 and the subsequent Act of 1912. Though in 1918-19, there were 56 co-operative societies in Ambala tahsil, 35 in Narayan-garh tahsil and 34 in Jagadhri tahsil, yet these were not flourishing and the people did not take kindly to co-operative credit. The movement gained momentum with the subsequent Acts of 1954 and 1961. Thereafter, the progress made by co-operative institutions in the district has been impressive; they compete with commercial banks in mobilising savings and providing credit facilities, especially to the agricultural sector. These societies provide facilities for short and medium term credit for fertilizers, improved seed, implements, marketing, storage and the extension of advanced agricultural techniques. The non-agricultural co-operative societies comprise mostly employees credit societies catering to the credit requirements of persons outside agriculture. The following statement gives the number and membership of primary agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies during 1973-74 to 1977-78 :—

Year (Ending June)	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies		Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	
	No.	Membership	No.	Membership
1973-74	995	82,655	97	1,37,993
1974-75	992	82,389	97	1,38,226
1975-76	687	88,598	80	1,34,984
1976-77	288	98,655	60	1,33,994
1977-78	289	1,09,080	59	1,33,664

The decline in the number of societies over the years is due to the merger of weaker societies to strengthen these into more viable units. With the weeding out of non-genuine and uneconomic co-operative credit societies, the number of societies has decreased but its membership has increased

considerably. The financial position of these societies as on June, 1978 is as follows :—

Particulars	Agricultural Credit So- cieties	Non-agricultural Credit So- cieties
No. of Societies	289	59
Membership (Number)	1,09,080	1,33,664
Working Capital (Rs in thousand)	5,035	12,369
Deposits (Rs in thousand)	256	7,791
Owned Funds (Rs in thousand)	1,024	3,172
Loans Advanced during the year (Rs in thousand)		
(i) Short term	97,696	86,590
(ii) Long term	73,610	7,816

Central Co-operative Bank.—The Ambala Central Co-operative Bank Limited, started functioning in 1913 and in 1977-78, it had 17 branches. On June 30, 1978, the share capital of the bank was more than Rs 94.31 lakh and its owned funds were Rs 224 lakh ; deposits amounted to Rs 495 lakh while loans advanced amounted to Rs 1,187.46 lakh. The bank issues short and medium-term loans to individual members through co-operative societies and provides financial accommodation to the affiliated co-operative societies for seasonal agricultural operations and the marketing of harvests. Relevant information pertaining to this bank is given below :

	Position as on June 30, (Rs in lakh)		
	1976	1977	1978
1. Share Capital	82.98	93.66	94.31
2. Working Capital	925.28	1,120.51	1,221.61
3. Deposits	464.10	502.60	495.00
4. Loans Advanced			
(i) Short Term	940.84	1,174.24	1,164.47
(ii) Medium Term	17.99	37.16	22.99
Total	958.83	1,211.40	1,187.46

The working capital of the co-operative bank is derived mostly from the share-capital contributed by the primary co-operative societies and their deposits. The co-operative bank in turn arranges finances to meet the requirements of the members of the co-operative credit societies. The management of the co-operative bank consists of the elected representatives of the co-operative societies.

Primary Land Development Banks.—In 1978, there were three primary land development banks located at Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh. The banks at Ambala and Jagadhri were opened in 1966 while the third bank was opened at Narayangarh in 1972. These banks provide long term credit facilities for the purchase of tractors, installation of tube-wells, improvement of land, levelling of land and for the payment of old debts. The security for these loans is land and other immovable property. Such facilities are not provided to the farmers by other co-operative credit institutions.

The following statement shows the working of these three banks during 1976 to 1978 :—

	Year ending June		
	1976	1977	1978
1. Membership (Number)	7,251	8,081	7,941
2. Share Capital (Rs in lakh)	24.70	29.76	31.76
3. Loans Advanced (Rs in lakh)	69.57	104.27	79.81
4. Loans Outstanding (Rs in lakh)	291.33	336.39	354.14

Joint Stock Banks

In March, 1978, 104 branches of State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, nationalized banks and other scheduled commercial banks were functioning in different parts of the district. The list of these banks may be seen in Table XXI of Appendix.

These banks carried on normal banking activities including deposits, remittances and advances against government securities and other goods. The State Bank of India as the local agent of Reserve Bank of India handled all government transactions.

Insurance

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has become the sole agency for life insurance. The Life Insurance Corporation of India entered the field of general insurance in 1964. The general insurance too was nationalised in 1971. Subsequently in 1973 general insurance business was separated from life insurance and General Insurance Corporation of India was formed.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India opened its branch office at Ambala Cantonment in 1956. Its sub-offices at Yamunanagar and Ambala City were opened in 1958 and 1961 and upgraded as branch offices in 1961 and 1972, respectively. In 1977-78 there were 33 development officers and 464 agents in the district. The business secured by Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district during 1968-69 to 1977-78 is given as below :

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Total Number of Development Officers on Roll	Total Number of Agents on Roll
1968-69	4,794	3,51,15,000	42	62
1969-70	4,714	4,10,77,000	34	653
1970-71	5,189	4,63,25,000	34	635
1971-72	5,463	5,28,27,000	35	683
1972-73	6,734	6,61,77,000	35	728
1973-74	5,747	6,86,60,000	34	728
1974-75	5,255	5,83,28,000	35	670
1975-76	5,371	6,43,26,000	39	702
1976-77	5,466	6,09,65,000	32	543
1977-78	4,930	5,75,15,000	33	464

General Insurance—Prior to nationalisation of general insurance in 1971, there were different companies doing general insurance business in the district. In 1964, Life Insurance Corporation also entered the field of general insurance. In 1973, general insurance business was separated from life insurance and General Insurance Corporation of India was formed. The corporation functions in the district through its four subsidiary companies, viz. Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., the National Insurance Co. Ltd., and the United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.

These companies had their branch offices at Ambala.

Small Savings

Various schemes like the Post Office Savings Bank, Cumulative Time Deposits, 12-Year National Defence Certificates, 10-Year National Savings Certificate, 5-Year Fixed Deposits and Provident Fund were introduced in the country to instill the savings habit among people and mobilise resources for developing the economy.

The post office savings are generally made by the middle class people in rural and urban areas. In 1978, there were 236 post offices providing banking facilities. The following table gives the number of saving bank accounts and total amount invested during 1973-74 to 1977-78 :—

Year	Number of Post Office Savings Bank Account	Total Amount Invested
		(Rs.)
1973-74	27,666	18,39,82,000
1974-75	16,197	13,49,08,000
1975-76	26,536	8,31,79,000
1976-77	22,322	8,96,50,000
1977-78	22,788	10,87,72,000

Apart from savings banks, the other small saving schemes have helped to collect deposits. The gross and net collections for the period 1973-74 to 1977-78 in this district were as follows:—

Year	Gross Collections	Net Collections	Position in the State
1973-74	18,39,82,000	6,12,71,000	2nd
1974-75	13,49,08,000	(—)6,68,31,000	4th
1975-76	8,31,79,000	30,96,000	1st
1976-77	8,96,50,000	1,04,66,000	1st
1977-78	10,87,72,000	1,73,81,000	3rd

The promotion of small savings in the district is looked after by National Savings Organisation. The Ambala branch of the National Savings Organisation was established in 1951-52 under the District Organiser, National Savings. In 1972, the District Organiser was redesignated as District Savings Officer. In 1977-78, there were two District Savings Officers posted at Ambala City and Jagadhri. The Kalka tahsil is looked after by District Savings Officer, Chandigarh.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Before the introduction of decimal coinage in 1957, the silver coinage consisted of the rupee, the eight-anna and four-anna pieces and the nickel coins consisted of the two-anna and one-anna pieces, besides the copper pice. A rupee converted into 16 annas or 64 pice. The anna was equivalent to 4 pice.

The decimal coinage introduced in the country from April 1, 1957 took time to become current. The government preceeded the change by an extensive public relations programme to make it a smooth. The conversion tables were displayed at all prominent places of money transaction. The public took some time to get accustomed to the change and the new coinage became readily acceptable. Naya paisa, came to be called paisa and the pre-fix *naya* was dropped from June 1, 1964.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

During the 19th century, the chief trading centres in the district were Ambala and Jagadhri but there were no well established lines of trade even from these centres. The principal weekly markets were held at Jagadhri,

Buria, Khizrabad where most of the business of the district was transacted and the country produce was disposed off. At Ambala, no special market day was recognised as the supplies were always plentiful.

Ambala city was a considerable grain market receiving grain and cotton from the adjoining areas and exporting these both up and down country. It also carried on considerable trade in hill products like ginger, turmeric, potatoes, opium, etc. It imported cloth, salt, wool, woollen and silk manufactures and iron and exported cotton goods, especially *darris*.

Jagadhri carried on a considerable trade in metals, importing large quantities of copper and iron from the hills, and from Calcutta and Bombay. These were converted into vessels of different sorts and sizes and exported them to Punjab and further north.¹

During the early 20th century, Kalka also assumed importance as a mart of exchange between the hills and the plains and huge business was done in potatoes.² Besides, Abdullapur (Yamunanagar) came to be established as an important timber market due to cheap means of transport through rafting in the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal.

After Independence, the Ambala district became an important link between the hills and the plains. The transport facilities connecting the interior of the district with main trading centres and rail and road links with Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Punjab made it a vital trade centre. Ambala, Jagadhri and Yamunanagar are important centres of trade and commerce in the district. The major items of export from the district are agricultural products like wheat, gram, barley, rice, *bajra*, maize and *jowar*, and manufactured goods like paper, vegetable ghi, sugar, scientific and surgical instruments, cement, utensils, machine tools and tractors, sugar and general engineering machinery and *darris*. The timber is imported from the hills and after processing, it is exported to other districts and states. The main items of imports are coal, petroleum products, insecticides and pesticides, fertilizers and medicines.

Regulated Markets

The usual course of trade in agricultural produce from producer to consumer is through middlemen who are wholesalers, retailers and commission agents or *arhtias*. To save the cultivator from the evils of unhealthy market practices and ensure fair price to the cultivator for his produce, the government has regulated the markets under the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p.53.

2. *Ibid*, 1923-24, p.99.

Act, 1961. Market committees representing growers, dealers, co-operative societies and the government are set up for these markets. The market committees regulate and help the sale and purchase of goods. In March, 1978, there were 12 regulated markets in the district and some important details about these markets are given below:

Serial No.	Regulated Market and the Year in Which Regulated	Sub-market Yard	Number of Villages Covered	Main Arrivals
1.	Ambala City (1941)	Subzi Mandi	86	Wheat, paddy, <i>sarson</i> , <i>toria</i> , maize, onions, <i>massar</i>
2.	Ambala Cantonment (1941)	Subzi Mandi	58	Wheat, paddy, <i>sarson</i> , <i>toria</i> , maize, <i>massar</i> and groundnut
3.	Barara (1971)	—	66	Wheat, paddy, <i>sarson</i> , <i>toria</i> , maize
4.	Yamunanagar (1971)	—	94	Wheat, paddy, maize, <i>toria</i> , <i>gur</i> , gram
5.	Jagadhri (1941)	Mustafabad	150	Wheat, paddy, maize, <i>toria</i> , gram
6.	Chhachhrauli (1972)	Bilaspur, Khizrabad	250	Wheat, paddy, maize, <i>toria</i> , groundnut
7.	Kalka (1941)	Pinjore, Malla	137	Groundnut, <i>urad</i> , maize, wheat and ginger
8.	Narayangarh (1965)	Shahzadpur	166	Groundnut, <i>urad</i> , wheat, maize, <i>arhar</i>
9.	Raipur Rani (1968)	Barwala	96	Wheat, groundnut, maize, <i>arhar</i>
10.	Sadhaura (1965)	—	65	Wheat, paddy, <i>toria</i>
11.	Naneola (1973)	—	32	Wheat, paddy, chillies
12.	Mullana (1977)	Saha, Kesri	91	Wheat, maize, paddy

The details of the annual arrival of different commodities in the regulated markets during the period 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given in Table XXII of Appendix. The usual course of trade in the district is through these markets where the produce is handled in large quantities and specialised operators perform different services. These markets provide a system of competitive buying, eradicate malpractices, ensure the use of standardised weights and measures and provides storage facilities.

The market committees get their income from market fee, licence fee, composition fee and penalties, which is spent in providing facilities to farmers and traders.

Fairs

Fairs in the district are chiefly of religious character and none of them has any commercial importance. Mansa Devi fair and Kapal Mochan fair are important fairs and attract people from neighbouring districts and other parts of the country. The description of these fairs may be seen in the chapter on 'People'.

Cattle fairs are held monthly at Barara, Sadhaura, Jagadhri, Sarawin and Ambala City and once a year at Kapal Mochan (Bilaspur). Traders and farmers from the neighbouring states of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh also visit these fairs.

Prior to November 24, 1970, the cattle fairs were organised by the concerned Panchayat Samitis or the Municipal Committees but the organisation of cattle fairs was taken over by the government (the Development and Panchayat Department) on November 24, 1970, on enactment of the Haryana Cattle Fairs Act, 1970. A cess is charged at the rate of 3 paise per rupee on the sale price of the cattle and is paid by the purchaser. The income from the fairs is apportioned between the local authorities of the district and the government in the ratio of 80 : 20. The local authorities spend this money on development of cattle. The following data shows the income accrued and expenditure incurred at these fairs during 1974-75 to 1977-78 :—

Year		Gross Income	Expenditure	Net Income
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1974-75	..	1,51,022	46,894	1,04,128
1975-76	..	1,44,488	52,626	91,862
1976-77	..	1,89,630	60,089	1,29,541
1977-78	..	2,01,643	63,632	1,48,011

Co-operation and Trade

There is a District Wholesale Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society in Ambala which has installed a rice sheller and *dal* mill. Besides, there are co-operative marketing-cum-processing societies at Ambala, Barara, Shahazadpur and Jagadhri which conduct wholesale business in the supply of agricultural seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural implements. The Co-operative Marketing Society, Barara also runs a rice sheller.

The membership of the co-operative marketing societies comprises of primary societies and individuals. The societies help the operations of the affiliated co-operatives and perform many functions, such as the provision of standardised seeds, agricultural implements and fertilizers. They arrange for the marketing and processing of agricultural produce and maintain godowns for storage. They act as an agency of the government for procuring agricultural produce. These societies procured foodgrains worth Rs. 109.79 lakh and Rs. 1,340 lakh during 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The membership, share capital, and working capital of these societies from June, 1976 to June, 1978, are given below:

Particulars of Co-operative Marketing Societies	Position as on June, 30		
	1976	1977	1978
1. Number	4	4	6
2. Membership	2,289	2,224	3,510
3. Share Capital (Rs. in lakh)	2.27	2.22	3.88
4. Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	75.90	79.44	139.09
5. Owned Fund (Rs. in lakh)	22.53	26.39	51.56

Consumers' Co-operative Stores

To ensure better distribution of consumer goods, the Ambala Cantonment and the Yamunanagar Central Co-operative Consumers' Stores were started.

The Ambala Cantonment Central Co-operative Consumer's Store established a super bazar at Ambala Cantonment. The government provided

Rs. 7.73 lakh as financial assistance for furniture, fixtures and additional stocks. With the opening of the super bazar, the business of the store has received a big impetus because the consumers now get their daily requirements under one roof. The customers are ensured quality goods of correct weight and at a fair price.

The co-operative consumer stores supply various goods of common use through co-operative marketing and village service societies to the rural areas of the district. These also undertake wholesale business in sugar, foodgrains and controlled cloth. The major portion of its income is derived from its wholesale business which enables the store to steady the retail prices.

The main object of these co-operative stores is to check the price line and provide essential commodities at reasonable rates.

During 1977-78, the co-operative consumer's stores made a net sale of Rs. 146.01 lakh.

State Trading

Major fluctuations in the prices of foodgrains and the difficulties experienced by consumers have led to state trading. For the distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities, initially the government started a net-work of fair price shops in urban and rural areas. With a view to ensuring availability of wheat, rice and sugar in the open market for consumption by the general public, the government promulgated the Punjab Foodgrains Licencing Order, 1964 and Punjab Rice Dealers Licencing Order, 1964, which required dealers to obtain licences for storage and sale of these commodities. Government further promulgated the Wheat Licencing and Price Control Order, 1973 and introduced state trading in wheat. Under this licencing order, no person can store for sale more than five quintals of wheat without obtaining a licence. Further a dealer cannot at any one time stock more than 250 quintals of wheat if he is a retailer or a flour mill owner and not more than one thousand quintals, if he is a wholesaler. The state government has also promulgated the Haryana Prevention of Hoarding Order, 1973 and Restriction of Stocks by Producer (Order), 1973 to avoid hoarding of stocks. These restrictions were, however, relaxed in 1976 and the producer was allowed any quantum of stock between April and October every year. Again in 1977, the Haryana Prevention of Hoardings and Maintenance of Quality (Order), 1977, was promulgated.

For the distribution of wheat, wheat flour, *maida*, *suji*, rice and sugar, the district authorities have appointed wholesalers at different places for import of

these commodities. The number of wholesalers functioning for different items in March, 1978 were as follows :—

Items	No. of Wholesalers
Sugar	268
Gur and Khandsari	99
Wheat	443
Rice	850
Foodgrains (Maize, Bajra, Barley)	457

The number of fair price shops opened in different areas of the district for distribution of wheat, wheat flour, rice, etc., to card holders was as follows :—

Year	Urban	Rural	Total	Units
1967-68	137	—	137	10,24,000
1968-69	129	—	129	10,37,000
1969-70	119	—	119	10,65,000
1970-71	120	184	304	11,22,000
1971-72	133	199	332	11,67,000
1972-73	142	238	380	11,68,000
1973-74	172	309	481	12,35,000
1974-75	173	313	486	12,80,640
1975-76	156	276	432	13,34,000
1976-77	136	295	431	13,04,571
1977-78	134	328	462	12,77,410

The issue rates of various commodities in fair price shops during different years were fixed as under :—

Items	Rate per Kilogram					(In Rs.)
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
1. Wheat Atta	—	1.47 to 1.53	—	—	—	
2. Wheat	1.25	1.25	—	—	—	
3. Rice Basmati (Superior)	2.44	2.37	2.37	2.60	2.60	
4. Rice Begmi	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.73	1.92	
5. Rice Basmati	1.93	1.92	1.87	2.10	2.20	
6. Sugar	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.30	

As regards coarse grains, there is no control over the distribution of gram, *bajra*, maize and barley and consumers purchase requirements from the open market by bidding system or through licenced foodgrains dealer. There were 457 foodgrains licencees on March 31, 1978 in various markets of the district. To exercise control over the rise in prices, the state government has promulgated the Haryana Coarse Grain (Export Control) Order, 1972. Under this order, movement of coarse grains like *bajra*, maize and barley, outside the state may not take place without obtaining a permit from the district authorities.

Thus while a battery of legal provisions exist to regulate the purchase, storage and distribution of essential articles, mostly food, distribution arrangements have been organised to physically ensure that supplies get to consumers. In practice a mixed system of a free and regulated distribution exists. It is tightened when there are shortages and allowed to work freely when the supply-demand position is stable.

Weights and Measures

Towards the close of 19th century, the weights and measures prevalent in the district varied from one part of the district to other. A *kacha man* varied from 16 to 20 *pucca seers*. Similarly the measures of length and area also had no uniform standard. A *kacha bigha* varied from 850 to 1,000 square yards. In a few villages in the north of the district, the farmers used *kanal* and *marla* standard. In the Morni hills, the land measurements were done by a local seed calculation known as *bij* and *tol*; the *bij* represented the rate of seed supposed to be sown in different soils and *tol* the corresponding area or gross weight of seed sown. This system of measurement was, however, abandoned in 1888 and the ordinary *bigha* standard of $5/24$ of an acre was introduced.¹

Up to 1941, there was no uniform standard of weights and measures and to remedy this evil, the Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941, which was a corollary of the Central Standard of Weights Act, 1939, was enacted.

To bring uniformity and standardise weights and measures and to facilitate international trade, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in 1958. To facilitate the change to the new system, a transitory period of 2 years was allowed. The public has now become fully conversant with metric system and experience no difficulty.

The Inspectors Weights and Measures, supervise the enforcement of accurate weights and measures, through frequent inspections and periodical stampings.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, pp. 92-93.

In Ambala district, there are 3 inspectors, weights and measures, one each at Ambala Cantonment, Ambala City and Yamunanagar, who are responsible for carrying out periodical stampings of the weights and measures and to prosecute the defaulters to ensure proper enforcement of Weights and Measures Act.

Storage and Warehousing

In villages, people store agricultural produce in houses, *kothas* (bins) or in bags. In markets, the commission agents and co-operative marketing societies maintain godowns. Mills and factories maintain godowns at their premises to stock their raw material.

The godowns maintained by private dealers vary greatly and are generally not of the desired specifications. To organise better warehousing, the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations) Act, 1956, was passed and later improved upon by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. The Haryana Warehousing Corporation was established in 1967 under the latter Act. The corporation was authorised to acquire and build godowns and run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and other notified commodities. The rate of storage charges varies from commodity to commodity, however, for major foodgrains such as wheat, rice, barley, maize, etc., it was 37 paise per bag per month.

In 1977-78, the Haryana Warehousing Corporation was running five warehouses at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Barara, Jagadhri and Yamunanagar.

Beside, the warehouses and food godowns were run by Food Corporation of India at Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri.

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

Introduction

One of the principal routes in ancient India as indicated by the old Pali texts was, the old Grand Trunk road leading from Rajagriha through Banaras, Saketa and Saravasti towards Taxila and the north-west thus linking India with Central and Western Asia.¹ The course of this route indicates that it possibly passed through the territory now forming Ambala district. The existence of this route leading from the north-west frontier up to Patliputra during the Mauryan period also is testified by Megasthenes.² It seems to have been reduced to a mere track when Sher Shah Suri (A.D. 1540-45) set about improving it. He is said to have established serais at different stages along its course. The course of the old road which came to be known as Badshahi Sarak can be traced to the north and south of Ambala by means of *kos* minars, one of which is just outside the Ambala City railway station. The remains of a serai were also found at village Kot Kachchawa (Ambala tahsil) 8 kilometres south of Ambala Cantonment.³ With a few variations, the course of the modern Grand Trunk road follows the route of this old road. Nothing is known about any other old routes or tracks in the district.

The mountainous character and beds of torrents at short intervals in the district made the construction of roads and their maintenance difficult. In 1853, W. Wynyard, the Settlement Officer, Cis-Satluj States⁴, reported that the roads in the region (now falling in the Ambala district) were in an impassable state due to their disrepair. About the Grand Trunk road, he said that it was unsafe for a wheeled carriage, or a traveller on horseback, going faster than a walk, during the day and dangerous to any person travelling on it at night. He further stated that all the roads in the region were full of water in wet weather and very heavy in dry weather and the traffic was more

1. R. C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume II, *The Age of Imperial Unity*, 1960, p. 606.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 145.

4. W. Wynyard, *Report on the Revised Settlement of the Southern Parganahs of the District of Ambala, the Cis-Satluj States*, 1859, pp. 8-9.

easily carried through the fields along these roads, than the roads, themselves. In 1853 the other roads, besides, the Grand Trunk road, such as they were, consisted of Ambala-Kalka, Jagadhri-Ambala, Jagadhri-Bilaspur, Narayangarh-Pinjore, Mullana-Bilaspur-Khizrabad-Kalesar, Ambala-Sadhaura and Ambala-Narayangarh-Kala Amb. No improvement was effected till 1878-79 except that the Grand Trunk road, Ambala-Jagadhri road and Ambala-Kalka road were metalled. All these metalled roads in the district crossed the streams by bridges except the Ambala-Kalka road which crossed the Ghagghar by a ford about 32 kilometres from Ambala. However, unmetalled roads, namely, Ambala City-Pehowa (Kurukshetra district), Jagadhri-Khizrabad-Kalesar, Khizrabad-Bilaspur-Sadhaura-Narayangarh, Narayangarh-Mani Majra (Chandigarh-U.T.) and Ambala-Kala Amb at least connected important localities with one another.

Apart from the roads mentioned, the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi railway from Saharanpur to Ludhiana passing through Jagadhri and Ambala and the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka railway connected the district with some parts in the country before the close of the 19th century. The Jagadhri Light railway was opened by a private enterprise in 1911 and ran between Abdullapur (Yamunanagar) and Jagadhri town.¹

With the opening of railways designed to earn large revenues, the development of road was neglected. However, the advent of motor transport after World War I necessitated more attention to the roads with the result that many feeder roads and metalled highways were constructed to connect the interior of the district with the railway stations. Even so in 1923-24, there were only the following metalled roads in the district :—

Grand Trunk road, Ambala-Kalka, Barara-Sadhaura-Kala Amb, Jagadhri-Buria, Jagadhri-Chhachhrauli-Kalesar, Jagadhri-Radaur (Kurukshetra district) and Jagadhri-Saharanpur (U.P.)

After Independence, greater emphasis was laid on the development of communication and a large number of roads were constructed. In 1970, the government embarked upon a crash programme to link every village with a metalled road. In 1977-78, the district had a network of metalled roads and 875 villages out of 1,306 villages of the Ambala district were connected by metalled roads.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Roads

Before Independence, the Ambala district had 243 kilometres of metalled roads. The post-Independence era has witnessed a considerable expansion in the road construction. The phased progress of road development achieved in

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 100. The railway line has since been abandoned.

the Ambala district during the period 1951 to 1978 along with the position as it obtained in March, 1978 is given below :

(Kilometres)

Position at the End of	Total Metalled Length	Length per 100 Square Kilometres of Area	Length per Lakh of Population
August, 1947	243	6.33	22.12
First Five-Year Plan (1951—56)	466	12.15	42.42
Second Five-Year Plan (1956—61)	480	12.52	43.69
Third Five-Year Plan (1961—66)	600	15.65	54.62
Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969—74)	1,307.13	34.10	119.04
March 1978	1,609.31	41.98	146.51

The above table shows the progressive increase in metalled roads, particularly after the formation of Haryana in 1966. It is remarkable that within twelve years the total length of the metalled roads increased from 600 kilometres in 1966 to 1,609.31 kilometres in 1978. The incidence of length per 100 square kilometres of area and per lakh of population has risen from 6.33 to 41.98 kilometres and 22.12 to 146.51 kilometres, respectively during the period 1947 to 1978.

In 1970, the government embarked upon a crash programme of linking every village with a metalled road. The following table shows the number of villages connected by metalled roads in each tahsil of the district by March, 1978 :—

Tahsil	Total Number of Villages	Villages Connected by Metalled Roads
1. Ambala	325	261
2. Jagadhri	493	320
3. Narayangarh	334	216
4. Kalka	154	78
Total :	1306	875

The roads have been classified on the national pattern as national highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads.

A brief description of important roads is given below:

National Highways

Grand Trunk Road (N.H. 1).—This is the oldest road passing through the district. The road enters the district from Delhi side (at 190.89 kilometre) and traverses it for 22.27 kilometres and leaves it towards Rajpura (at 213.16 kilometres). It runs along the Delhi Ambala railway line and passes through Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City. The road has a double-lane width of 22 feet (6.7 metres), is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Ambala-Kalka-Simla Road (N.H. 22).—The road starts from Ambala, the first 5.23 kilometres being maintained by Ambala municipality. It runs in the district up to 10.89 kilometre when it enters the Punjab territory. It again enters the Ambala district at 39.82 kilometre and leaves the district at 62.76 kilometre when it enters the territory of Himachal Pradesh. The road has a double lane width of 22 feet (6.7 metres), is metalled and bitumen surfaced. It passes through Panchkula, Pinjore and Kalka. This road provides link with Chandigarh from two points, i.e., Zirakpur and Panchkula. A road from Chandigarh joins this road at Zirakpur (Patiala district, Punjab) and Chandigarh-Panchkula road at Panchkula.

State Highways

New Haryana State Highway.—This road takes off from Ambala-Kalka road at Panchkula, crosses the Ghagghar over a newly constructed bridge and then Ambala-Narayangarh road at Shahazadpur and later Ambala-Jagadhri road at Saha. Finally it leaves the district near Hassanpur and further joins the Grand Trunk road near Shahabad (Kurukshetra district) at 183.10 kilometre (from Delhi side). It has a total length of 74 kilometres and 71 kilometres of the road lies in the district. It was completed in 1971-72. Besides linking Kalka with the rest of the state through its own territory, this road serves as an all-weather means of communication for villages of this area. The road is 18 feet (5.5 metre) wide and is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Jagadhri-Bilaspur-Sadhaura-Narayangarh-Raipur Rani Road.—This road connects Jagadhri with Raipur Rani and traversing along the foot-hills crosses various hill streams. It is an important road providing a life line for the villages lying in the foot-hills. The entire length of 59.23 kilometres of this road lies in the district. It passes through Narayangarh, Sadhaura and Bilaspur. The road is 12 to 18 feet (3.6 to 5.5 metre) wide and its whole length is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Kala Amb-Ambala-Pehowa-Kaithal-Narwana-Fatehabad Road.—This road starts from Kala Amb in the district near Haryana-Himachal Pradesh border and after traversing the district up to 63.99 kilometre excluding 5.20 kilometres falling in Punjab territory (it enters in Punjab at kilometre 31.00 and leaves it at kilometre 36.20), it enters the Kurukshetra district. It passes through Narayanagarh and Ambala City. Its whole length is metalled and bitumen surfaced and has a width ranging from 12 to 22 feet (3.6 to 6.70 metres) in different reaches.

Kala Amb-Sadhaura-Barara-Shahabad-Thol Road.—This road starts from Kala Amb in the district near the Haryana-Himachal Pradesh border and traverses the district for 49.90 kilometres and thereafter enters the Kurukshetra district. It passes through Sadhaura and Barara. The road is 12 feet wide (3.6 metre) and is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Jagadhri-Ambala Road.—Total length of this road is 49 kilometres and the whole of it lies in the district. The width of the road varies from 12 to 22 feet (3.6 to 6.7 metre) in different reaches, and the whole of it is metalled and bitumen surfaced. It connects Yamunanagar and Jagadhri with Ambala, the district headquarters via Mullana.

Saharanpur-Radaur-Pipli-Chika Road.—The road starting from Saharanpur (U.P.) enters the district at 23.61 kilometre. After traversing a length of 22.19 kilometres, it leaves the district at 45.06 kilometre and enters the Kurukshetra district. The road is 18 feet (5.5 metre) wide and is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

Jagadhri-Paonta Road.—The road starts from Yamunanagar and connects the Ambala district with Himachal Pradesh. The road covers a length of 47.5 kilometres in the district, the first 2 kilometre fall in the Yamunanagar municipality area and is maintained by it. It leaves the district at 47.50 kilometre and enters the Paonta tahsil of Himachal Pradesh. The road passes through Tajewala, Hathnikund and Kalesar which are important tourist centres in the district. It is a metalled road and its width ranges from 12 feet to 18 feet (3.6 metre and 5.5 metre).

Barwala-Dera Bassi Road.—The road connects Barwala with Ambala-Kalka road at Dera Bassi. A length of 2.9 kilometre of road falls in the district and the whole length is metalled.

Major District Roads

Pinjore-Nalagarh Road.—This road starts from Pinjore and goes to Nalagarh in Himachal Pradesh. A length of 19.31 kilometres of

this road falls in the district. It is a fair weather road as Marranwali and Balad streams have not been bridged so far. The metalled width of the road is 12 feet (3.5 metre).

Panchkula-Morni Road.—The road takes off from New Haryana State Highway, just beyond bridge over the Ghagghar and goes to Morni hills. The length of the road is 39 kilometre and in 1978 it was only a fair weather road.

Other Roads

The other roads include district roads and village link roads. The length of these roads in 1977-78 was 1609.31 Km. metalled and 431.56 Km. unmetalled.

Canal Inspection Roads

There are well maintained unmetalled inspection roads along the banks of the canals for serving light vehicular traffic. These are maintained by the Irrigation Department and are not ordinarily meant to be used by the general public. In March, 1978, the total length of canal inspection roads in the district was 145.83 kilometre.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Means of Conveyance.—In ancient times, bullock-drawn carts and horse carriages were used as means of conveyance. The very rich rode on elephants, and the animals used by ordinary people were camels, horses and donkeys. People travelled in groups and formed caravans mainly for pilgrimage to holy places or for trade. A limited amount of river traffic was also carried on certain portion of the Yamuna where rafts of wood and country craft were used for navigation. The operations of removal of an Ashoka's pillar weighing 50 tons and more than 30 feet high, from village Topra to Delhi by Sultan Firuz Shah Tughlak during the 14th century, provide a glimpse of the position of conveyance prevailing during the period. As stated in *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*, the labour of 8,400 men pulling at the 42 wheels of the cart on which it was carried, was required for the haulage of the pillar. According to another contemporary account in *Sirat-i-Firuz Shahi* of A.D. 1370, elephants were first tried, and then 20,000 men, were engaged for carrying the pillar to the bank of the Yamuna, placing it on boats, and for subsequent operations ending in its re-erection.¹

With the passage of time, roads were constructed and subsequently improved vehicles came to ply on them.

1. R.C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People* Volume II, *The Age of Imperial Unity* 1960, p. 87.

The different means of conveyance available in the district comprise *thelas* and carts, horses and donkeys, country carts, tongas, bicycles, rickshaws, motor-cycles and scooters, jeeps and station wagons, motor-cars and buses, trucks, tractors and tempos (three-wheeled motor transport). The tempo, which appeared in this district a few years ago, has become a popular means of public transport, especially in the rural areas. Tempos are also gainfully employed for carrying goods on short haulage.

The total number of registered vehicles in the district during 1967-68 to 1977-78 is given in Table XXIII of Appendix. It indicates that there has been an all-round increase in the number of vehicles. It was sharp in the case of trucks, buses, tractors and two-wheelers. The increase in buses and trucks is indicative of the progress of road transport, passenger as well as goods.

Passenger Transport

Prior to Independence, only a few private transport companies operated their buses in the district. It was only in September, 1950 that a depot of the Punjab Roadways with a fleet strength of 30 buses was opened at Ambala. In November, 1972, the passenger transport in the district was completely nationalised.¹ It led to the expansion and improvement in the frequency of the bus service. The Haryana Roadways, Ambala with a fleet strength of 255 buses on March 31, 1978, catered to the bus routes in the district and inter-state routes extending to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh U.T. and Delhi.

The bus routes in the district passing/touching the district are given in Table XXIV of Appendix.

The Haryana Roadways have also provided air-conditioned coaches for Delhi-Chandigarh route and deluxe coaches for Delhi-Chandigarh, Ambala-Simla, Ambala-Delhi routes and these buses pass through the district and cater to the needs of people of the district. Besides, Punjab Roadways and Himachal Government Transport run deluxe buses along Patiala-Delhi, Chandigarh-Simla and Simla-Delhi routes which also pass through the district.

Local/Shuttle Services.—Local city services are in operation within and between Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City and Yamunanagar and

1. The names of the private transport companies operating in the district before nationalisation and the routes operated by them may be seen in Table XXV of Appendix.

A few private transport companies or undertakings registered in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are still operating in some routes in the district under reciprocal arrangements with Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Jagadhri. Besides, shuttle services are running to serve the rural population of the district along various routes. The list of the local and shuttle services routes is given in Table XXVI of Appendix.

Taxi/cars and tempos, which have been registered as taxis, also provide transport in rural areas from convenient points.

Bus stands with facilities like drinking water, toilets, cloak rooms, cafeterias and public address system have been provided at Ambala City and Ambala Cantonment. The bus stand building at Ambala Cantonment was completed in 1959-60 and Ambala City in 1971-72. The bus stands with temporary construction also exist at Narayangarh, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri with facilities like drinking water and toilets.

Goods Transport

The goods transport handled mainly by private operators, has grown immensely. In 1977-78, there were 5,050 trucks registered in the district. The rural sector in the district prefers road transport to rail for their goods.

The goods traffic by road is mostly unorganised. Nevertheless, there are two redeeming features. First, the system of booking agencies has developed which caters to the needs of both the operators and the traders. The operators are provided with parking, godown and warehouse facilities, and the traders with a regular satisfactory service. Second, the private operators have organised themselves to reduce competition, to regulate traffic and to share profits. The trend now is to prefer goods transport by road even for long distances, the reason being prompt service, quick carriage with less risk and often door to door delivery.

The private truck owners are members of the truck unions. The trucks required by the public, traders and goods companies are supplied by the union at a schedule rate. There are private goods transport companies at every tahsil headquarters of the district.

RAILWAYS

There are two broad gauge (5'-6" wide) and one narrow gauge (2'6" wide) railway lines serving the district. Ambala Cantonment is an important railway junction where Saharanpur-Ludhiana railway line and Delhi-Kalka railway line cross each other. Kalka is the railway terminus of Delhi-Kalka railway line and provides a transit for upward traffic to Simla from broad gauge to narrow gauge.

Saharanpur-Ludhiana Railway Line.—It was constructed in 1870 by the Sindh, Panjab and Dehli Railway Company which operated it up to 1886 when it was taken over by the North Western (State) Railway. It is the oldest railway

line in the district. It enters the district from Saharanpur side, the first station falling thereon is Kalanaur. It traverses the district via Jagadhri, Jagadhri workshop, Darzpur, Mustafabad, Barara, Tandewal, Kesri, Dukheri, Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City and covers 70.84 kilometre of the district.

Delhi-Kalka Railway Line.—The section from Delhi to Ambala was constructed in 1890 and from Ambala to Kalka in 1891 but the railway was opened to regular traffic in 1891-92. It enters the district from Delhi side, the first station falling thereon is Mohri. It traverses the district through Ambala Cantonment and Dhulkot whereafter it leaves the district and enters Punjab territory. It again re-enters the district and passes through Chandimandir, Surajpur and terminates at Kalka. This railway line covers 44.50 kilometres of the district.

Kalka-Simla Railway Line.—It was constructed in 1900 and opened to traffic in 1903. The railway line starts from Kalka and after covering only 3.83 kilometers of the district enters the territory of Himachal Pradesh.

FERRIES, BRIDGES AND NAVIGATION FACILITIES

During the rainy season, some villages lying along the Yamuna are cut off and can only be reached by boat. In 1953-54, the District Board, Ambala started a ferry service which was later transferred to Gram Panchayat, Khadri (Jagadhri tahsil). The ferry service is available during the rainy season only.

All the major roads wherever they pass over rivers, streams, drains, canals or their distributaries have bridges.

The river Yamuna and the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal were navigable and forest produce could be brought up to Yamunanagar on rafts. In fact, the timber market of Yamunanagar owes its origin to this navigation facility. With the construction of hydel schemes and other works, the navigation facilities no longer exist.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kalka civil aerodrome was commissioned in 1972 when an airstrip was constructed on Pinjore-Nalagarh road. In 1975, the aerial crop spraying base was located at this aerodrome.¹ Joy rides in Piper Cherokee air craft and gliders were started in 1977 on an experimental basis and this facility is proposed to be started on a permanent basis.

1. The Pinjore Aviation Club, registered in June 1980 caters for gliding for enthusiasts of nearby areas and NCC cadets of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh.

TOURIST FACILITIES

Before the advent of railways, the old time serais served the people by providing shelter and other facilities. Till the beginning of this century, there existed a number of serais along-side all the principal roads, but with the change of times and improvements in the means of communication, the serai has ceased to exist as an institution. Nevertheless, almost every village and the town has a *chopal* or a dharmasala, the maintenance of which is an old tradition of the area. These are used for the stay of marriage parties and other common purposes, as well as for visitors. The existing dharmasalas in towns owe their origin to the generosity of the rich residents. The list of important dharmasalas is given in Table XXVII of Appendix. There are also a few good hotels and restaurants at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri for the convenience of those travellers who prefer such facilities.

Yadvindra Gardens, Pinjore, Panchkula, Tajewala, Hathnikund, Kalesar and Morni Hills are a few places of tourist interest in the district. A bar-cum-restaurant (Skylark), open air cafeteria and other facilities have been provided for the tourists at Yadvindra Gardens, Pinjore. The air-conditioned and ordinary suites are available in the garden for the stay of tourists. A bar-cum-restaurant (Red Bishop) is run on Chandigarh-Panchkula road. A 50-bedded youth hostel has been established at Panchkula near the Ghagghar bridge by the Government of India to serve as a base camp for trekking to nearby Morni and Kasauli hills. Accommodation is also available at Hathnikund, Kalesar and Tajewala rest houses and a tourist bungalow, Hathnikund, constructed by Government of India. In Morni hills, accommodation is available at Lal Munia Forest Hut. A tourist bureau and a tourist information centre are functioning at Pinjore and Kalesar, respectively for the convenience of tourists.

There are rest houses at all important places in the district for the stay of touring officials. These rest houses are maintained by PWD(B & R), Irrigation Department, Forest Department, Haryana State Electricity Board, Railway Department and civil authorities.

A list of the rest houses indicating the number of suites and the reservation authority is given in Table XXVIII of Appendix.

POSTS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES

Post Offices

In the eighties of the 19th century, there were 16 imperial post offices at Ambala Cantonment, Ambala City, Bihta, Barara, Bilaspur, Buria, Dadupur,

Garhi Kotaha, Jagadhri, Kesri, Mullana, Narayangarh, Raipur, Saura, and Shahazadpur and Ambala City Railway station.¹ By 1912, however, the number of post offices had increased to 45 and these were controlled by Ambala Cantonment head post office.² Besides, there was a post office at Chhachhrauli in Kalsia state.³

In November, 1966, there were 2 head post offices, 86 sub-post offices and 113 branch post offices. In 1978, the number of sub-post offices increased to 68 and that of branch post offices to 167.

The list of the post offices as on March 31, 1978 are given in Table XXIX of Appendix.

Growth of mail delivery.—Mail was delivered once a week in most villages till 1912. The postal services made great strides after Independence. Since March, 1978, all villages receive daily delivery.

Mail in the towns is delivered twice on all days of the week except on Sunday.

Telegraph

In 1883-84, a telegraph line ran along the whole length of Saharanpur-Ludhiana railway line. There was a telegraph office at each station, viz. Jagadhri, Hingoli, Mustafabad, Barara, Kesri, Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City. A telegraph line also ran along the Ambala-Kalka road with telegraph offices at Ambala Cantonment and Kalka.⁴

In 1912, in addition to the telegraph offices at the railway stations in the district, there were 10 telegraph offices at Ambala head office, Ambala City, Ambala City Kachehri, Ambala Sadar Bazar, Ambala Civil Lines, Ambala Pioneer Lines, Ambala Royal Artillery Bazar, Abdullapur, Jagadhri and Sadhaura.⁵ There was also a telegraph office at Chhachhrauli in Kalsia State.⁶

At the time of formation of Haryana in November, 1966, there were 41 telegraph offices in the district. The number of telegraph offices rose to 60 in March, 1978 and the list is given below :

1. Ambala City Anaj Mandi
2. Ambala City Bazar Basti Ram

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 57.
 2. *Ambala District and Kalsia State Statistical Tables*, 1912, *Ambala District Portion*, Table 31.
 3. *Ibid*, *Kalsia State Portion*, Tables 31.
 4. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 57.
 5. *Ambala District and Kalsia State Statistical Tables*, 1912 *Ambala District Portion* Table 31.
 6. *Ibid*, *Kalsia State Portion*, Table 31.

3. Ambala City D.A.V. College
4. Ambala City Prem Nagar
5. Ambala City Model Town
6. Ambala City Patel Nagari
7. Ambala City Railway Road
8. Ambala City Subzi Mandi
9. Ambala City Sessions Court
10. Ambala City Baldev Nagar
11. Ambala City Motor Stand
12. Ambala City Kachehri
13. Ambala Cantonment Sadar Bazar
14. Ambala Cantonment A. K. Lines
15. Ambala Cantonment Commissioner's Court
16. Ambala Cantonment (Hargola)
17. Ambala Cantonment Kacha Bazar
18. Ambala Cantonment Kuldip Nagar
19. Ambala Cantonment Mahesh Nagar
20. Ambala Cantonment Panjabi Mohalla
21. Ambala Cantonment Topkhana Bazar
22. Ambala Cantonment Alexandra Road
23. Ambala Cantonment A.F. Lines
24. Barara
25. Babyal
26. Barwala
27. Bihta
28. Bilaspur
29. Buria
30. Chhachhrauli
31. Chandi Mandir

32. Dhin
33. Jagadhri
34. Jagadhri Town
35. Jagadhri Courts
36. Jatwar
37. Jagadhri Workshop
38. Kalka
39. Kalka Railway Station
40. Kesri
41. Kharwan
42. Morni
43. Mullana
44. Mustafabad
45. Narayangarh
46. Panchkula Gurukul
47. Pinjore
48. Pinjore H.M.T
49. Raipur Rani
50. Sadhaura
51. Shahzadpur
52. Saha
53. Yamunanagar
54. Yamunanagar Model Town
55. Yamunanagar Railway Road
56. Yamunanagar Sugar Mills
57. Yamunanagar Rampura Colony
58. Yamunanagar Bhatia Colony
59. Yamunanagar Workshop Road
60. Surajpur Bhupindra Cement Works

Telephones

In 1978, 17 telephone exchanges were functioning in the Ambala district at the following places :—

Name of Exchange	Year of Establishment	Number of Telephone Connections
1. Kalka	1919	253
2. Ambala Cantonment	(earlier than) 1924	1,858
3. Yamunanagar	1951	1,410
4. Jagadhri	1952	1,048
5. Ambala City	1954	1,703
6. Narayangarh	1964	69
7. Shahazadpur	1964	18
8. Barara	1965	55
9. Chhachhrauli	1966	29
10. Mustafabad	1967	47
11. Raipur Rani	1967	25
12. Sadhaura	1969	60
13. Mullana	1972	22
14. Bihta	1976	20
15. Saha	1977	18
16. Bilaspur	1977	24
17. Barwala	1977	15

The automatic dialling system was introduced at Ambala Cantonment in March, 1972.

In March, 1978, telephone facility was available for the general public at 45 public call offices in the district as follows :—

1. Ambala City Baldev Nagar
2. Ambala City D.A.V. College

3. Ambala City Bazaar Basti Ram
4. Ambala City Post Office
5. Ambala City Subzi Mandi
6. Ambala City Kachehri
7. Ambala City Railway Station
8. Ambala City R.M.S.
9. Ambala City Patel Nagar
10. Ambala City Model Town
11. Ambala City Sessions Court
12. Ambala City Prem Nagar
13. Ambala City Motor Stand
14. Ambala Cantonment Panjabi Mohalla
15. Ambala Cantonment Kacha Bazar
16. Ambala Cantonment Kuldip Nagar
17. Ambala Cantonment (Hargolal)
18. Ambala Cantonment C.T.O.
19. Ambala Cantonment Alexandra Road
20. Ambala Cantonment Topkhana Bazar
21. Ambala Cantonment Commissioner's Court
22. Ambala Cantonment Lal Kurti Bazar
23. Ambala Cantonment Mehesh Nagar
24. Ambala Cantonment A. K. Lines
25. Babyal
26. Barara
27. Buria
28. Chhachhrauli
29. Dhulkot Railway Station
30. Jagadhri

31. Jagadhri Town
32. Kalka
33. Kalka Railway Station
34. Mullana
35. Mustafabad
36. Narayangarh
37. Raipur Rani
38. Sadhaura
39. Shahazadpur
40. Pinjore HMT
41. Jagadhri Workshop
42. Yamunanagar
43. Yamunanagar Model Town
44. Yamunanagar Railway Road
45. Yamunanagar Sugar Mill

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Miscellaneous occupations in rural and urban areas constitute a significant part of life of the district. These comprise public and defence services and transport workers. In addition to these fully or partly organised services, there are many other people engaged in earning their livelihood on a self employed basis. Either they work in their own houses or in shops run by themselves or they go about on foot or on bicycles hawking their goods or services. Still others engaged in private homes work as domestic servants or part-time workers doing odd jobs.

PUBLIC SERVICES

After Independence (1947), there has been a considerable increase in the number of jobs in public services under the state and central governments, local bodies and quasi-government organisations. The expansion in the development activities of the government led to the creation of several new departments. In 1971, the number of persons employed in public services, in administrative departments and offices of state and central governments, local bodies and quasi-government organisations was 24,187. It increased to 49,528 in 1978. These figures show that employment opportunities in the public services have doubled during the period 1971—1978. The number of women in these services also increased showing that more and more women in addition to performing household responsibilities are coming out of their daily chores to join service and improve their prospects and assist their families financially.

The persons in the government service are given dearness allowance related to some extent to the cost of living. Grade IV employees are provided with liveries. Loans and advances for the construction of houses and for the purchase of vehicle are granted to government employees. The government servants are also allowed the facilities of loans and advances for the purchase of wheat or for the celebration of marriage of their children.

Group Insurance Scheme was introduced for all state government employees in 1975. Under this scheme each employee contributes rupee 1 per month which is deducted from his pay and provisions have been made to provide Rs. 5,000 to the family of the employee who dies while in service. The government has also made provisions for family pension, *ex-gratia* grant, free medical aid, free educational facilities up to the degree level to the children

tahsilwise details of the soldiers killed and wounded in various operations are given as under :—

Tahsil	Killed			Wounded Seriously in Various Aggressions	Total
	Chinese Aggres- sion 1962	Pakistani Aggression 1965	Pakistani Aggression 1971		
Ambala ..	17	14	10	7	48
Jagadhri ..	11	8	6	5	30
Narayangarh and Kalka	9	16	22	7	54
Total ...	37	38	38	19	132

The state government have granted several concessions to the armed forces personnel and their families belonging to Haryana. These concessions include rewards in the form of cash and annuity to winners of gallantry decorations ; employment concessions by way of reservation of vacancies, age and educational relaxation and pensions, *ex-gratia* grants and educational grants to the armed forces personnel or the families of those who may be killed or disabled or declared missing. These concessions are granted according to the status of the personnel or the extent of disability. Further facilities by way of reservation of industrial and residential plots, houses of the Housing Board, Haryana and exemption from house tax are also provided to ex-servicemen.

Two funds, namely, Post War Service Reconstruction Fund (raised during the 2nd World War) and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen (raised in 1964) have been created by the Government of India for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents. The income from the above funds is mainly utilised for grant of stipends to ex-servicemen /their dependents and grant of loans to ex-servicemen for their rehabilitation.

TRANSPORT

Transport workers are the people who work on various transports like railways, buses and motor vehicles and all those who drive bullock carts, attend pack animals and ply rickshaws, tongas, auto-rickshaws and tempos. Their number in 1971 was 15,096.

After the Partition, the rickshaw which requires little maintenance, appeared on the scene. Most of the men engaged in pulling rickshaws got these on hire. There are only a few tongas plying in this district as there is little demand for them in the urban areas due to the ready availability of rickshaws at comparatively lower rates. Tongas are still used for longer distances in the countryside, though the emergence of auto-rickshaws and tempos (three-wheeled auto-vehicle) has adversely affected their popularity. The tempo which is employed to carry both passengers and goods has been gaining popularity on shorter hauls in country side. After 1966, the increase in the bus routes and their frequency has adversely affected the number and income of tempo owners.

The transport workers such as drivers, conductors and cleaners and workers in the workshop, etc. have been employed by transport companies. These transport personnel enjoy the facilities of uniform, bonus and over-time allowance. Their economic and social lot is better than that of rickshaw pullers and tonga drivers and they have separate unions for safeguarding their service interests.

For the carriage of goods, men-driven *rehris* and hand-carts are also used where the load is light and the destination distance is short. However, for heavy load and a bit longer destination distance, the animal-driven carts, tempos and mini goods carriers are employed.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Among these are included barbers, washermen and tailors.

Barbers.—The hair dressing and hair cutting services are rendered by barbers, hair dressers and beauticians. According to 1971 Census, their number in the district was 1,784 ; 465 in urban areas and 1,319 in rural areas. In urban areas, the old practice of family barber is now extinct and people pay in cash for their service at home or in hair cutting saloons. The barbers in urban areas have their unions who enjoin upon its members to follow regulations about charges for their services and other matters. In rural areas, however, the old practice of family barber is still in vogue. Quite often he is paid in kind or a usual share in crop for his services. He is still seen in marriages and other ceremonies and acts as messenger from bride's family to the bridegroom's family and *vice versa*. The *nain* (barber's wife) can still be seen extending invitations and helping the family during marriages and other functions.

Washermen.—This service includes *dhobis* (washermen), launderers, dry-cleaners and dyers. According to 1971 Census, their number was 935. Washermen mostly serve the urban areas, the villagers do their own washing. Washermen collect clothes from residence of their customers. The launderers run regular shops and generally do not undertake home delivery. Their charges

are higher than washermen but they are quick and efficient. The laundry business has affected the common washerman who often now prefers employment with a launderer. The laundries switch over to dry-cleaning in winter. There are a few exclusive dry-cleaning shops which dry clean warm clothings in winter and synthetic clothings in summer.

Tailors.—This service includes tailors, dress-makers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers. Their number, according to 1971 Census was 3,391. In urban areas, the tailor make shirts, bushirts, pants, coats, pyjamas, ladies' suits and blouses while tailors in rural areas generally make shirts, pants, pyjamas and ladies' suits. The tailoring charges vary from place to place and shop to shop but comparatively rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The scope of work of self-employed is very wide. This category includes *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), sweepers, *thatheras*, shoe-makers, potters, hand-cart peddlers, hawkers, priests, shopkeepers and all other persons who produce articles of use for their living or provide their individual services on demand. There are shops of all kinds, *halwai* shops, *pan bidl* shops, grocery shops, vegetable and fruit shops, bakeries, shops dealing in jewellery, general merchandise, foot wear shops, oilman's stores, consumer goods and novelties and ready-made garments. There are shopkeepers dealing in the sale of cycles, auto-cycles, scooters and motor-cars. There are people who make cycle-rickshaw, auto-rickshaw and also carry out their repairs. In a different class are quacks, street-singers and jugglers and a host of others self-employed people who keep on moving from one place to another and scrape a living for themselves in return for what they are able to do. The following paragraphs will detail the activities of all these self-employed persons.

Ambala Cantonment is known for the production of quality shoes by shoe-makers. Leather workers in Ambala Cantonment also make other leather products like brief cases, hand bags and suit-cases.

The time old *julahas*, *mochis*, potters and sweepers are spread throughout the district and serve the rural as well as the urban community by producing articles or rendering service. Most of them in rural areas help the farmers in their agricultural activities and perform customary professional services on the occasion of marriages and other ceremonies. The cobbler with his equipments hanging by the shoulder may usually be seen hawking for his services in the street. They usually attend to repairing and mending of shoes. The potters make ordinary vessels mostly for the use of villagers but also make earthen pitchers and *surahis* during summer season for rural and urban areas.

The sweepers engaged in cleaning houses in urban areas used to get a few rupees per month in addition to a *chapati* daily or weekly and occasionally

small gifts in cash or kind on festivals or other ceremonial occasions. Of late, owing to better employment opportunities some sweepers have been shifting over to services in the government and private organisations.

Hand-cart peddlers and hawkers go about the towns and villages hawking their goods. They sell articles of daily use, vegetables, fruits, eatables, general merchandise, crockery, clothes and toys. The hand-carts are licensed in towns and in March, 1978 there were 1,452 hand-carts in municipal areas of the district.

Except in very small villages, a tea stall has made its appearance at strategic points almost in all parts of the district, its appearance depends on the clientele, local and otherwise. The smaller ones managed by a single person and serving nothing but tea are generally shabby. The bigger ones which also serve other hot and cold beverages and some eatable are more presentable and are managed by more than one person. A few wayside *dhabas* (eating houses) have sprung up on main highways near parking sites of trucks or bus stands and cater to the requirement of drivers, conductors, cleaners and even passengers. Ambala Cantonment, being an old army and air force station has many good hotels and restaurants. Bars are also attached with some of the restaurants. Some of these hotels are still running but seem to have lost their old position. A few modern type restaurants have also sprung up in urban areas and these engage cooks and bearers according to the size and requirements of the establishment.

The rapid and continuous increase in the number of bi-cycles both in the urban and rural areas has made the bi-cycle repairing much popular. No high skill is required for this job : bi-cycle repairers are, therefore, found in every nook and corner of the district. The auto-mechanics are, however, located only in urban areas or near the parking sites of trucks.

In every town and big villages one comes across shops dealing in general merchandise. The goods on sale comprise toilet articles, soaps, oils, tooth-pastes, tooth-brushes, shoe polishes, hosiery articles, ready-made garments and sundry articles of daily use. They have flourishing business and with the rise in the standard of living there is increasing demand for such consumer goods and in fact new shops keep coming up into existence.

Every town and big village of the district has a number of *halwai* shops. Earlier familiar sweetmeat preparations were *laddus* and *jalebis* but now preparations like *gulab jamans*, *rasgullas*, *barfi*, *imertis* and various kinds of *halwas* have been introduced. In urban areas milk preparations are more popular.¹ The *halwai* shops generally employ two or three persons and this business provides employment throughout the year.

1. During the lean summer months (usually mid-April to mid July) when the milk is in short supply, the state government bans the selling of milk preparation so that the milk remains available to the public for general consumption.

Pan-bidi stalls in urban areas are tiny booths which are a familiar sight throughout the district. The owners of these stalls prefer sites near bus stands, cinema halls, hotels or shopping centres. The *pan-bidi* shops in rural areas are common meeting places. These become social centres for people who stop to smoke a cigarette and listen to radio broadcasts and recorded film music and talk about current events.

Not so long ago, every place of some significance had an aerated soft drinks manufacturing unit for local consumption. These units are now on the decrease as the bottled aerated soft drinks manufactured by large manufacturing units are supplied to the shop keepers. The soft drinks have become very popular and it is fashionable to drink these with a straw put into the bottle. In fact soft drinks are freely served in all big functions and marriage celebrations. Such drinks are imported into the district from Chandigarh and Delhi.

A grocer supplies the basic necessities of daily use. A number of such shops can be found in every locality. Although these are one-man establishments, generally a helper is also engaged. A good many of these shops have engaged an additional helper for home delivery. Every town has a number of shops selling fruits and vegetables. Enterprising persons with small capital carry vegetables and fruits on their own hand-carts and sell these to the customers at their doors.

It is not unusual to come across a bakery even in a small town. The bakeries have, of late, gained popularity owing to demand for their ready products. These establishments are mostly one-man units, although one or two persons are engaged for preparing products as bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. The bakery units sell their products in wholesale as well as in retail. Usually the grocers, hawkers and tea-stall owners buy their products in wholesale and retail these to their customers.

Different types of gold and silver ornaments are made by the goldsmiths. The ordinary goldsmith cannot afford to purchase their stocks of gold and silver and as such gold and silver is supplied to them by the customers who place orders for ornaments. However, richer goldsmiths who are mostly concentrated in towns have their own stocks and prepare ornaments even without taking gold and silver in advance from the customers. This business gets a boost during the period when marriages are celebrated.

Electric fans, radios and watches have become part and parcel of life. Shops selling these articles and repairing them are also found in most of the towns.

Performance of religious ceremonies has been a full-time occupation for some persons, among whom the most numerous are the priests. The priests conduct worship and perform rites in accordance with religious scriptures and

recognised practices in a temple, church, *gurdwara* or mosque or at the house of their clients and make their living in return for their services. Some people practise the art of astrology and palmistry.

Jugglers, acrobats and rope dancers usually earn their living by showing feats of jugglery and other tricks to an audience they manage to collect in a street corner or a roadside. Occasionally one may find a *bandarwala* or *richhwala* entertaining the people by showing the feats of monkeys or the bear he has trained for the purpose. The snake charmer with his peculiar musical instrument known as *bin* also belongs to this category.

The quack who exhibits his medicinal stuff on the roadside and uses his power of oratory to extol the potency of his medicines is also a familiar sight everywhere. He is usually successful in palming off his stuff to the ignorant and credulous people and before long moves to another station to avoid receiving complaints about his ineffective preparations.

The services of all these miscellaneous self-employed people meet the daily requirements of the community at large and provide a glimpse into the daily life of an Indian town or a village.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

A domestic servant is paid between Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 per month in addition to free board and lodging. A domestic servant engaged in a household is required to do all the daily chores to assist the house wife and in fact is required to do anything at the bidding of his master. Some women also work as part-time domestic servants in a number of houses for cleaning utensils, sweeping and scrubbing of floors and helping the housewives in their daily chores. These part-time domestic servants get between Rs. 30 to 40 per month.

The increase in the number of women working in offices, industrial establishments and schools has increased the demand for domestic help. On the other hand, owing to the opening of other avenues which provide increasing and better paid opportunities of employment elsewhere, particularly industrial establishments at Ambala, Jagadhri, Yamunanagar and other towns, domestic servants have become scarce in relation to their demand.

In rural areas hardly any family employs servants for domestic work. The *hatts* besides attending to agricultural operations, do domestic chores for their masters. These persons, who are generally landless labourers, are paid at fixed proportion of the harvest. If engaged on cash wages, they generally receive Rs. 5 to 7 daily in addition to two meals.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Of the total population of 10,98,405 persons in the Ambala district, 3,00,738 were engaged in some kind of economic activity according to 1971 Census. Thus workers were 27.4 per cent of the total population of the district as against 26.4 per cent for the state as a whole. The district ranked third as regards the labour participation rate. Of the total workers, 2,09,105 (2,05,673 males and 3,432 females), i.e., 69.5 per cent were living in rural areas, while 91,633 (86,589 males and 5,044 females), i.e., 30.5 per cent lived in urban areas.

In the working population, males (97.2 per cent) predominated the females (2.8 per cent). Again, a higher percentage of (5.5 per cent) females worked in the urban areas than in the rural areas (1.6 per cent).

On the basis of economic activities pursued, the working population in the district has been classified into nine categories as shown in the table on next page.

Number of Workers

Industrial Category	Urban					Rural					Total		Percentage to Total Workers	
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female		Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1. Cultivators	2,705	308	3,013	96,504	353	96,857	99,209	661	99,870	33.21				
2. Agricultural labourers	1,529	45	1,574	46,025	460	46,485	47,554	505	48,059	16.00				
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	597	23	620	2,765	35	2,800	3,362	58	3,420	1.14				
4. Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	438	4	442	438	4	442	0.15				
5. Manufacturing														
(a) Household industry	1,868	237	2,105	6,720	534	7,254	8,588	771	9,359	3.11				
(b) Other than household industry	21,206	303	21,509	11,664	466	12,130	32,870	769	33,639	11.18				
6. Construction	3,066	219	3,285	3,409	275	3,684	6,475	494	6,969	2.32				
7. Trade and commerce	19,895	166	20,061	6,923	54	6,977	26,818	220	27,038	9.00				
8. Transport, storage and communications	13,457	164	13,621	4,063	5	4,068	17,520	169	17,689	5.88				
9. Other services	22,266	3,579	25,845	27,162	1,246	28,408	49,428	4,825	54,253	18.04				
Total :	86,589 (94.5%)	5,044 (5.5%)	91,633 (100%)	2,05,673 (98.4%)	3,432 (1.6%)	2,09,105 (100.0%)	2,92,262 (97.2%)	8,476 (2.8%)	3,00,738 (100%)					

The above table indicates that in 1971, the cultivators and agricultural labourers constituted as much as 33.2 and 16 per cent of the total working force, respectively. Though both these categories taken together formed only 13.5 per cent of the total population of the district ; yet including their dependents, it can be said that a sizeable section of the population of the district was dependent directly or indirectly on agriculture. The number of male cultivators and agricultural labourers far exceeded the females.

The next important source of livelihood in the district was other services engaging 4.9 per cent of the total population and 18.04 per cent of the working population. The proportion of males in this category of workers was much higher than of females both in rural and urban areas.

Persons engaged in manufacturing (other than household industry) constituted 3.1 per cent of the total population and 11.2 per cent of the working population. The proportion of female workers was very low in urban as well as rural areas.

Trade and commerce provided livelihood to 2.5 per cent of the total population and 9.0 per cent of the working population. Transport, storage and communications provided employment to 1.6 per cent of the total population and 5.9 per cent of the working population. The percentages of the persons getting their livelihood from household industry ; construction ; and livestock, forestry, plantation, etc., were 0.85, 0.63 and 0.31 of the total population and 3.1, 2.3 and 1.14 of the working population, respectively.

As against 66.7 per cent in the state, 50.3 per cent of the working population was engaged in agricultural and allied pursuits in the district. The main concentration of such workers was in rural areas, the number in urban areas being negligible. The same remark applies to household industrial workers. In urban areas the working population was primarily engaged in manufacturing (other than household industry), trade and commerce transport and construction and other services.

The following table brings out the behaviour of the working force in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the district and in the state as a whole according to 1971 Census. The primary sector includes cultivators, agricultural labourers and workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities ; the secondary sector includes workers engaged in mining and quarrying, household industry, manufacturing and construction and the tertiary sector includes workers

further upgraded to Divisional Employment Exchange in 1972. Since then, it has been exercising control over the employment exchanges in Ambala, Karnal and Kurukshetra districts. Another District Employment Exchange was opened at Yamunanagar in 1956. Besides, a Town Employment Exchange at Kalka (opened in 1971) and two rural employment exchanges at Sadhaura (1969) and Morni Hills (1971) function in the district.¹ Thus in 1977-78 the total number of employment exchanges in the district was five.

With the enforcement of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, in June, 1960 establishments in the public sector and also those employing 25 or more persons in the private sector, have to notify their vacancies to the employment exchange before these are filled.

The following table shows the working of employment exchanges in Ambala district during 1969 to 1977 :-

Year	No. of Employ- ment Exchan- ges at the End of the Year	No. of Regis- tration During the Year	No. of Vacan- cies Notified	No. of Appli- cants Placed in Em- ploy- ment During the Year	Appli- cants on the Live Register	Monthly Number of Em- ployers Using the Ex- change	No. of Vacan- cies Carried Over at the End of the Year
December							
1969	3	24,215	5,171	2,877	11,708	1,302	1,021
1970	3	27,802	5,862	3,645	15,299	1,455	1,315
1971	5	32,740	6,833	4,266	20,296	1,569	1,452
1972	5	37,783	8,099	5,711	27,566	1,641	914
1973	5	35,067	6,476	4,053	26,091	1,362	985
1974	5	29,546	4,447	2,863	40,390	946	838
1975	5	28,940	4,181	3,419	41,843	938	984
1976	5	36,847	5,634	4,468	51,575	1,374	1,070
1977	5	39,026	6,683	5,417	50,021	1,982	1,000

1. Rural Employment Exchange, Morni Hills was shifted to Raipur Rani in September, 1979 and a new Rural Employment Exchange was opened at Narayanganh in March 1979.

The problem of unemployment in the district is complex. There is non-availability of experienced and skilled force but on the other hand, there is a glut of new applicants having no work experience. The number of persons seeking employment on the live register which was 11,708 in December, 1969 increased to 50,021 in December, 1977, which included 14,744 matriculates, 4,501 under-graduates, 5,201 graduates, 527 post-graduates and 25,048 non-matriculates, illiterates, skilled and unskilled.

The functioning of employment exchanges in the district has improved the quality of service in the collection of employment market information and vocational guidance facilities. As a part of the programme of collection of employment market information quarterly, employees returns are obtained from all establishments in the public sector and from employers employing 10 or more persons in the private sector. These returns contain information *inter-alia* regarding vacancies which remain unfilled at the end of a quarter due to non-availability of suitable applicants. At the same time it provides information about the strength of establishments and concerns. In March, 1978, there were 577 public and 634 private establishments in the record of the employment exchanges.

There are two vocational guidance units, one at Ambala and the other at Yamunanagar, where career pamphlets, books and other useful informations are provided for the benefit of students and applicants. Information regarding job opportunities, self employment avenues, training facilities in the state and abroad, apprenticeship and know-how of different jobs is also given. Group talks are arranged for students and applicants by the Employment Officers. Career talks are given by the Vocational Guidance Officer to students in the educational institutions to guide them about their career, possibilities. Individual and group counselling work is also carried out in the employment Exchanges.¹

PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

Some idea about the price trends prevailing in the Ambala district in the second-half of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century can be had from table XXX of Appendix. It gives retail prices of various commodities from 1861-62 to 1912. The prices for various commodities rose considerably over the period. A rupee during 1861-62 to 1865-66 could fetch a person, 23 seers and 4 *chhittanks* of wheat or 31 seers and 14 *chhittanks* of gram

1. The occupational research and analysis and also the publication of career books and pamphlets are done by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi and the Directorate of Employment, Haryana, Chandigarh.

or 23 seers and 14 *chhittanks* of *bajra* or 146 seers and 9 *chhittanks* of firewood but in 1912 a rupee could get only 13 seers and 8 *chhittanks* of wheat or 19 seers and 4 *chhittanks* of gram or 14 seers and 12 *chhittanks* of *bajra* or 93 seers of firewood.

The outbreak of the World War I in 1914, caused a sudden rise in prices owing to small imports and the bad harvests of 1915-16 resulting from poor monsoons. The upward trend of prices continued up to 1929 when the general depression of the thirties brought a big slump in the market accompanied by unemployment. The resulting downward trend of agricultural production created misery for the farmers.

The World War II (1939-45) created widespread scarcity conditions in respect of many articles of daily need. There was a slight recession in prices in 1944 and 1945, but after 1945 the general scarcity of foodgrains and inflationary factors were responsible for the price level to rise enormously.

After the Partition of the country, the economic activities suffered to a very great extent due to dislocation of the working population. There was a further rise in the price level. Price control was imposed by the Government of India in many sectors to stabilize the general price level all over the country. The measures taken effected a reasonable decline in prices.

During the first Five-Year Plan (1951-56) agricultural production increased considerably and prices of food products fell in 1953-54. The price control on foodgrains was lifted, but the upward trend in prices started again. The general scarcity of foodgrains due to harvest failure and taking up of developmental activities with long gestation periods, gave birth to various inflationary factors to raise the price level during the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61). In the Third Plan (1961-66) the prices of various agricultural products increased enormously. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74) the wholesale prices registered an unprecedented upward trend.

The following table shows the average annual wholesale prices of various agricultural commodities in the district :—

(Rs per quintal)

Commodities	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wheat	..	87.10	81.35	82.40	80.34	76.25	118.63	108.70	115.80	128.20
Jowar	..	42.59	60.70	66.26	..	..	110.00	147.55	157.40	120.50
Bajra	..	68.80	78.42	53.48	56.88	90.00	98.85	166.88	85.00	115.60
Barley	..	46.18	52.38	44.88	62.48	96.86	106.25	92.75	78.80	90.00
Maize	..	61.33	64.68	54.18	58.30	74.82	94.60	139.73	85.00	110.86
Gram	..	77.92	101.48	79.22	100.99	146.26	189.15	189.91	165.38	175.00
Groundnut	..	100.85	113.08	134.34	127.10	152.25	184.83	243.87	162.00	245.00
Gur	..	179.20	89.61	68.69	117.56	154.60	150.83	140.05	110.30	140.00
Potato	..	43.85	37.63	59.42	57.41	46.54	58.22	30.00	60.60	75.00
Cotton (Desi)	..	101.00	..	..	147.58	154.17	..	275.58	200.00	335.00

There is a time lag between the movement of wholesale and retail prices. The reaction of the wholesale prices is quicker than that of retail prices because the market information regarding the movement of retail prices flows down to the retailer comparatively at a slow pace. The following table shows the retail prices of important commodities in the first week of July from 1969 to 1977 which prevailed at Ambala City:—

(In Rs.)

Commodity	Unit	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Rice (Medium)	kg.	1.50	0.60	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.95	2.25	1.80	1.80	1.80
2. Wheat (Kalyan)	kg.	0.90	0.85	0.82	0.85	0.90	1.00	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.25
3. Maize	kg.	0.95	..	0.55	1.00	1.20	1.25	1.60	1.00	1.40	1.25
4. Atta	kg.	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.30	1.35
5. Maida	kg.	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.80
6. Moong Dal	kg.	1.75	2.00	1.80	2.50	2.70	2.85	3.60	2.70	3.80	4.75
7. Urd Dal	kg.	1.60	2.00	2.25	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.70	4.00	4.75
8. Sugar	kg.	2.50	1.80	1.90	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.25	5.00	4.30	3.70
9. Gur	kg.	1.25	0.75	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.30	2.00	1.00
10. Mustard Oil	kg.	5.25	5.20	4.50	5.75	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.50	10.75	9.50
11. Vanaspati	4 kgs.	24.01	..	25.00	24.28	26.28	27.40	24.60	36.65	43.85	44.10
12. Kerosene Oil	Litre	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.70	0.80	0.95	1.16	1.35	1.36	1.40

The Economic and Statistical Organisation, Haryana, has been compiling monthly consumers' price index numbers for working classes in respect of important industrial towns in the state since 1956-57. Ambala Cantonment and Surajpur from Ambala district are included in these towns. The relevant data regarding consumer's price index numbers are available in three series. The first set is of the old series from 1956-57 to 1966-67 with the base year 1950-51, the second set is of the series started from 1967 to 1975 with the base year 1966 and the new series of index numbers started in July, 1975 with base year 1972-73. The index number of the first series for Ambala cantonment and Surajpur are as under :—

(Base year 1950-51=100)

Year	Ambala Cantonment		Surajpur	
	Food	General	Food	General
1956-57	98	100	115	112
1957-58	99	103	117	114
1958-59	110	110	127	118
1959-60	113	112	131	123
1960-61	108	114	135	128
1961-62	113	123	136	130
1962-63	112	124	136	128
1963-64	122	130	151	139
1964-65	150	149	179	158
1965-66	156	161	183	170
1966-67	200	194	227	212

These index numbers are based upon the weekly retail prices that prevailed in Ambala Cantonment and Surajpur in respect of 101 commodities/services, which were mostly consumed by the working class. The above table indicates that the price level during 1956-57 and 1957-58 was more or less the same in both the centres. From 1958-59 the prices rose almost continuously till 1966-67, when in a single year the prices rose by 20.5 per cent in Ambala Cantonment and 24.7 per cent in Surajpur beating the previous ten-year record. During the period, 1950-51 to 1966-67, the price level had increased by 94

per cent in Ambala Cantonment and 112 per cent in Surajpur. During the same period, the prices had risen by 114 per cent in Rewari, 99 per cent in Bhiwani and 81 per cent in Panipat. The position in the country as a whole, was almost similar. The all-India working class consumers' price index number was 191 in 1966-67 with 1949 as the base year.

The old series was discontinued and a new series of consumers' price index of working class was introduced from June, 1967 with 1966 as the base year and Surajpur—Pinjore was taken as a new centre.

The following table depicts the movements of consumers' price index of working class from 1967 to 1974: —

(Base year 1966=100)

Year	Food	General
1967 ¹	132	120
1968	130	120
1969	129	122
1970	131	135
1971	133	141
1972	144	149
1973	158	162
1974	203	207
1975	216	224

The above figures reveal that price increase in 1967 was very sharp as the prices rose by 20 per cent in a single year. Prices remained constant in 1968 but increased only marginally in 1969. In 1970 prices rose by 10.6 per cent, in 1971 by 4.4 per cent, in 1972 by 5.6 per cent and in 1973 by 8.7 per cent in each case over the previous years' prices. Prices rose tremendously in 1974 by 27.7 per cent. From 1966 to 1974, the price level increased by 107 per cent. During the same period, the prices had risen by 106 per cent in Faridabad, 101 per cent in Sonipat and 100 per cent in Bhiwani.

The 1966 series was replaced in July 1975 by the latest new series of consumer's price index of working class with 1972-73 as base year. This series

1. Average from June to December, 1967.

reflects the consumption pattern of industrial workers in Surajpur-Pinjore centre since 1972-73. The following table gives the consumers' price index from July, 1975 onwards:—

(Base Year 1972-73 = 100)

Year	General
1975 ¹	143
1976	141
1977	151
1978	156

The index in 1975 touched 143 level, thereby recording an increase of 43 per cent over the new base year 1972-73. There was slight decline in 1976 but the price level again increased in 1977 and 1978.

The Labour Bureau, Government of India compiles another series of consumers' price index of working class with the base year 1960. It has selected Yamunanagar in the district as its lone centre in Haryana. The index number of series from 1961 to 1978 have been as under:

(Base Year 1960 = 100)

Year	General
1961	102
1962	104
1963	108
1964	123
1965	134
1966	153
1967	186
1968	185
1969	190
1970	193
1971	199
1972	212
1973	243
1974	314
1975	326
1976	313
1977	344
1978	358

1. Average from July to December, 1975.

The above table indicates that the prices rose at modest rates up to 1963, but the rise was sharp in 1964. Thereafter, the prices continued to rise. The price rise was also very sharp in 1967, when the prices rose by 21.5 per cent. There was marginal fall in the prices in 1968 and 1976. The price rise was tremendous in 1974, when in a single year the prices rose by 25.1 per cent. During 1961-78 as a whole the price level had increased by 258 per cent in Yamunanagar.

Wages

The wages for skilled and unskilled workers in the district have increased manifold since 1870-71. The following figures show the daily wages for skilled and unskilled workers from 1870-71 to 1910-11 in the then Ambala district¹:—

Year	Skilled		Unskilled	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1870	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
1880-81	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
1890-91	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
1900-01	0 8 0	0 5 8	0 3 6	0 2 6
1910-11	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 5 0

(Twelve Pies made an *anna* and 16 *annas* made a rupee)

The wages of a skilled worker ranging between 7 *annas* and of 5 *annas* a day in 1870-71 ranged between 14 *annas* and 12 *annas* in 1910-11. During the same period the wages of unskilled worker rose from maximum of 4 *annas* and minimum of 3 *annas* a day to maximum of 7 *annas* and minimum of 5 *annas* a day. The rise was higher for skilled than unskilled worker. Wages for skilled workers, fell in 1890-91 but again increased in 1900-01. Wages for unskilled workers fell in 1880-81 and remained almost constant during the next two decades.

Due to a general rise in prices after the outbreak of World War I in 1914, wages also started increasing; however, the wages in kind remained constant. Towards the close of the first quarter of the 20th century, money wages increased immensely. During the harvest season, labourers had to be paid twelve *annas*

1. *Ambala District and Kalsia State, Statistical Tables, Ambala District Portion, 1912, Table 25.*

a day and sometime even a rupee. Their ordinary wages, however, did not exceed 7 annas per day in towns. Skilled labour was much dearer. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons got one rupee eight annas per day in towns and one rupee in villages.¹

The general depression of the thirties brought down the wages and the economic condition of wage earners and agricultural classes was far from satisfactory. In 1937, the daily wage of unskilled worker was 5 annas only. The daily wages of carpenters, blacksmiths and masons varied from 8 to 17 annas. The monthly wages of ploughmen varied between Rs. 6 to 10.

The outbreak of the World War II in 1939 caused an enormous rise in the wages of all categories of workers. The wages of unskilled labourers in the district rose from 5 annas a day in 1937 to one rupee a day in 1943, registering more than three fold increase in the wages within a period of 6 years. A similar increase was observed in 1943, in the wages of carpenters, blacksmiths and masons which varied between one rupee eight annas to two rupees and six annas a day. The monthly wages of ploughmen varied between Rs. 17 to Rs. 25.

In 1951, a further increase was registered in the wages of all categories of workers. The daily wages of unskilled workers rose to rupees two. The wages of carpenters, blacksmiths and masons varied between two rupees and one anna to five rupees and three annas. The monthly wages of ploughmen varied between Rs. 29 to Rs. 66.

During the fifties, the wages remained more or less constant; it was only towards 1959-60 when the wages began to rise. The rise became steep after 1969-70.

Presently the workers in the district can be divided into three categories, viz., (i) wholtime workers, (ii) part-time workers and (iii) workers on daily wages. In 1977-78, the wage rates of selected occupations in the district were as under :—

(In Rs.)

Particulars of Labour	Wages per Mensem	Daily Wages
	Whole-time	
Casual Labour—		
(i) Skilled	220	10.00
(ii) Unskilled	195	8.50

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 97.

Particulars of Labour	Wages per Mensem Whole- time	Daily Wages
Porter	175	8.50
Chowkidar	225	8.00
Gardner	225	8.00
Herdsman	..	9.50
Carpenter—		
(i) Grade I	875	18.00
(ii) Grade II	275	15.00
Cobbler	265	10.00
Blacksmith—		
(i) Grade I	..	14.00
(ii) Grade II	..	11.00
Motor Driver—		
(i) H.T.V.	275	13.00
(ii) L.T.V.	240	10.50
Tailor	240	11.50
Washerman	220	9.50
Barber	210	8.50
Scavenger	250	9.50

The wages of immobile agricultural labourers are generally determined by the customary practice prevalent in the area and are easily regulated by the law of supply and demand. At the peak of the season, labour being more in demand, the wages are high, while during the slack season, labour can be hired at lower wages. The wages for various occupations in the rural as well as in the urban area are paid either in cash, kind or both. In addition to cash payments, breakfast and daily meals are also provided to casual labourers during the weeding, reaping, ploughing and other agricultural operations. The normal working hours are from sun rise to sun set with a break of one or two hours. For grazing cattle, a herdsman gets two to four rupees per head per month. The rate is different for buffaloes, which are charged higher than cows. Skilled labour like carpenters, blacksmiths and masons are employed on daily wages. The main choice of mode of payment and the periodicity of payment of wages is in the hands of the employer as he holds the best bargaining power. The labourers who are in short supply can dictate their choice to some extent only in the peak season. Even in peak season they are generally dependent on the employer as they want to get work in off seasons also. The wages for different agricultural operations in the Ambala district from 1969 to 1978 have been as follows¹ :—

1. The wages paid for different agricultural operations in the selected villages are taken to represent the whole district. The data given here relate to Shahpur village in tahsil Ambala.

(In Rs.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Picking of cotton	Other Agricultural Operations	Blacksmith	Carpenter
1969	..	4.00	4.47	4.36	4.50	..	4.84	8.66	8.66
1970	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	10.42	10.42
1971	..	5.05	5.00	5.00	5.25	..	5.00	12.00	12.00
1972	..	5.33	5.83	5.83	5.82	..	5.75	12.00	12.00
1973	..	7.60	6.00	6.33	6.00	4.50	6.00	12.33	12.33
1974	..	9.00	6.00	6.00	5.92	3.60	6.00	13.17	13.17
1975	..	10.67	9.42	9.42	9.42	4.75	9.42	14.00	14.00
1976	..	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.73	..	9.50	14.42	15.58
1977	..	7.15	7.15	7.09	7.19	..	7.14	17.50	18.50
1978	..	7.25	7.25	7.25	..	..	7.25	17.00	18.00

(i) The wages are the average of 12 months.

(ii) The wage rates are for a normal working day of eight hours.

(iii) The wages include payment in cash and cash equivalent of commodities paid in kind.

The above figures reveal that the wages for different agricultural operations rose continuously with minor variations right up to 1976. The wages were more than double in 1976 as compared to 1969 in respect of ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and other harvesting operations. Significantly enough, there was a marked fall in such wages in 1977. The wages for blacksmiths and carpenters rose continuously up to 1977.

Both prices and wages on the whole have been rising in the recent years and this phenomenon is in consonance with the general rising trend of wages and prices in the whole country. The price rise has outrun the rise in wages and the relative position of prices and wages has not remained constant. The slower rate of increase in wages than in prices has resulted in the decline of the real income of the workers adversely affecting their standard of living.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme was launched in the district on October 2, 1952. The role of Community Development Programme towards rebuilding the rural economy is of crucial significance. Rapid increase in food production is its prime object and its other allied activities are in the fields of animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industry, health and rural housing. The ultimate objective of the programme is the material development of the rural community by promoting self-reliance, solidarity and co-operative action.

Prior to the formation of Haryana in 1966, there were thirteen blocks in the then Ambala district. On the formation of Haryana in 1966, four blocks viz., Ropar, Kharar, Chamkaur Sahib and Sialba Majri remained in Punjab while Nalagarh block was transferred to Himachal Pradesh. The present Ambala district has eight blocks, viz., Chhachhrauli, Narayangarh, Jagadhri, Barara, Raipur Rani, Bilaspur, Ambala and Pinjore.¹ On March, 31, 1978, the stages of the blocks of the district, number of villages and rural population covered were as under :—

Name of the block	Date of Inception	Stage	Villages	Population (Rural) According to 1971 Census
1	2	3	4	5
1. Chhachhrauli	1956	III	172	91,187
2. Jagadhri	1952	III	166	1,37,049

1. Before Reorganisation, this block was known as Manimajra block, but it was re-named Pinjore block because of the transfer of Manimajra town to U. T., Chandigarh. Now its headquarters are at Pinjore.

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Barara	..	1953	III	139	1,18,005
4. Raipur Rani	..	1960	III	158	94,164
5. Narayangarh	..	1956	III	191	91,301
6. Pinjore	..	1969	III	135	57,076
7. Bilaspur	..	1964	III	139	65,894
8. Ambala	..	1964	III	176	1,19,000

The Community Development Programme in the district has embraced multifarious fields like distribution of chemical fertilizers among the farmers, reclamation of land, pavement of lanes, inoculation/vaccination of animals and opening of adult education centres. Achievements in these programmes make a great impact on the community life in villages. It has helped to bring significant changes in their life pattern and thinking. Villagers have shed their earlier opposition to modern techniques of agriculture. They now unreservedly take advantage of the facilities provided by the development institutions and are generally more actively participating in the co-operative movement, small savings, health and sanitation, cattle development and similar other activities.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Ambala district consists of four tahsils, namely Ambala, Jagadhri, Kalka and Narayangarh. The number of towns, villages (revenue estates), police stations and police posts in each tahsil of the district as in March, 1978 is given below :

Tahsil	Towns		Villages (Number)			No. of Police Stations	No. of Police Posts
	Number	Names	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total		
Ambala	2	Ambala, Ambala Cantonment	312	13	325	4	15
Jagadhri	5	Buria, Chhachhrauli, Jagadhri, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, Yamunanagar	466	27	493	6	5
Kalka	1	Kalka	142	12	154	3	4
Narayangarh ¹	2	Narayangarh, Sadhaura	318	16	334	3	3
Total :	10		1,238	68	1,306	16	27

To decentralise the authority in the administrative set-up, the district is divided into 3 sub-divisions, Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh. Ambala sub-division was created in 1968 and coincides with the tahsils of Kalka and Ambala. The Jagadhri and Narayangarh sub-divisions created in 1954 and 1956, respectively, are coterminus with their respective tahsils.

In 1977-78, the strength of the sub-division and tahsil/officers was as follows :—

Sub-Division	Officers		Strength
Ambala	Sub-Divisional Officer(Civil)		1
	Tahsil	{ Tahsildar	1
	Ambala	{ Naib-Tahsildar	1
	Tahsil	{ Tahsildar	1
	Kalka	{ Naib-Tahsildar	1

1. A new sub-tahsil of Raipur Rani was created in December, 1979.

Sub-Division	Officers	Strength
Jagadhri	Sub-Divisional Officer(Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildar	1
Narayangarh	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildar	1

Besides, there are 2 Naib-Tahsildars (Agrarian), one each at Ambala and Jagadhri and 3 Naib-Tahsildars (Accounts), one each at Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh.

DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Deputy Commissioner.—The Deputy Commissioner is overall incharge of the general administration in the district. He is under the administrative control of Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala. In fact, the state government's authority descends through the Divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner has to perform triple functions, he is at once the Deputy Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Collector.

As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with multifarious responsibilities. There is hardly any aspect of district administration with which he is not concerned in one way or the other. He has a special role to play in the Panchayati Raj. In addition to keeping an eye on the working of Panchayati Raj institutions, he guides the panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, municipalities, market committees and improvement trusts and helps them to overcome difficulties and problems.

As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is the principal executive magistrate for the enforcement of the security measures and exercises judicial powers under certain sections of the preventive chapters of the code of criminal procedure. Three Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) and Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars assist him in the work. The Superintendent of Police who heads the police force in the district assists the District Magistrate to maintain law and order.

As Collector, he is the chief officer of the revenue administration in the district and is responsible for collection of revenue and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. He is the highest revenue judicial authority in the

district. The Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Kanungos and Patwaris assist him in the revenue work.

He supervises the maintenance of land records and agricultural statistics besides the management of government land and estates. He is also entrusted with the implementation of land reforms and distribution of *taccavi* and other loans to agriculturists. The supervision of acquisition and requisition of land, administering relief measures in case of drought, flood and other natural calamities are some of his other duties. He acts as the District Elections Officer and the Registrar for registration work. The miscellaneous duties include civil defence, jails reformatories, liaison with military authorities and welfare of the members of the armed forces, collection of loans, subscriptions, collection and supply of all sorts of information about the district.

The co-ordination work of the Deputy Commissioner forms a very important part of his overall responsibilities. While co-ordinating the activities of various departments in the district, whenever necessary, he takes care not to interfere in their internal administration, and the procedures, methods and policies of their parent departments. He holds periodical meetings of all the district level officers with a view to reviewing the progress of work done by the several departments and co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts. He has to possess a clear picture of the objectives of all the departments so as to evolve an integrated approach to various developmental activities. The Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to inspect the offices of all the departments in the district and he may call for any report and other information regarding those offices and their working. He is, in short, the head of the district administration, a co-ordinating officer among various departments and a connecting link between the public and the government. He executes the policies, administers the rules and regulations framed by the government from time to time and also looks after the welfare, needs and requirements of the people.

The Additional Deputy Commissioner has been appointed to relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the work relating to rural development.

Sub-Divisional Officer.—The Sub-Divisional Officer is the chief civil officer of the sub-division. In fact, he is a miniature Deputy Commissioner of the sub-division. He is competent to correspond direct with the government and other departments on routine matters. He has to perform executive, magisterial and revenue duties. His executive duties pertain to the maintenance of law and order, development, local bodies, motor taxation, passport, issue and renewal of arms licenses, sub-divisional establishment, etc. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he enforces security measures for the maintenance of law and order and exercises judicial powers under certain sections of the preventive chapters of the Code of Criminal Procedure. An appeal from the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in such cases lies with the District and Sessions Judge.

In the revenue matters the is Assistant collector Grade I, but under certain Acts, the powers of Collector have been delegated to him.

Tahsildar/Naib-Tahsildar.—The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar are the key officers in the revenue administration and exercise powers of the Assistant Collector Grade II. While deciding partition cases, the Tahsildar assumes powers of Assistant Collector Grade I. The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar perform the functions of Sub-Registrar.

Their main task being revenue collection and supervision, the Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar have to tour extensively in their areas. They are principally responsible for the maintenance of revenue records and crop statistics. In the discharge of their miscellaneous duties, they assist the development staff in their various activities in the execution of development plans, construction of roads, drains, embankments, soil conservation and reclamation, pavement of streets, filling of depressions and work connected with rural reconstruction.

The following revenue staff functions in the district revenue office and tahsils :—

Staff	Strength
Sadar Kanungo ¹	1
Naib-Kanungo	1
Office Kanungo	4
Assistant Office Kanungo	3
Special Kanungo	1
Field Kanungo	12
Patwari	237

Since the actual preparation of village records and revenue statistics rests with Patwari, the district is divided into 237 *patwar* circles, each circle being looked after by a Patwari who works under the immediate supervision of the Field Kanungo concerned.

The Lamhardar (a non-official) is quite an important functionary in the administration. He collects and deposits the land holdings tax. The deposits, previously made in the government treasury under the charge of the

¹He is in charge of the district revenue record room and exercises general supervision over the maintenance of revenue record in all offices in the district.

tahsil officers, are now made in the branches of State Bank of India. Besides collection of land-holdings tax, the Lambardar looks after the law and order in his area and any breach thereof is reported by him to the nearest police station and to the Deputy Commissioner's agency. He is assisted in his work by the village chowkidar.

Prior to the enforcement of the Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the Lambardar was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies have been consolidated into land holdings tax¹, the rate of *pachotra* has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. The Lambardar also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation, consolidation fee and *abiana* and is paid commission at the rate of one, two and one per cent, respectively.

General Arrangement for Disposal of Business

In addition to sub-division and tahsil staff, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the General Assistant and the Additional General Assistant. Assistant Commissioners/Extra Assistant Commissioners are sometimes temporarily appointed in the district with varying degrees of magisterial (executive) and revenue powers. These officers relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the detailed and routine activities of his office and thus enable him to concentrate upon the general managerial duties of co-ordination, direction, superintendence and control in all spheres of the district administrative functions.

General Assistant.—He is the principal administrative officer under the Deputy Commissioner and assists him in all executive and administrative functions. Not required to tour very much, he stays at the headquarters to supervise the working of the office. He is competent to correspond direct with the government and other departments on routine matters. Work in the Deputy Commissioner's office is divided between General Assistant and Additional General Assistant.

The General Assistant attends to the work as detailed below:

- (i) Urban and rural rehabilitation work
- (ii) Work of occasional nature, e.g., arrangements in connection with the celebration of Independence Day, Republic Day, Vana Mahotsava, visits of VIPs, District Relief Fund, etc.
- (iii) Miscellaneous work, e.g., work of semi-official and non-official bodies, such as Zila Sainik Board, Scouts and Guides, District Sports Association, Home Guards, etc.
- (iv) Locust control work

1. For details see chapter on 'Revenue Administration'.

Additional General Assistant.—He is another principal officer who helps the Deputy Commissioner to carry on the community development and welfare programme. He deals with the following subjects :—

- (i) Work relating to development, Five-Year Plans and local development
- (ii) Panchayat Samitis, local bodies and panchayats
- (iii) Complaints and enquiries received from the public and the government
- (iv) Low and Middle-Income Group Housing Schemes

District Committees.—A number of committees have been constituted at the district level to help in the disposal of work in specified fields and in devising concrete measures to improve the administration. These committees normally work under the stewardship of the Deputy Commissioner, but sometimes the Commissioner or a Minister attends their meetings if the matter under consideration is of emergent importance. Whenever necessary, some non-officials are also associated to stimulate public co-operation. These committees which meet once a month are detailed below:

Name of the Committee	Purpose
(i) Agriculture and Development Committee	To review the agricultural and development activities in the district
(ii) District Welfare Committee	To review the progress of Harijan Choupals
(iii) District Grievances Committee	To discuss the complaints received from public
(iv) Officers Board	To review the general condition of law and order, food and supply, illicit distillation, adulteration of food and milk and small savings
(v) District Revenue Officers Committee	To review the progress of recovery

Development Organisation.—To implement development schemes, the district has been divided into 8 blocks viz. Ambala, Bilaspur, Raipur Rani, Jagadhri, Narayangarh, Barara, Pinjore and Chhachharuli. The development block is looked after by an elected body known as Panchayat Samiti. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer functions as executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti and has the administrative control over the block.

Each block has been provided with Extension Officers from the development, industries, agriculture, co-operative and panchayat departments, who function under the control of the Block Development and Panchayat Officer. This procedure helps in the co-ordination of several development activities in the block.

For the implementation of programmes relating to the uplift of rural women in the blocks, the Block Development and Panchayat Officer is assisted by Mukhya Sevikas and Gram Sevikas who are under the administrative control of the Lady Circle Supervisor, Karnal.¹ The various programmes undertaken by them include kitchen gardens, arts and crafts centres, *balwaris*, home decoration, poultry farming, etc.

Panchayats have been constituted at the village level to look after the development works. Their other functions include criminal, civil and revenue (judicial) work within specified limits.

Panchayati Raj institutions function under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

POLICE²

The police administration in the district is under the Superintendent of Police, who, next to the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is assisted by three Deputy Superintendents posted at Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh. The Superintendent of Police functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ambala Range, Ambala.

There are 16 police stations and 27 police posts in the district as detailed in Table XXXI of Appendix.

JUDICIARY

The organisation of civil and criminal justice in the district is headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Ambala. He is assisted by 2 Additional District and Sessions Judges both posted at Ambala. A Senior Sub-Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ambala 3 Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates at Ambala City, 2 Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates at Ambala Cantonment and 3 Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates at Jagadhri help the District and Sessions Judge in the administration of civil and criminal justice in the district.

1. The lady Circle Supervisor functions under the overall control of the Director, Women's Programme, Development Department, Haryana, Chandigarh.

2. For details about the functions of police, the chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice' may be seen.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Prior to 1960, criminal and civil work on behalf of the government was done by the Public Prosecutor and the government advocates, respectively. After 1960, when a regular service known as the Punjab District Attorneys Service was constituted, all civil cases in the district were conducted by District Attorney under the guidance of Legal Remembrancer, and criminal cases under the guidance of Director of Prosecution, who is also administrative and supervisory head of District Attorneys. In 1978, the District Attorney, Ambala was assisted by one Deputy District Attorney, one Additional Public Prosecutor and 9 Assistant District Attorneys.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER

There is an Official Receiver at Ambala appointed by the government on the recommendations of the District and Sessions Judge. He is in charge of the insolvent estates. In case a person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge and he disposes it of according to the orders of the insolvency court, keeping 7.5 per cent of sale-proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as court auctioneer and gets 4 per cent commission on the auction proceeds.

OATH COMMISSIONER

There are 54 Oath Commissioners in the district. Of these, 26 are functioning at Ambala, 9 at Ambala Cantonment, 16 at Jagadhri, 1 at Kalka and 2 at Narayangarh. They charge Re 1 as attestation fee for each affidavit attested.

REGISTRATION

The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar responsible for registration work in the district. The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar perform the functions of Sub-Registrar.

NOTARY PUBLIC

There is one Notary Public in the district. The main functions of the Notary Public is preparation and attestation of affidavit, administration of oath, etc. The fee for attestation of affidavit is Rs. 2.50 and for certifying or authenticating documents as original Rs. 5.

LOCAL COMMISSIONER

There are 4 Local Commissioners in the district, 2 at Ambala City and one each at Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri. They are meant for recording evidence and statements of witnesses under the orders of a court. Their remuneration is fixed by the court who appoints them as Local Commissioner.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

HISTORY OF THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The history of the revenue administration in the district can be traced from the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar when the tract comprising the present district formed the part of Sirhind subah. The revenue was then regularly assessed and the incidence has averaged Rs. 1.50 per acre for the tract.¹ Among the Sikhs, there was no such thing as an assessment. The revenue was collected in kind from the person actually in possession and ordinarily two-fifth of the gross produce was the share of the state. The rate was reduced to one-third or even to one-fourth where the soil was very poor or in special cases, for instance, where the occupants were Sikhs.²

Summary settlements of the land were effected at various times for such parts of the district which lapsed prior to 1846. In 1847, the preliminary operations of a regular settlement were started under W. Wynyard in the southern tahsils of the district as it was then constituted. In 1853, the regular settlement operations were extended to the northern tahsils under Philip Melvill and Bowring and the settlement of the whole district was completed and sanctioned in 1854.

Regular Settlements

Apart from summary settlements made at different times during the 19th century, different portions of the district have been settled on different dates as follows:—

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements

	First Regular Settlement		First Revised Settlement		Second Revised Settlement		Third Revised Settlement	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ambala tahsil ..	Kharif 1849-53	Rabi 1883	Kharif 1887-88	Rabi 1908-9	Kharif 1919	Rabi 1949	Kharif 1964	Rab 2004
2. Jagadhri tahsil ..	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	1963	2003
3. Narayangarh tahsil	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	—	—
4. Kalka tahsil ..								

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 104. The incidence has been arrived at accepting Akbari bigha at .0538 of an acre and forty dams to the rupee.

2. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 60.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Kalka and Kurari estates ..	—	—	1882	1912	1917	1947	—	—	—
(ii) Neli and Seoti-II Bhareli portion ..	1849-53	1883	1887-88	1908-9	1917	1947	—	—	—
(iii) Pinjore portion ..	1862 to 65	1865 to 1875	1875 to 85	1885 to 1895	1909	1939	—	—	—

The detailed account of the first regular, first revised and second revised settlements in the district can be seen in the respective settlement and assessment reports.¹

The British summary settlements tried to keep the rates of demand equivalent to that of the Sikhs, who took as much as they could, up to two-fifth of the produce and caused considerable hardship. W. Wynyard, Philip Melvill and Bowring carried out the first regular settlement in the tract between 1849-54 and proposed considerable reduction of the demand. In the Pinjore portion of the Kalka tahsil, the first cash assessment was made in A. D. 1859 and later in A. D. 1862, a three years settlement was made.

The regular settlement was revised in 1887 by Alfred Kensington in Narayangarh and Ambala tahsils and J.M. Douie in Jagadhri tahsil. The Kalka tahsil is comprised of different tracts which have a distinct fiscal history. The revenue estates of Kalka and Kurari were transferred from erstwhile Patiala State to the Simla district in 1846 and were settled in 1882 by E.G. Wace along with the Simla district (Himachal Pradesh). The Pinjore portion which was a part of the Pinjore tahsil of the Pinjore (Rajpura) district of the erstwhile Patiala State, was assessed from time to time (1862—65, 1865—75, 1875—85 and 1885—95) together with the bulk of the erstwhile Patiala State territory. The Neli tract and Seoti II (Bhareli *Illaga*) villages were part of Kharar tahsil (Punjab) and were settled by A. Kensington as part of the Kharar tahsil.

The second revised settlement was carried out by R.B. Whitehead and came into effect from 1919 in Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh tahsils and from 1917 in Kalka and Kurari estates, Neli and Seoti II (Bhareli *Illaga*) of Kalka tahsil. The settlement of Pinjore portion of Kalka tahsil was carried out by F.P. Young and came into effect from 1909. The settlement in various tracts of the district was sanctioned for 30 years. During the settlement, each of the tahsils was divided into the following assessment circles roughly

1. R.B. Whitehead, *Final Report of the Second Revised Settlement, 1915—20, of the Ambala District, and the Assessment Report of the Pinjaur Tahsil of the Pinjaur (Rajpura) District, Patiala State, 1909.*

corresponding to their physical configuration :—

Tahsil	Assessment Circles	Demand per Circle
		(Rs)
Ambala	Ambala Circle	2,91,396
Jagadhri	Kandi	15,600
	Bangar	1,88,000
	Southern Yamuna (Jumna) Khadar	48,500
	Northern Yamuna (Jumna) Khadar	17,500
	Som Khadar	40,400
Narayangarh	Seoti	1,82,000
	Morni	(i) Ghar 45,380 (ii) Pahar 8,641
Kalka	(i) Kalka and Kurari estates (Pahar circle of Kharar tahsil (Punjab)	505
	(ii) Neli	24,113
	(iii) Seoti II (Bhareli portion)]	—
	(iv) Pinjore portion	(i) Dun 18,653 (ii) Ghar 12,935

The demand sanctioned for each circle was distributed over villages with judicious care. The only canal irrigated land at that time was in Jagadhri tahsil where *nehri* area amounted to about 3,700 acres, nearly the whole of it lying in Som Khadar circle. It was in the treatment of this area that the settlement officer introduced the unique feature of the settlement, i.e., differential soil rates known as the *nehri parta*, which represented the advantage conferred on irrigated land by the canal. The assessment consisted of a fixed revenue imposed on the land in its dry capacity, together with the *nehri parta* which was made remissible if and when canal water became permanently unavailable. The assessment had worked smoothly up to 1929. Prices were on the whole, well above the commutation prices, and to pay the land revenue occasioned little difficulty. The remissions and suspensions as had to be granted, were entirely due to local misfortunes or due to defective or erratic rainfall. In the early thirties, due to a cataclysmic fall in prices, general large scale relief had to be provided. The prices began to rise in 1941 and since then the land owners have been better off. The settlement was sanctioned for 30 years, but ran for several more years. The land revenue fixed at the last settlement had lost its relationship with income from land. There was sufficient increase in irrigated acreage owing to the sinking of new wells, installation of government tubewells and the extension of canal irrigation. A phenomenal rise in the land values, development in road communication, decrease

in mortgage debt and enormous rise in prices brought considerable prosperity to the landowners.

The government in order to avail a share of the enhanced income from land, levied surcharge in 1954 and special charge in 1958 on the land revenue. It also ordered the revision of settlement in 1959 which was completed and enforced in Jagadhri and Ambala tahsils with effect from kharif 1963 and kharif 1964, respectively. The settlement was not revised in Narayangarh and Kalka tahsils. During the third revised settlement, the villages from the erstwhile Kalsia State merged into the Jagadhri tahsil were included in one or the other assessment circles, to which they had natural affinity. The Ambala tahsil continued to be treated as one assessment circle along with six villages of the erstwhile Kalsia State and two islands comprising six villages of the erstwhile Patiala State and a detached block of seven villages of Karnal district which had been merged into Ambala tahsil since the last settlement. The general character of these villages was not different from the surrounding Ambala villages as to warrant formation of a separate assessment circle. No substantial changes were made in the definition of the classes of land used in the last settlement but three new classes *nehri*, *chahi nehri* and *sailab* were recognised owing to the introduction of canal irrigation in Ambala tahsil and owing to the general deterioration of the *sailab* land since the last settlement. The increased financial results of the settlement in Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils are given below:

Tahsil	Old Demand	New Demand Sanctioned
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Ambala	2,92,396	4,33,554
Jagadhri	3,10,000	5,06,733

The new demand included the demand imposed on the estates which were merged into the Ambala and Jagadhri tahsils. The incidence of land revenue per cultivated acre increased from Rs. 1.74 to Rs. 2.13 in Ambala tahsil and from Rs. 1.91 to Rs. 2.36 in Jagadhri tahsil. Protective leases were granted to all wells including pumping-sets and tubewells. In sum, the overall increase of demand was 49 per cent in Ambala tahsil and 63 per cent in Jagadhri tahsil.

In 1963, a cess on commercial crops and in 1967, an additional charge on the land revenue were imposed to augment the government resources. All these proved inadequate in the light of the changed circumstances and ultimately to put the record straight, the government passed the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

Land Holdings Tax

In order to raise the quantum of revenue, the government had levied surcharge, special charge, cess on commercial crops and additional surcharge. The surcharge, was levied under Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 and was extended to the areas of Pinjore tahsil of the erstwhile Patiala State after its merger in Punjab in 1956. Under the Act, every landowner who paid revenue in excess of ten rupees was liable to pay a surcharge thereon to the extent of one quarter of land revenue if the amount payable by him as land revenue did not exceed 30 rupees and two-fifth of the land revenue if it exceeded 30 rupees.

The special charge was levied under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, from the rabi harvest of the agricultural year 1957-58. The rate of special charge was based on the income-tax pattern with different slabs for different categories of landowners. The slab rates were such that the incidence of special charge mainly fell on those who could afford to pay it. While the landholders paying revenue (land revenue plus surcharge) up to Rs. 50 had been exempted from the provisions of the Act, those paying more than Rs. 1,000 were subjected to 300 per cent increase in land revenue.

A cess on commercial crops namely, cotton, sugarcane and chillies at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre in the case of land which was irrigated by canal water and Rs. 2 per acre in case of other land, was levied from kharif 1963 under Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963. Areas under commercial crops, sown solely for domestic use up to one *kanal* in the case of chillies and 2 *kanals* in the case of sugarcane or cotton were exempted from this levy.

An additional surcharge on the land revenue at the rate of 50 per cent was levied for the development of Kurukshetra University/town in 1967. Initially, this had been levied for kharif 1967 and rabi 1968 but it was extended to kharif and rabi harvests of the agricultural year 1968-69, under the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969. This additional surcharge was further extended up to 1973-74 but could only be collected upto 1972-73 on account of the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

The state government took the view that the collection of these levies had become cumbersome not only for the revenue agency but also for the cultivators. To meet the situation, the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973 repealed the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963 and the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969 and consolidated these levies into a single tax known as the land holdings tax. However, the land holdings tax was not levied and charged on land which is liable to special assessment under Section 59 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or

the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1955. Further, during the period the above tax is levied and charged, the land shall not be liable to payment of land revenue by way of general assessment under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or the payment of local rate under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. The Act brings out a concept of holding on the basis of a family rather than the individual as a unit for the purposes of imposition of tax and provides for graded taxation on the basis of the size of the holding. The present rates of land holdings tax are as under :—

Class of Land (Specified in Schedule (I) Comprising the Land Holding	Rate of Tax
I	(a) Seventy paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare (b) One rupee per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares (c) One rupee and thirty-five paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land
II	(a) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare (b) Ninety paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares (c) One rupee and twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land
III	(a) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare (b) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares (c) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land
IV	(a) Twenty-five paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare (b) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares (c) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land
V	(a) Ten paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare (b) Fifteen paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares (c) Twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land

The land in the Ambala district has been classified as follows¹ :—

Tahsil	Assessment Circle	Kind of Soil included in				
		Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V
Ambala	All tahsil	<i>Abi</i>	<i>Chahi, Bagh Barani</i>	<i>Sallab Barani</i>	—	<i>Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem</i>
Kalka	All tahsil	-do-	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
Narayangarh	(i) Seoti	-do-	<i>Chahi</i>	<i>Sallab, Barani, Bagh Barani</i>	—	-do-
Jagadhri	(ii) Ghar	-do-	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
	(i) Kandi	<i>Chahi-Nehri, Nehri Abi</i>	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
	(ii) Bangar	<i>Chahi-Nehri, Nehri Abi</i>	<i>Bagh Barani</i>	<i>Sallab, Barani</i>	—	-do-
	(iii) Southern Yamuna (Jumna) Khadar	-do-	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
	(iv) Northern Yamuna (Jumna) Khadar	-do-	<i>Chahi</i>	<i>Sallab, Barani, Bagh Barani</i>	—	-do-
	(v) Som Khadar	-do-	<i>Bagh Barani</i>	<i>Sallab, Barani</i>	—	-do-

Special Assessment

The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 was amended to provide special assessment of land; being put to a use different from that for which an assessment was in force. According to it when the land has been put to use for non-agricultural purposes such as brick-kilns, factories, cinemas, shops, hotels, houses, landing grounds and other similar purposes, whether or not already assessed to land-revenue was to be assessed according to this Act. Exemption was provided in the case of hill areas including sub-montane areas, a garden, an orchard or for pasture; or houses occupied by owner for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or for small-scale cottage industries, for factories (for a limited period of 10 years); or for any public, charitable or religious purpose. It was further provided that residential houses in occupation of owners with an annual rental value not exceeding three hundred rupees shall not be liable to special assessment. The special assessment was levied on an *ad-hoc* basis as a multiple of the existing land revenue with kharif 1955. It was extended to those territories of the Ambala district

1. The classification of lands in the Ambala district is as per Schedule I of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

which immediately before November 1, 1956 formed part of the Pepsu from kharif 1957. The enforcement of the special assessment was, however, suspended with effect from kharif 1964.

Collection of Land Revenue

The Sikhs used to collect the government share of the yield of each field, in kind and the *batal* (division) of the grain was made at the threshing floor. The Sikhs made a handsome allowance or *inams* to one or two men in the village, in order that they might extract an exorbitant rent from the remainder of the brotherhood. During the Wynyard's first settlement, the *inams* were abolished and all proprietors were allowed 33 per cent allowance on the rent. Besides, the deduction from the revenue on account of *lambardars'* remuneration was also abolished as the settlement officer thought that 33 per cent allowance on rent is ample deduction for all purposes. He made *lambardar's pachotra* as an extra cess of five per cent on the revenue payable by the co-sharers in the village. For *pattidari* jagirs, *Sarkurdahs* were appointed. They were to report the births and deaths of the shareis in the jagir and to receive from the treasury or the landowners, the jagir share of the revenue of a village and to distribute it among Jagirdars. The *Sarkurdahs* got an allowance of 5 per cent on the above-mentioned commutation money. During the first revised settlement, a rural notable and influential person was appointed an *Inamdar* for each Zail circle. The entitlement of each *Inamdar* would be an *inam* assigned from the revenue. The first class *inam* was of the value of Rs. 120 and the second class of Rs. 90 per year. The Morni tract was specially excluded from the appointment of *Inamdars*. The collection of land revenue continued to be made by the *Lambardars*, against the payment of *pachotra*, a cess of 5 per cent on land revenue.

In Morni, a headman known as *Karkun* for the *bhoj* and a *Lambardar* known as *Mukaddam* for each hamlet collected the revenue. The *Karkun* was paid by a normal cess of 5 per cent while the *Mukaddam* was paid by a separate cess of 2 per cent. During the first revised settlement, it was decided in consultation with the Mir of Kotaha, the Jagirdar of Morni that the allowance of the *Mukaddam* would be paid out of the revenue as *mukaddami inam*.

In the second revised settlement, the *zaildari* and *sufedposhi inam* of graded system were regularised. In 1923-24, the number of *Zaildars*, *Sufedposhes* and *Lambardars* was as follows:—

Tahsil	Zaildars	Sufedposhes	Lambardars
Ambala	14	14	807
Jagadhri	15	15	833
Naryangarh	13	13	802

The exact number of these village officials in Kalka tahsil is not known. However, it can be said with certainty that *Zaildars* and *Lambardars* were also appointed in Pinjore portion of the erstwhile Patiala State.

Till 1948, Zaildars and Sufedposhes continued to supervise and assist in the collection of land revenue. They were paid from a portion of land revenue set aside for the purpose. These institutions were abolished in 1948, revived in 1950 and finally abolished in 1952. Now only Lambardars are responsible for the revenue collection. Prior to the enforcement of Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, a Lambardar was paid *pachotra*, a cess at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies have been consolidated into land holdings tax, the rate of Lambardar's allowance has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. In case, the Lambardar is unable to collect the tax, he makes a written petition to the Tahsildar who helps him in its recovery. Besides, the Lambardar also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation, consolidation fee and *abiana* and is paid commission at the rate of 1, 2 and 1 per cent, respectively. The total number of Lambardars in the district on March, 31, 1978 was 2,968.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND LAND RECORDS

The unit of revenue administration is a revenue estate, which is usually identical with a village. Each estate is separately assessed to land revenue and has a separate record of rights and a register of fiscal and agricultural statistics. All its proprietors are by law jointly responsible for the payment of land revenue, and in their dealings with the government they are represented by one or more Lambardars. Estates are grouped into *patwar* circles each of which is under the charge of a Patwari. About 13 to 22 of these circles are in charge of a Kanungo, whose duty is to supervise the work of Patwaris.

The district has been sub-divided into tahsils, kanungo circles, *patwar* circles and revenue estates as follows :—

Tahsil	Number and Names of Kanungo Circles	Patwar Circles	Revenue Estates
Ambala	4—Ambala, Naggal, Kesri, Mullana	77	325
Jagadhri	4—Jagadhri, Bilaspur, Chhachhrauli, Mustafabad	80	493
Narayangarh	3—Sadhaura, Shahazadpur, Raipur Rani	67	334
Kalka	1—Pinjore	13	154
Total :	12	237	1,306

The following staff in the tahsils attends to the revenue work —

Tahsil	Number of Tahsildars	Number of Naib Tahsil- dars	Number of Office Kanun- gos	Number of Assistant Office Kanun- gos	Number of Kanun gos	Number of Patwaris	Number of Assistant Patwaris
Ambala	1	3	1	1	4	77	2
Jagadhri	1	4	1	1	4	80	1
Narayangarh	1	2	1	1	3	67	1
Kalka	1	1	1	—	1	13	1
Total :	4	10	4	3	12	237	5

The head of revenue administration in the district is the Collector (Deputy Commissioner). He is a steward of the state and is bound to respect and preserve from encroachment every private right in the soil which has been created or confirmed by the state. Where the revenue has been fixed for a term only, he is not only to collect it but also to look forward to a time when it will be revised and hence he is to record, in a systematic manner, statistical information which will facilitate its equitable re-assessment. He has to ensure and assist in the measures to prevent damage to the crops from causes which are in any degree controllable by man. He has to encourage and assist in every effort made by a right-holder for the development of his estate. The Sub-Divisional Officer (civil) who has the powers of Assistant Collector Grade I, has been delegated the powers of collector under certain Acts as a measure of decentralising the revenue work.

The Tahsildar is an important official and is in charge of the tahsil for revenue work including revenue judicial work. He has to control the *patwar* and *kanungo* agency to collect revenue punctually, to point out promptly to the Collector any failure of crops or seasonal calamity which renders suspension or remission necessary and to carry out within his own sphere other duties connected with land revenue administration. His work involves extensive touring in order to deal on the spot with partition cases and other matters connected with the appointment of *Lambardars*, lapses of land revenue assignments, etc.

The Patwari is an inheritance from the village system of old days. He is appointed for a circle consisting of one or more villages. Besides the proper maintenance of records, the Patwari's duties are considerable. He is required to report to the Tahsildar any calamity affecting land, crops, cattle or the agricultural classes. He also has to bring to his notice alluvial and diluvial action of rivers and encroachments on government lands. He reports the death of revenue assignees and pensioners as well as progress of works made under the agricultural loans and similar laws, and the emigration or immigration of cultivators. He undertakes surveys and field inspections, aids in other government activities like distribution of relief, etc. He maintains papers showing the land holding tax demand due from each land-owner and furnishes all information that may be required to facilitate the collections. He himself is not permitted to take any part in the collection of the revenue except when any Lambardar refuses to accept the total demand from each land-owner and no immediate alternative arrangement can be made.

The Patwari is under the immediate supervision of a circle supervisor known as Kanungo. The Kanungo is responsible for the conduct and work of the Patwaris. He constantly moves about his circle, supervising the work of the Patwaris, except in the month of September, when he stays at tahsil headquarters to check *jamabandis* received from them.

The Office Kanungo is the Tahsildar's revenue assistant. His chief work is the maintenance of the statistical revenue records. He has also the charge of the forms and stationery required by Patwaris; and keeps the account of mutation fee, records the rainfall and maintains the register of assignees of land revenue and other miscellaneous revenue registers. He is the custodian of all the records received from Patwaris and a well ordered Kanungo's office is an important factor in the revenue management of a tahsil.

At district headquarters, there is a District or Sadar Kanungo assisted by a Naib-Sadar Kanungo. The Sadar Kanungo is responsible for the efficiency of Kanungos and is normally in camp inspecting their work for at least 15 days in every month from October to April. He is the keeper of all records received from the Kanungos and the Patwaris. He maintains copies of the prescribed statistical registers for each assessment circle, tahsil and the district.

LAND REVENUE AND SPECIAL CASSES

Land Holdings Tax

The Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973 was enforced in 1973 and thereafter the collection of land revenue, surcharge, special charge, cess on commercial crops, additional surcharge and local rate were stopped and only land holdings tax was

collected. The collections of these levies during the year, 1968 to 1973 and land holdings tax thereafter till 1978 are given in table XXXII of Appendix.

Special Cesses

The following cesses are imposed on the land owners :—

Village Officers Cess.—The village officer's cess included Lambardar's cess, *patwar* cess and *zaildari* or *inamdari* cess. The allowance of the Lambardar was paid out of a deduction from the revenue demand but during the first revenue settlement, an extra cess of 5 per cent on the revenue was levied for the payment of Lambardar's allowance.. The position was slightly different in Morni *Illaga* and Pinjore portion of Kalka tahsil. In Morni, Karkun, the headman for the *bhoj* was paid by a normal cess of 5 per cent and Mukaddam, the headman of each hamlet was paid by a separate cess of 2 per cent. During the first revised settlement in 1887-88, the Mukaddam's cess was abolished and these village officers were converted as Inamdar known as Mukaddami Inamdar and their allowance was paid out of the revenue. The *lambardari* cess was 1 per cent of the land revenue in Pinjore portion of Kalka tahsil. During the settlement of 1909, it was raised to 4 per cent of the demand and *zaildari* cess at the rate of 1 per cent was also introduced.

The village officers' cess included *patwar* cess also. During the first regular settlement, a *patwar* cess was levied at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the first revised settlement the *patwar* cess was raised to $4\frac{11}{16}$ per cent. In Pinjore, portion of Kalka tahsil, this cess was raised from 2 per cent to 4 per cent during the settlement of 1909. The *patwar* cess was finally remitted in 1906 in whole of the district except the portion which was in erstwhile Patiala State.

After Independence, the *zaildari* and *inamdari* system was abolished and 5 per cent of the revenue demand was charged for Lambardars. After the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the rate of Lambardar's allowance has been fixed at 3 per cent of the land holdings tax.

Local Rate.—It has grown from small beginnings. In Ambala district, village *malba* was collected for village expenses. The amount spent, harvest by harvest, was distributed over the village according to the actual account subject to the prescribed maximum percentage. In Pinjore portion of Kalka tahsil, road, school, dak and hospital cesses were levied.

All these cesses were later consolidated into local rate which was subsequently enhanced a number of times and was later governed by the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1961 when it was 50 per cent of the land revenue. With the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, it was decided that during the period the land-holdings tax is levied, the land shall not be liable to the payment of local rate.

Water rates.—Water rates (occupiers rates) are levied on the area irrigated during each crop under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873. The rates were revised a number of times and the last revision was made in rabi 1948. The rates were slightly reduced on wheat and gram crops in 1953-54. The income from this during 1968 to 1978 was as follows :—

<u>Year ending Rabi</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Rs.)
1968	2,27,072
1969	1,97,510
1970	2,12,033
1971	1,83,140
1972	2,15,165
1973	1,60,859
1974	1,64,538
1975	1,79,905
1976	5,80,356
1977	5,98,121
1978	5,80,880

Betterment charges.—Betterment charges are levied under the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1952. This is levied on the areas served by irrigation projects covered under the Act. The levy is to cover a portion of the cost of these irrigation projects.

LAND REFORMS

The villages in the district were held ordinarily in various forms of tenures, i.e., *zaildari*, *pattidari* and *bhaichara* but in many cases it is simply impossible to class a village under any one of these forms.

The land was cultivated by proprietors, occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will.

A category of occupancy tenants consisted of men wholly different by caste, habits and position from the proprietary body were commonly established in the village. They were given possession of lands from which the original proprietors had been forcibly dispossessed by the Sikh chiefs. During the Sikh rule these tenants were tolerated by the proprietors who were content to get a trifle as their proprietary right in the shape of 1/40th or 1/20th share of the produce. In the regular settlement these proprietors were recognised and the rent for the tenant was fixed in cash in terms of revenue with the addition of not more than 1/16th or 1/8th of the revenue as *malikana*.

Another category of occupancy tenants was the menials and the artisans who were given small holdings as an inducement to remain in the village. They were also recognised during the settlement as occupancy tenants paying rent which included no *malikana* but only a very trifling sum.

Still another category was of those proprietors who were original owners of land but were reduced to the status of occupancy tenants when the tract was purchased by Mir of Kotahia in 1861 and they were required to pay one-third of the produce as rent. Still another category of occupancy tenants was those industrious peasants of Arain and Saini class who were located in large Rajput villages and managed to make a living inspite of very small holdings on land which the proprietors themselves were unable to turn to good account. Where there were only a few occupancy tenants in a village, they were generally of the same caste as the proprietors and these tenants commonly owned land as proprietors in the same or neighbouring villages in addition to what they held as tenant. At the regular settlement of 1849-53, all tenants who held continuous possession of the land for the last 12 years were given the right of occupancy tenants. The rent for these tenants was usually fixed in terms of the revenue and the cesses but without any addition for proprietary dues.

The tenants-at-will were either the landless labourers or proprietors themselves cultivating spare lands belonging to other owners. These tenants either divided the produce with the landlord as *sanjhis* or paid rents in kind or cash.

The Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887 was enacted which provided for the right of occupancy but the right was restricted to a small number of tenants. Under the provisions of the Act, a tenant to qualify for the right of occupancy

must have held at revenue rates for 30 years or be the third generation of a family which had held at revenue rates for 20 years or be an ex-proprietor or heir of an ex-proprietor with proprietary and tenant at revenue rates status for 20 years. Evidently very few could qualify for occupancy tenants rights. The other tenants, who had no right of occupancy could be ejected at the end of any agricultural year. The position continued throughout the British regime. Thus the security of a tenure assured to a tenant before Independence was nominal.

After Independence, the government decided to bring land reforms especially to carry out its policy of 'Land to the tillers' in order to improve the condition of tenant farmers and increase agricultural production. The Ambala district comprises areas which were earlier in Punjab or in Pepsu (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) and had two different sets of legislation applicable to the district. These were as follows :—

Punjab Laws

- (1) The East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949.
- (2) The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malikyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952.
- (3) The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952.
- (4) The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953.
- (5) The Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955.

Pepsu Laws

- (1) The Pepsu Abolition of the Ala Malkiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1954.
- (2) The Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954.
- (3) The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955.
- (4) The Pepsu Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955.

After the merger of Pepsu with Punjab two more Acts, the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957 and Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961 were enacted.

Under the East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949, the government enforced the optimum utilisation of cultivable land, and any land left uncultivated for 6 or more consecutive harvests was acquired and leased out for a term ranging from seven years to twenty years for cultivation, priority being given

to Harijans. Under the provisions of the Act, no land was taken over in this district.

Under the Punjab Abolition of *Ala Malikiyat* and *Talukdari Rights Act*, 1952 and the Pepsu Abolition of *Ala Malikiyat* and *Talukdari Rights Act*, 1954, the rights of an *ala malik* in the land held by an *adna malik* were abolished and the *adna malik* was required to pay compensation for proprietary rights.

The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952, and Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights), Act, 1954 declared all occupancy tenants as owners of the land.

The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 provided protection to the tenants against ejection and conferred rights on them to pre-empt and purchase their tenancy in certain circumstances, and fixed a ceiling on the land holdings and utilized the surplus area for resettlement of ejected tenants, landless labourers and small land owners. The ceiling fixed for the land holdings was 30 standard acres for local owners and 50 standard acres for displaced persons from Pakistan. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 had also been enacted for similar objectives. However, by this Act, the ceiling fixed for displaced persons from Pakistan was reduced from 50 standard acres to 40 standard acres. Under the Pepsu Act, surplus land is acquired by the government on payment of compensation where as under the Punjab Act, it is declared surplus.

By March, 1978, 662 cases of surplus land were decided and 7,455 standard acres of land was declared surplus in the district. The resettlement of eligible tenants on 4,400 standard acres was done by March, 1978.

The state government gives financial assistance to the tenants and landless agricultural labourers who are resettled on the surplus areas for reclamation and also advances loan for building houses and sinking wells.

In 1972, on the recommendation of the Central Land Reforms Committee, the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 was enacted. This Act repealed the provisions of the two earlier Acts in so far as they relate to the ceiling on land holdings and utilization of surplus area. The new Act provided for the assessment of permissible area in relation to a family instead of an individual, and reduced the permissible area limit to 7.25 hectares of land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least two crops in a year, 10.9 hectares of land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least 1 crop in a year or 21.8 hectares in respect of any other land including *banjar* and land under orchards. In case the family comprises more than three minor children an additional area at the rate of 1/5th of the permissible area of the primary unit was permitted

for each additional member provided that the total did not exceed twice the permissible area of the unit. The head of a primary unit was also given a right to select for each of his major sons (or widow and minor children of a predeceased son) area equivalent to the permissible limit of primary unit. Further, unlike the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, the new Act provided for vesting the rights of surplus area in the government and for its utilization for settlement of tenants and other economically weaker sections of society like members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, landless persons, agricultural workers and others. By March, 1978, a surplus area of 614 hectares was distributed among 498 persons in the Ambala district.

The Punjab and Pepsu Bhudan Yagna Act, of 1955 was passed to promote the Bhudan Movement with the object of resettling landless cultivators on land received through voluntary donations. The area of 154 acres of land was received in Bhudan Movement by March, 1978.

Under the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957, all jagirs, *muafis* and jagir pensions excepting military jagirs or grants made to religious or charitable institutions granted on or before August 4, 1914 were resumed.

Consolidation of Land Holdings

The consolidation of land-holdings was started during the British regime in 1920 through cooperative consolidation societies. After Independence, the urgency of consolidation was realised and the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, was passed.

Under the Act, the work of consolidation of land-holdings in the Ambala district was started in 1950-51 and by 1978 it was completed in 1,261 villages. It was in progress in 7 villages.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE : STATE AND CENTRAL

In addition to the land, there are various other sources from which the state derives its revenue. A brief description of these is given below :

Stamp Duty.—This duty is collected under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Both these Acts have been amended a number of times. The Court Fees Act was last amended by the Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1974. The Stamp Duty Act was last amended by the Haryana Act No. 7 of 1967. Both these Acts require the Collector (Deputy Commissioner), District and Sessions Judge and all the Sub-Judges to ensure that the applications for all suits and other relevant documents are properly

stamped according to schedule. The collection of stamp duty under these Acts during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 was as follows :—

Year	Judicial (under the Court Fees Act)	Non-Judicial (under the Stamp Act)	Total (Rs.)
1967-68	7,00,976	31,76,315	38,77,291
1968-69	7,98,135	33,59,690	41,57,825
1969-70	9,22,851	41,97,680	51,20,531
1970-71	9,04,476	43,45,034	57,49,510
1971-72	9,57,259	48,00,443	57,58,202
1972-73	11,36,374	50,54,942	61,91,316
1973-74	12,46,213	54,17,441	66,63,654
1974-75	14,56,879	61,38,141	75,95,020
1975-76	16,71,019	67,51,684	84,22,703
1976-77	21,57,833	73,25,196	94,83,029
1977-78	19,80,333	95,52,812	1,15,33,145

Registration Fees.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar in the district. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars, respectively.

Appeals from the orders of the Sub-Registrar are heard by the Registrar. The Inspector General of Registration, Haryana at Chandigarh, exercises a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the state and has power to make rules consistent with the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

The following statement gives the number of registered documents, aggregate value of the property and the receipts for the year 1973-74 to 1977-78:—

Year	No. of Registrations	Aggregate Value of Property	Amount of Ordinary Fees	Other Receipts	Total Receipt
	Immoveable Property				
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	13,688	7,84,37,305	6,92,661	42,874	7,35,535
1974-75	14,902	10,55,76,554	8,92,315	43,164	9,35,480
1975-76	13,721	9,52,93,151	9,63,096	49,541	10,12,637
1976-77	17,754	10,27,13,342	9,38,714	58,163	9,96,878
1977-78	16,968	16,42,45,679	11,65,697	1,06,763	12,72,460

Excise and Taxation.—For the administration of excise and taxation Acts, the district is under the charge of a Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Ambala. He is assisted by 5 Excise and Taxation Officers and 33 Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers. These officers function as assessing authorities under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The field staff include 63 Inspectors on taxation side and 10 Inspectors on excise side. The Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner functions under the administrative control of the Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh. There is a Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Appeals), Ambala who looks after appellate work of the district.

Since the boundaries of the district adjoin the boundaries of Union Territory of Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, eight sales tax barriers have been set up at strategic points as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of the Barrier	Location
1	Yamuna Bridge	.. Jagadhri-Saharanpur road
2	G.T. road, Ambala City	.. Ambala-Rajpura road
3	Dhulkot	.. Ambala-Kalka road
4	Panchkula-Manimajra	.. Between Panchkula and Manimajra
5	Panchkula-Zirakpur	.. Between Panchkula and Zirakpur
6	Kalka	.. Kalka-Simla road
7	Barwala	.. Haryana State highway
8	Ramgarh	.. do

Apart from checking evasion of sales tax, the staff posted at the check barriers is also entrusted with the work of checking the vehicles under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952.

The state and central Acts enforced by the Excise and Taxation Department in the district on the excise side are (1) The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (2) The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923 (3) The East Punjab Molasses (Control) Act, 1948 (4) The Opium Act, 1878 (5) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (6) The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 and (7) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

The excise revenue collected during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 is shown below :

Year	Total collection
	(Rs.)
1967-68	1,30,00,222
1968-69	1,47,13,079
1969-70	1,58,72,157
1970-71	1,91,69,008
1971-72	2,06,66,028
1972-73	2,45,17,904
1973-74	2,85,64,435
1974-75	3,42,92,800
1975-76	4,00,99,889
1976-77	4,62,91,092
1977-78	5,05,81,477

On the taxation side, the state and central Acts administered by the department in the district are :

1. The Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973
2. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952
3. The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955
4. The Punjab Entertainments (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954
5. The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939
6. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
7. The Prize Competition Act, 1955

Sales Tax.—It is a tax on the sale or purchase of moveable goods in one form or another. It is levied under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973 which has replaced the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, since May 5, 1973. Some of the commodities which are generally consumed by relatively poor

sections of people have been exempted from taxation, whereas luxury goods which are consumed by the well to do people are taxed at a higher rate. Thus foreign liquor and Indian made foreign liquor are taxed at 20 per cent and motor vehicles, auto-cycles, refrigerators, clocks and watches, iron and steel safes and almirahs, radios and radio-parts, gramophones, tape recorders, are taxed at the rate of 10 per cent.

The important goods exempted from the tax are electric energy, agricultural implements, fertilizers, vegetables (except when sold in tins, bottles or cartons), fresh fruit, sugar, textiles, goods sold to the Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association, the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), United Nations Technical Assistance Board, Save the Children Fund Association, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, World Health Organisation, and cooperative societies certified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Special concessional treatment has been given to a few selected items such as foodgrains, declared goods¹, ready-made garments, tractors, pesticides, raw wool, knitting wool and raw hides.

The steadily increasing collection from the sales tax in the district during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 is given below :

Year	Total Collection (Rs.)
1967-68	1,30,53,596
1968-69	1,63,31,753
1969-70	1,98,18,905
1970-71	2,55,84,094
1971-72	2,80,92,903
1972-73	3,23,08,548
1973-74	3,92,16,957
1974-75	4,55,56,931
1975-76	5,64,31,338
1976-77	7,03,01,973
1977-78	7,97,87,271

1. Goods which are of special importance in inter-state trade have been termed as declared goods.

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, provides for levy of tax on sales made in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. The states have been authorised to administer this Act on behalf of the Government of India. The entire collection of this tax is appropriated by the states. This central fiscal enactment has given the states a major source of revenue which is increasing day by day. The rate of tax was 4 per cent on inter-state sale to registered dealers or on declared goods to registered or unregistered dealers and 10 per cent on inter-state sale to unregistered dealers. Under Section 8(5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the state government have been empowered to reduce the rate of tax on certain classes of goods, or class of dealers, or traders if it is expedient to do so in the interest of the state.

The increasing collections of revenue under the Central Sales Tax Act from 1967-68 to 1977-78 are given below :

Year	Amount Collected (Rs.)
1967-68	.. 1,07,72,194
1968-69	.. 1,22,57,136
1969-70	.. 1,24,66,043
1970-71	.. 1,51,12,778
1971-72	.. 1,90,26,789
1972-73	.. 2,32,38,934
1973-74	.. 2,45,21,508
1974-75	.. 3,01,42,230
1975-76	.. 4,49,09,897
1976-77	.. 8,46,90,936
1977-78	.. 5,27,12,061

Passengers and Goods Tax.—The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952 came into force on August 1, 1952. The Act provides that a tax shall be levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in transport vehicles for the public in the state. The rate of tax, which was 25 per cent of the fare or freight paid by a passenger, was enhanced to 35 per cent on July 21, 1967 and to 40 per cent on October 7, 1969. In 1977-78 it was 60 per cent of the fare and freight. However, in some cases the levy is charged in lump sum.

The collections made under the Act during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 were as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs)
1967-68	57,32,336
1968-69	78,91,203
1969-70	99,34,455
1970-71	1,19,57,290
1971-72	1,30,30,794
1972-73	1,69,03,852
1973-74	2,59,57,715
1974-75	3,11,36,074
1975-76	3,08,11,196
1976-77	3,60,92,415
1977-78	4,08,32,540

Entertainment Duty.—The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936 was replaced by the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, on November 4, 1955. The rates of duty have been changing over the years. The rate of tax on the payment of admission to a show, which had been 50 per cent since 1967-68, was raised to 60 per cent from December 12, 1970 and further to 75 per cent from January 19, 1971. The rate was revised to 100 per cent from January 15, 1973. This rate stood further revised with effect from September 1, 1977 to 125 per cent.¹ Its incidence falls on persons who witness the entertainment.

The collections from the entertainment duty during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1967-68	9,42,470
1968-69	11,16,494
1969-70	13,75,678
1970-71	16,37,038
1971-72	21,90,685
1972-73	32,67,290
1973-74	44,91,645
1974-75	53,69,225
1975-76	56,91,986
1976-77	58,36,599
1977-78	65,14,492

1. It was made 100 per cent for 30 per cent seats in a cinema hall provided these are comprised in complete rows, with effect from December 15, 1978.

Show Tax.—The Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, came into force on May 4, 1954. The show tax was levied on the exhibitors for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema house. Later in 1974, the show tax was made 10 per cent of the entertainment duty payable.¹

The collections of tax from 1967-68 to 1977-78 under this Act was as under :

Year	Amount
	(Rs)
1967-61	1,22,357
1968-69	1,43,022
1969-70	1,52,242
1970-71	1,64,054
1971-72	1,48,409
1972-73	1,50,666
1973-74	1,76,203
1974-75	4,57,750
1975-76	6,33,982
1976-77	6,33,846
1977-78	7,29,114

Motor Spirit.—This tax was levied under the Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939. The rate of tax has changed number of times. In 1970-71, it was six paise per litre on petrol and other motor spirit items. However, since July 21, 1967, the stage of levy of tax has been shifted from 'last sale' to 'first sale' within the state. This change has minimised the difficulty experienced earlier by traders and only depots of oil companies who make 'first sale' pay the tax. In the Ambala district, there are 4 depots of Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation who supply motor spirit to dealers.

The present rate of tax is 12 paise per litre on high speed diesel, etc. and 15 paise per litre on petrol.

The collections of this tax during 1973-74 to 1977-78 were as under:—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	94,43,716
1974-75	1,63,29,083
1975-76	1,88,74,946
1976-77	2,35,69,436
1977-78	2,99,24,715

Besides two Acts, namely, the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Act, 1940 and the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Taxation Act, 1956 were repealed on April 1, 1977. The property tax was levied under the

1. It was reduced to 9 per cent of the entertainment duty with effect from March 8, 1979.

Punjab Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act, 1950. This tax was charged at the rate of 10 per cent of the annual rental value of the buildings and lands situated in the rating areas (municipal areas). A surcharge of 50 per cent of tax was also levied from April 1, 1967. The self-occupied residential houses were, however, exempted from the levy of tax to encourage construction activities in the state.

According to Section 7 of the Act, the assessment of the property units in the rating areas was to be revised after every 5 years, unless this period is extended or reduced by the state subject to a maximum period of 3 years. Property unit which was assessed at an annual rental value of up to Rs. 300 was exempted from the levy of property tax. In case of widows and orphans, the exemption limit was up to the annual rental value of Rs. 600. The revenue collected under the Act during the period 1967-68 to 1976-77 after which it was repealed is shown below :

Year	Amount Collected
	(Rs.)
1967-68	10,79,103
1968-69	8,28,857
1969-70	14,54,026
1970-71	13,18,007
1971-72	15,19,654
1972-73	17,60,075
1973-74	15,38,101
1974-75	18,64,263
1975-76	22,15,010
1976-77	19,87,358

The professions tax was levied on every person who carried on trade, either by himself or through an agent or representative or who followed a profession or calling or who was in employment either wholly or in part, within the state, was liable to pay for each financial year (or a part thereof) professions tax under the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1956. The maximum limit of the tax was Rs. 250 per annum payable by a person whose income was more than Rs. 22,000 and the minimum was Rs. 120 per annum payable by a person whose gross income ranged between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,500. However, no tax was charged from the persons whose annual income was below Rs. 6,000.

Initially this Act was administered by the Finance Department through Treasury Officers in the state but in April 1, 1964 it was transferred to Excise and Taxation Department.

The collection of revenue in the district under this Act during the period 1967-68 to 1976-77 after which it was repealed is shown below :

Year	Amount collected
	(Rs.)
1967-68	4,40,554
1968-69	3,92,939
1969-70	4,37,997
1970-71	5,51,043
1971-72	5,85,686
1972-73	7,97,815
1973-74	7,90,520
1974-75	9,29,014
1975-76	10,52,796
1976-77	8,93,424

Central Sources of Revenue

Central Excise Duties.—The central excise is administered by the central government. In 1977-78, Ambala district was under the charge of Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Chandigarh.

The main sources of central excise duties, are cement, sugar, paper, copper and copper alloys, metal containers, refrigerators and airconditioners, centrifugal pumps, tobacco, electric wires and cables, sodium silicate, iron and steel products, paints and varnishes, cotton and art silk fabrics, yarn, vegetable non-essential oils and gases.

The collections of central excise duties during 1974-75 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1974-75	6,67,43,880
1975-76	6,44,03,064
1976-77	8,99,74,854

Income-tax.—The Indian Income-tax Act of 1922 has been replaced by the Income-tax Act of 1961 with effect from April 1, 1962. The collections under this Act for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 were as under :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1974-75 ..	2,70,74,082
1975-76 ..	3,74,63,425
1976-77 ..	4,50,99,271

Estate Duty.—The Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) came into force on October 15, 1953. The duty is leviable on the estate of those dying after this date. Proceedings for this levy have to be initiated within 5 years of the death but no time limit has been fixed for the completion of assessment. The collections under this Act for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 were as follows:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1974-75 ..	1,21,689
1975-76 ..	78,843
1976-77 ..	1,19,852

Wealth Tax.—The Wealth Tax Act, 1957, came into force from the assessment year 1957-58. In case of an individual, the tax is leviable if the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1 lakh, and in case of Hindu undivided family, if it exceeds Rs. 2 lakh. The collections under this Act for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 were as under :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1974-75 ..	4,03,101
1975-76 ..	2,83,811
1976-77 ..	9,08,863

Gift Tax.—The Gift Tax Act, 1958, was enforced on April 1, 1958. It is leviable subject to certain exemptions on all gifts made after April 1, 1957 if the total value of the gift (movable and immovable) exceeds Rs. 5,000. The collections under this Act for the period 1974-75 to 1976-77 were as follows:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1974-75 ..	61,823
1975-76 ..	76,413
1976-77 ..	1,73,802

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

During the 19th century, comparatively the district was free from serious crimes. The crimes committed were trafficking in women, forgery and cattle stealing. A large number of women abducted from adjoining hills were purchased and married by Jats. Sadhaura was a well known centre of professional forgers. The Rajput and Gujjar villages of Ambala and Narayangarh tahsils were addicted to cattle stealing.¹ Cattle stealing in the south of the district could hardly be kept within reasonable bounds without a free use of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The people concerned were apt to look on it in the light of a gainful employment more than a crime and even a village headman some time gained influence by conniving at theft, though he did not actually participate. It was very common that such cases were settled summarily by the people themselves.²

Before the Partition, dacoities and robberies were rare but murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, burglary, theft and crime under local and special laws were common. The revengeful nature of the Jat, Jat Sikh and Rajput population of this district and discord emanating from land disputes, domestic quarrels, blood feuds and personal enmity, the proximity of cattle-lifter gangs in the neighbouring district of Karnal, and safe criminal hides in bordering erstwhile princely States of Patiala and Kalsia and Saharanpur district (U.P.) were the principal factors responsible for different crimes in the then district.

The communal disturbances in the wake of the Partition in 1947 diminished the respect for decency, morality and the law. The acute economic depression further aggravated lawlessness and there was a sudden rise in crime. The police force in the district got depleted with the migration of Muslim personnel who constituted a major portion of the district police force. The work of the police was further rendered difficult as a result of political changes and abolition of non-official agencies like Honorary Magistrates, Zaildars, Sufedposhes who were strong pillars of administration and provided valuable support to the police. But the entire police force stood up to it and boldly faced the situation. It took about three years for conditions to become normal.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, p. 99, and *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 116.

2. *Ibid*, 1923-24, p. 117.

The general crime situation in the post-Independence years is represented by the following data :—

Year		Total Cases Reported	Brought Forward from Previous Year	Cancelled	Net Number of Cases	Pending at the Close of Year
1		2	3	4	5	6
1947	...	2,953	693	254	3,392	1,534
1948	...	3,405	1,534	227	5,246	1,687
1949	..	3,387	1,687	278	4,796	1,498
1950	...	3,476	1,498	293	4,681	1,567
1951	...	3,599	1,567	311	4,855	1,435
1952	...	3,599	1,435	297	5,320	1,310
1953	..	3,506	1,310	222	4,594	1,333
1954	..	4,061	1,333	233	5,161	1,743
1955	...	3,890	1,743	241	5,392	1,620
1956	...	2,276	1,620	28	3,868	1,593
1957	...	3,054	1,593	275	4,372	1,358
1958	...	4,288	1,358	206	5,440	1,060
1959	...	4,000	1,060	198	4,862	927
1960	...	6,189	927	139	6,977	2,189
1961	..	6,565	1,189	241	8,513	2,170
1962	..	6,317	2,170	206	8,281	2,102
1963	...	8,844	1,102	213	10,733	2,727
1964	...	6,083	2,727	301	8,514	2,936
1965	...	10,782	2,936	551	13,167	3,273
1966	...	3,869	3,273	242	6,900	1,603
1967	...	4,239	1,603	191	5,651	1,204

1	2	3	4	5	6
1968	4,035	1,204	188	5,051	1,189
1969	4,658	1,189	122	5,725	1,518
1970	5,009	1,518	189	6,338	1,553
1971	4,960	1,553	140	6,373	1,556
1972	5,042	1,558	113	6,485	1,610
1973	5,199	1,610	106	6,703	2,255
1974	4,712	2,255	145	6,822	2,810
1975	3,549	2,810	110	6,249	3,010
1976	3,717	3,010	120	6,607	2,249
1977	3,640	2,249	139	5,750	3,667
1978	3,384	3,667	136	6,915	3,817

Note: The sudden decrease in the year 1966 and thereafter is due to the reorganisation of the Ambala district in November, 1966 when Ropar and Kharar (except Kalka sub-tahsil) tahsils were taken out of this district.

The reported cases generally show an overall increase in crime. All this may be attributed to increase in population and free and easy registration of cases. The police on the other hand also became more vigilant in detecting crime under local and special laws.

The details and incidence of different crimes are detailed in the following pages.

Murder.—Some of the motives for the offence of murder in the district, as elsewhere, include illicit sexual relations, domestic quarrels, land disputes, lure of property, canal water disputes and personal enmity. The crime is mainly confined to rural areas and is common among the Jats and Jat Sikhs as their revengeful nature acknowledges no limit. The incidence of murder in the district from 1955 onward is illustrated in the following table :—

Year	Incidence of Murder
1955	26
1960	22
1965	18
1970	23
1975	20
1976	21
1977	20
1978	24

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—The commission of crime falling under the exceptions to general rule of murder in the Indian Penal Code depends upon sudden outburst of violence caused by grave and sudden provocation. The motives behind the commission of this crime are almost the same as mentioned in the case of murder. The crime is prevalent in the rural areas where the temperamentally aggressive and vindictive Jats, Jat Sikhs, Rajputs, Gujjars and Sainis resort to the commission of this kind of crime.

The following figures show year-wise incidence of crime from the year 1965 to 1978 :—

Year	Culpable Homicide
1965	5
1970	6
1975	6
1976	4
1977	9
1978	8

Dacoity.—The following figures show the incidence of crime for the years 1947 to 1978 :—

Year	Dacoity
1947	36
1948	19
1949	19
1950	11
1951	8
1952	3
1953	3
1954	2
1955	5
1956	—
1957	2
1958	—
1959	—
1972	—
1973	—
1974	—
1975	2
1976	2
1977	—
1978	5

There were 36 cases of dacoity in the district in 1947 resulting from chaotic conditions in the wake of the Partition. There was a declining trend in the incidence of crime in the subsequent years and after 1952, it has become rare. This has been due to the liquidation of gangs of notorious dacoits by the specially appointed anti-dacoity police staff. The issue of gun licences to respectable citizens and the measures to recover illicit fire-arms have also helped in curtailing the commission of this heinous crime.

Robbery.—The following table shows year-wise incidence of crime from 1949 to 1978 :—

Year	Number
1949	36
1950	20
1955	28
1956	18
1960	7
1965	1
1970	3
1971	4
1972	3
1973	6
1974	1
1975	4
1976	5
1977	4
1978	8

The incidence of this crime was too high in the years 1949 to 1956. With extensive measures adopted by way of patrolling and other preventive measures by the district police the crime declined considerably. The downward trend, evident in 1960, continued in the following years.

Burglary.—The following figures indicate the incidence of burglary in the district from 1948 to 1978 :—

Year	Cases Reported
1948	534
1950	419
1955	495
1960	373
1965	310
1970	172
1975	158
1976	179
1977	286
1978	321

Despite manifold handicaps, considerable improvement was brought about by vigilant patrolling, rounding up a large number of hitherto untraced criminals, efficient working of the district central intelligence agency and effective action under Sections 109 and 110 of Criminal Procedure Code. The highest incidence of burglary was reported during the year 1948. The subsequent years up to 1975 started showing a downward trend in the incidence of crime.

The proportion of untraced burglary cases is no doubt high but certain factors, partly inherent in the crime and partly stemming from the ignorance of the people, seriously hamper successful investigation. Burglars are usually active during the summer dark nights when the people sleep outside in the open.

Rioting.—Riots generally occur over land disputes or personal enmity usually among the rural people. This crime had decreased considerably and 10 cases were reported in 1966, 10 in 1976, 2 in 1977 and 11 in 1978.

Theft.—The following table gives the incidence of theft during 1948 to 1978:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases Reported</u>
1948	916
1949	732
1950	657
1955	580
1960	555
1964	803
1965	852
1970	344
1975	285
1976	223
1977	438
1978	570

The above figures show that a large number of thefts were committed during 1948. The factors responsible were the Partition in 1947 and consequent immigration and economic misery of the displaced persons. After 1948, the offence declined steadily but the upward trend started again in 1964 and 1965.

A large proportion of the theft cases is usually of minor nature involving small amounts of stolen property.

Cattle Theft.—Cattle theft has been recorded as the characteristic crime of the district. The following table shows the incidence of this crime during 1948 to 1978:—

Year	Cases
1948	101
1950	91
1955	50
1960	57
1965	38
1970	28
1975	10
1976	6
1977	17
1978	15

Abduction and Kidnapping.—The incidence of these crimes is shown in the following table :—

Year	Cases
1966	40
1967	29
1968	31
1969	31
1970	24
1971	21
1972	24
1973	23
1974	20
1975	13
1976	18
1977	29
1978	19

The reported cases of abduction and kidnapping were isolated in character and not the work of any organised gang. Generally, these cases are the result of love affairs, the abducted women being consenting parties.

Cheating.—This offence is not common. The desire to become rich without putting any labour is the motivation behind this crime. Generally, the cheats are always on the look-out for persons of credulous nature whose minds are worked upon with rosy assurances and under that spell they are made to part with cash and property. Unemployment leads unscrupulous persons to cheating in various forms. The following figures show the incidence of crime from 1949 to 1978:—

Year	Cases
1949	41
1950	33
1955	56
1960	25
1965	35
1970	26
1975	40
1976	22
1977	37
1978	48

Offences against local and special laws.—These offences comprise cases of public nuisance and those covered under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (including illicit distillation), the Opium Act, 1878, Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1955 and the Defence of India Rules. The table given below gives data about the cases reported under some of these Acts from 1948 onwards :

Year	No. of Cases Reported				
	Opium Act	Arms Act	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Essential Commodities Act
1948	61	113	485	22	—
1950	54	101	476	71	—
1955	163	47	292	153	—
1960	318	54	291	217	45
1965	475	22	808	540	76
1970	435	18	756	363	21
1975	588	57	957	355	141
1976	641	67	1,003	385	46
1977	570	53	846	328	27
1978	450	41	533	406	7

Road Traffic and Transport.—Apart from the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, road traffic is regulated by various other Acts. There has been a general increase in the number of cases with minor fluctuations. The following figures show the number of cases registered under different Acts from 1948 to 1978 :—

Year	Cases
1948	1,073
1950	1,862
1955	2,458
1960	8,017
1965	5,622
1970	8,604
1975	15,369
1976	29,991
1977	6,943
1978	1,646

The above data show the fast pace at which these offences are increasing. This is due to the increase in the number of motor vehicles and other means of transport plying on the roads. This is responsible for the increase in the number of accidents as revealed by the following figures in the corresponding years :—

Year	Cases
1948	49
1950	48
1955	84
1960	130
1965	181
1970	134
1975	117
1976	109
1977	154
1978	185

POLICE

The establishment of the police as an agency to enforce the law and order in the district is perhaps as old as the Police Act, 1861. In 1883, the police force in the Ambala district was controlled by a District Superintendent. The district was in the Ambala Police Circle under the control of Deputy Inspector General of Police at Ambala. The police stations and police outposts were distributed as follows :—

<u>Tahsil</u>	<u>Police Stations</u>	<u>Police Outposts</u>
Ambala	.. Ambala City Mullana	
Narayangarh	.. Narayangarh Sadhaura Garhi	Morni Patwi
Jagadhri	.. Jagadhri Bilaspur Chhappar	

There was a cattle-pound at each police station and also at the outpost of Patwi, subordinate to the police station, Narayangarh.¹ In 1892, the district was transferred to the control of the eastern police circle, Lahore.²

In 1923-24, there were following police stations and outposts functioning in the district³ :—

<u>Tahsil</u>	<u>Thana</u>	<u>Outpost</u>
1. Ambala	.. Ambala City, Ambala Sadar, Ambala Cantonment and Mullana	
2. Narayangarh	.. Narayangarh, Sadhaura, Raipur	Patwi
3. Jagadhri	.. Bilaspur, Jagadhri, Chhappar	
4. Kalka	.. (It was in Kharar tahsil which was a part of the Ambala district)	

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, pp. 58-59.

2. *Ibid*, 1892-93, p. 98. (Lahore is now in Pakistan.)

3. *Ibid*, 1923-24, p. 117.

Pinjore police station was merged in this district in 1959 and Yamunanagar was made an independent police station in 1960.

At present (1978), the police administration in the district is under the Superintendent of Police, who next to Deputy Commissioner, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by three Deputy Superintendents of Police posted at Jagadhri, Ambala and Narayangarh. He maintains law and order through crime investigation agency (C.I.A.) and 16 police stations and 27 police posts and a flying squad in the district. The Superintendent of Police functions under the administrative control of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ambala Range, Ambala. The tahsilwise names of police stations and police posts are given below :

Tahsil	Number of Police Station	Name of Police Station	Number and Names of Police Posts Attached to each Police Station
Ambala	4	Ambala City	6 Baldev Nagar Model Town Anaj Mandi Kalal Majri Khattarwala Chuhar Majri
		Ambala Cantonment	7 Mahesh Nagar, Parao, B.L. Bazar, B.C. Bazar, Risala, Patel Park., B.A. Bazar
		Ambala Sadar	1 Naggal
		Mullana	1 Barara
Jagadhri	6	Jagadhri	2 Jagadhri City Buria City
		Yamunanagar City	2 Farakhpur Tilaknagar
		Yamunanagar Sadar	
		Chhappar	
		Chhachhrauli	1 Chhachhrauli City

Tahsil	Number of Police Stations	Name of Police Stations	Number and Name of Police Post Attached to each Police Station
Kalka	3	Kalka Pinjore Chandi Mandir	1 Kalka City 2 Surajpur Yadvindra Gardens 1 Panchkula
Narayangarh	3	Narayangarh Sadhaura Raipur Rani	2 Patwi Shahazadpur City 1 Sadhaura City
	16		27

The strength of the police force in the district during 1974 to 1978 is given below :

Designation	Strength				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Superintendents of Police	1	1	1	1	1
Dy. Superintendents of Police	2	2	3	3	3
Inspectors	9	9	9	9	9
Sub-Inspectors	35	34	34	34	34
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	65	65	65	65	65
Head Constables	192	219	219	219	219
Constables	1,297	1,286	1,286	1,203	1,209

The civil police is detailed for duty at the police stations. Each of the station is under the charge of a police officer, known as Station House Officer, generally in the rank of Sub-Inspector assisted by one or more second officer, a Head Constable, a Moharrir or Clerk-Constable and a number of Constables depending upon the load of work. The Station House Officers of the police stations, Yamunanagar (City) and Ambala Cantonment are in the rank of Inspectors. The Station House Officer maintains law and order and investigates offences occurring within his jurisdiction.

The district armed reserves are kept in the Police Lines, Ambala for utilisation during exigency that may arise in connection with the maintenance of law and order. However, the Haryana Armed Police contingents are also deployed for the protection of vulnerable points in the district.

The railway police which functions as a separate organisation is not allotted to any district as such. The circles of the railway police are formed according to sections of the railway lines and they are concerned with the prevention, detection and control of crimes committed in railway trains and within the railway premises. There are two railway police stations located at Ambala Cantonment and Kalka. Besides, there is a railway police outpost at Jagadhri attached with railway police station, Ambala Cantonment. The railway police functions under the Deputy Inspector General of Railway Police, Ambala Cantonment.

The prosecuting staff previously under the charge of the Superintendent of Police has been withdrawn and has been placed under the overall charge of the Director of Prosecution, Haryana, Chandigarh since April 1, 1974. A District Attorney looks after the prosecution work in the district. He is assisted by one Deputy District Attorney, and an Assistant District Attorney.

Police Radio Organisation.—For receiving and transmitting messages, wireless sets have been provided at all the police stations in the district. In the maintenance of law and order or during emergencies the system plays a vital role.

Home Guards.—The office of the Home Guards which was set up in the district in 1960, is under the overall charge of the District Commandant, Home Guards, Ambala. He is responsible for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards in the district. He is assisted by the Commander, Training Centre, Home Guards, Ambala; the Company Commander, Company No. 2, Ambala City; the Platoon Commander, Company No. 1 Ambala Cantonment; the Platoon Commander, Company No. 7, Yamunanagar; the Platoon Commander, Company No. 10, Jagadhri and the Platoon Commander, Company No. 12, Kalka.

In 1977-78, there were 8 rural companies having 800 volunteers at 8 blocks and 13 urban companies having 1,313 volunteers located at Ambala City (5), Ambala Cantonment (1), Yamunanagar (3), Jagadhri (2), Kalka (1) and Pinjore (1). The company at Pinjore is under the charge of the Platoon Commander, Kalka.

Village Police.—For over a century, some of the police functions at village level in the district were performed by Zaildars, Sufedposhes and Chowkidars. The institution of chowkidar alone has survived, the other offices having been abolished after Independence. The chowkidars

report births and deaths in a police station fortnightly, give information of crimes, keep surveillance over bad characters residing in the village and report their movements. Besides attending to watch and ward duties, they generally assist the public officers on tour. The chowkidar is paid by the government.

Previously *Thikar* chowkidars were selected by lot from among the residents of a village; those unwilling to serve were obliged to pay the cost of a substitute. These chowkidars were provided only during emergencies. The system of *thikri pehra* is now dying although the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 has authorised panchayats to raise their own voluntary force for the purpose.

JAILS

There is only one Central Jail in the district.

Central Jail, Ambala.—A district jail was established at Ambala in 1872 with accommodation for 797 prisoners. This was one of the prisons of the province (Punjab) in which prisoners for transportation to the Andamans were collected. In 1918, the jail was temporarily reduced to the status of a sub-jail on account of the serious and growing deficiency of water. After 1947, the jail was upgraded as a Central Jail.

It is located on the national highway in the civil lines area of the Ambala City. The jail campus covers an area of 40 acres only although an additional area of 70 acres of agricultural land is attached to it. The jail is under the overall charge of a Superintendent, Jails who is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents, one Senior Assistant Superintendent and eight Assistant Superintendents. The jail houses an office of the Haryana Prison Department for looking after the recruitments and establishment of Warders of Haryana jails.

The authorised accommodation of the jail is 986 prisoners. Those kept in this jail include prisoners sentenced for life, condemned to death, habitual prisoners and even female prisoners. It also accommodates undertrials of Ambala district and serves as a judicial lock-up.

The jail has a 72-bedded hospital and is provided with its own operation theatre. It has a tuberculosis section where all T.B. patients of Haryana jails are brought for treatment. The hospital staff consists of 2 Medical Officers, 2 Pharmacists and 1 Laboratory Assistant.

The industrial section employing the labour of prison manufactures furniture including steel furniture, smithy articles, buckets, steel trunks and steel chairs; chicks, *darris*, *niwar*, brooms and cloth for dusters, *bastas*, hospital

clothings, prisoners' clothings and blankets. There is a tailoring and tent-making section also. The tents made in this jail are supplied to different government departments. The *darris* of the Ambala Central Jail have earned a great name for good quality and are very popular. There is also a spinning and embroidery section for female prisoners. The jail has a poultry farm with a strength of 2,000 egg layers. Nearly 350 lifers work regularly in the industrial section. The annual production of the jail industries during the last 5 years is given in the following table :—

Year	Annual Production
	(Rs)
1973-74	11,22,316
1974-75	12,54,541
1975-76	14,63,458
1976-77	21,12,568
1977-78	13,98,166

The prisoners are also imparted industrial training in different trades to rehabilitate them after their release.

The accent of modern prison system is basically the reformation and reclamation of a prisoner as a useful member of society. Consequently, there is a significant change in outlook towards the welfare of prisoners and a number of facilities are now afforded to them. In pursuance of jail reforms committee's recommendations, not only the facilities of interviews with their relatives and the facilities of writing to them have been introduced but also they have been provided with better clothing and utensils. A whole-time welfare officer has been appointed in this jail, who arranges educational as well as recreational activities, cinema shows and supervises canteen inside the prison which is entirely run by the prisoners themselves. The prisoners are also allowed to supplement their food and toilet requirements at the time of interviews by their relatives as well as from the jail canteen. The parole and furlough leave introduced by the government has helped the prisoners in keeping a live link with their families, by actually sharing their joys and sorrows together. The District Crime Society also provides assistance to the needy prisoners. The visits of non-official visitors create confidence in the prisoners and they can refer their grievances to them and seek redress.

Police and judicial lock-ups.—An accused person is confined to a police lock-up when in police custody, to a judicial lock-up during trial and to a jail after conviction. Each of the police stations in the district is provided with a police lock-up. There is only one judicial lock-up in the district at Jagadhri. It has accommodation for 4 undertrials.

JUSTICE

There are three kinds of courts existing in the district viz. civil, criminal and revenue.

Civil and Criminal Courts

In the early 19th century, the civil suits were tried by Amins who adjudged according to the personal law of the parties or according to the statutes. It was in the beginning of the present century that the civil judicial work was placed under the supervision of a District and Sessions Judge who had subordinate judges under him. Besides, a few honorary magistrates also exercised civil powers.¹

The criminal justice towards the later part of the 19th century was looked after by Munsiffs in the district, two posted at Ambala and one at Jagadhri. But in the 20th century the criminal justice was placed under the control of the Sessions Judge of the Ambala Sessions Division. He was assisted by a District Magistrate and other officers vested with magisterial powers. Besides it, honorary magistrates exercised criminal jurisdiction within specified areas inside the Sessions division.

After the Independence, the District Magistrate and other executive officers continued to function as judicial officers till the Punjab Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1964 was enforced in October, 1964. Under this Act, the judicial magistrates came under the direct control of High Court.

At present (1978) the civil and criminal justice in the district is under the overall control of the District and Sessions Judge, Ambala. He is assisted by 2 Additional District and Sessions Judges, both at Ambala. At the headquarters, there is one Senior Sub-Judge-cum-Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate and one Chief Judicial Magistrate. Besides, there are three courts of Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates at Ambala City, two courts of Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates at Ambala Cantonment and three courts of Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates at Jagadhri.

The jurisdiction, functions and powers of the Judges and Magistrates in the district are detailed below :

Name and Place of the Court	Jurisdiction	Powers
District and Sessions Judge, Ambala	(i) Ambala Sessions Division	District Judge, Sessions Judge Tribunal under
	(ii) Haryana in respect of appeals in special police establishment cases	Minimum Wages Act, Appellate Authority under Rent Control Act

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, pp. 103-104.

Name and Place of the Court	Jurisdiction	Powers
Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ambala	(i) Ambala Sessions Division (ii) Special Judge for Haryana regarding special police establishment cases	District Judge, Session Judge, Tribunal under Minimum Wages Act, Appellate Authority under Rent Control Act
Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ambala	Ambala Sessions Division	do
Senior Sub-Judge-cum-additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ambala City	Ambala District	Enhanced Appellate Powers, Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Insolvency Judge, Guardian Judge, Rent Controller, Judicial Magistrate 1st Class and Commissioner, Under Workmen's Compensation Act
Sub-Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ambala City	Ambala District	Sub Judge, 1st Class Judicial Magistrate 1st Class Summary Powers under Section 260 of Cr.P.C.
Three Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates, Ambala City	do	Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate 1st Class
Two Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates Ambala Cantonment	do	Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate 1st Class
Three Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates Jagadhri	do	Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate 1st Class

Besides, there is a court of special railway magistrate at Ambala Cantonment for the whole of Haryana state. He is under the administrative control of Sessions Judge, Ambala. He also deals with the cases instituted by the special police establishment for whole of the Haryana state.

After the passing of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, some of the judicial functions of the civil, criminal and revenue courts have been assigned to the panchayats. In matters falling under the exclusive jurisdiction of the panchayats, their cognizance by other courts is barred. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ambala functions as revisional authority of panchayat decisions. He is authorised by law to delegate these powers to *Mulla* Magistrate.

Revenue Courts

The Collector is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district and an appeal or revision against his orders lies to the Divisional Commissioner and against the orders of the Divisional Commissioner an appeal or revision lies to the Financial Commissioner. The government has invested the Deputy Commissioner with the powers of Collector. The Sub-Division Officers (civil), General Assistant, the Assistant Commissioner/Extra Assistant Commissioner are Assistant Collector Grade I. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars working in different tahsils of the district also function as Assistant Collectors Grade II. However, the Tahsildars assume powers of an Assistant Collector Grade I in the partition cases. The Sub-Divisional Officers (civil) are also delegated the powers of Collector under certain Acts.

Official Receiver

The Official Receiver is appointed by the Haryana Government for a period of 5 years. There is one Official Receiver in Ambala district. He is holding charge of the estates of insolvents declared insolvent by the Senior Sub-Judge, Ambala.

Oath Commissioner

The Oath Commissioners are appointed by the High Court for a period of two years in the first instance. There are 54 Oath Commissioners in the district. Of these, 26 are functioning at Ambala, 9 at Ambala Cantonment, 16 at Jagadhri, 1 at Kalka and 2 at Narayangarh.

Bar Association

There are three bar associations one each at Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh founded in 1896, 1920 and 1934, respectively. The total strength of these bar associations in 1978 was nearly 291.

The bar associations maintain a library and an office. Their function is to help litigants to get justice and to maintain the dignity of the legal profession.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up, staff, duties and functions of the departments not mentioned in other chapters are briefly given here.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Health, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation are three wings of the Public Works Department located in the district.

Public Health

The public health works which include sewerage, water-supply and sanitary installations are under the charge of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Health Circle, Ambala. He is assisted by 5 Executive Engineers, holding charge of separate divisions. The Superintending Engineer, Ambala is under the administrative control of Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department, Public Health, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Public Health Division, Ambala.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by four Sub-Divisional Engineers, namely, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division No. I, Ambala, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division No. II, Ambala, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Pinjore and Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Chandigarh.

Public Health Division, Yamunanagar.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer who is assisted by three Sub-Divisional Engineers, namely Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health (Construction) Sub-Division, Yamunanagar, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Narayanganj and Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Jagadhri.

The public health divisions at Ambala and Yamunanagar undertake the execution, maintenance and operation of works connected with public health engineering. The works in urban areas are executed on behalf of the local bodies.

Mechanical Public Health Division, Ambala.—The division looks after the installation of pumping machinery for the whole state. It is headed by an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by four Sub-Divisional Engineers; two located at Ambala Cantonment and one each at Rohtak and Hisar.

Ground Water Investigation, Public Health Division, Ambala.—The division looks after the installation of tube-wells. It is headed by an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by three Sub-Divisional Engineers, namely, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Ground Water Investigation, Public Health Sub-Division, Ambala City ; Sub-Divisional Engineer, Investigation Sub-Division No. II, Ambala City and Sub-Divisional Engineer, Chemist, Public Health Sub-Division, Ambala Cantonment.

Planning and Investigation Division, Ambala City.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer who is assisted by 3 Sub-Divisional Officers, one each at Ambala City, Hisar and Karnal. The division looks after the preparation of estimates for drinking water supply in Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Jind, Sirsa and Hisar districts.

Buildings and Roads

There is a full-fledged circle located at Ambala Cantonment for the construction and maintenance of roads and government buildings in the Ambala district. A part of Kurukshetra district is also under the charge of Ambala Circle. This circle is headed by a Superintending Engineer. The circle has four divisions, one each at Ambala and Yamunanagar and two at Chandigarh. The administrative control at the state level lies with the Engineer-in-Chief Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Haryana, Chandigarh.

Provincial Division, Ambala.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer. There are five sub-divisions, viz. Provincial Sub-Division No. I (P), Ambala Cantonment ; Provincial Sub-Division No. II(P), Ambala ; Provincial Sub-Division No. III, Ambala ; Provincial Sub-Division (P) Shahazadpur and Maintenance Sub-Division (P), Ambala. This division controls construction of buildings and roads in Ambala tahsil and a part of Narayangarh tahsil.

Construction Division, Jagadhri.—The Executive Engineer is in charge of this division. There are four sub-divisions, viz., Provincial Sub-Division, Jagadhri ; Construction Sub-Division, Chhachhrauli ; Provincial Sub-Division, Sadhaura and Provincial Sub-Division, Narayangarh. The division controls buildings and roads works in Jagadhri tahsil and a part of Narayangarh tahsil.

Construction Division No. II, Chandigarh.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer. There are five sub-divisions, viz. Morni Hills Sub-Division, Panchkula ; Panchkula Sub-Division, Chandigarh ; Tourist Sub-Division, Pinjore ; Construction Sub-Division, Kalka and Rural Development Sub-Division, Chandigarh. The division controls buildings and roads works in Kalka tahsil and a part of Narayangarh tahsil.

Provincial Division No. I, Chandigarh.—The Executive Engineer is in charge of this division. There are four sub-divisions, viz. Provincial Sub-Division, Kalka; Provincial Sub-Division No. I, Chandigarh; Ghagghar Provincial Sub-Division, Chandigarh and Provincial Sub-Division No. II, Shahabad. The division looks after buildings and roads works in Kalka tahsil and maintains the national highway located in the district.

Electrical, Mechanical and Miscellaneous

Ambala Electrical Division (P), Ambala.—The division is under the charge of an Executive Engineer. He is assisted by 5 Sub-Divisional Officers, one of them located at Ambala and one each at Chandigarh, Kurukshetra, Kaithal and Jind. The administrative control of the divisions is with Superintending Engineer, Electrical Circle, Karnal.

The division is responsible for the electrification of new buildings and maintenance and repair of electrical installations in government buildings in Ambala, Kurukshetra, and Jind districts.

Ambala Mechanical Division (T), Ambala.—The division is under the charge of an Executive Engineer who is assisted by three Sub-Divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Mechanical Sub-Division, Ambala; Mechanical Sub-Division, Chandigarh and Earth Moving Sub-Division, Jagadhri. The division looks after the maintenance and repair of the building machinery.

The division is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle, Karnal.

Survey and Project Division, Ambala.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer. It has 7 sub-divisions, two located at Ambala, two at Chandigarh and one each at Karnal, Jind and Hisar.

The division is responsible for the preparation of the survey and project reports of the new works in different districts of Haryana. The division is under the administrative control of Director, Research and Design, P.W.D. (B & R), Chandigarh.

Irrigation

The irrigation wing of the Public Works Department is represented in the district by divisions and circles mentioned below :

Dadpur Division, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, Dadpur.—It functions under the control of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, (East) Circle, Delhi and is headed by an Executive Engineer. He is assisted by two Sub-Divisional Officers one each located at Tajewala and Dadpur. The division looks after the maintenance of the headworks at Tajewala, the carrier channel and regulation of supplies to Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. Besides, 1-L Minor, 2-L Minor, I-R Distributary, 2-R Distributary and Rafting Channel are maintained by this division.

Drainage Division, Kaithal¹.—The division is responsible for construction and maintenance of the drainage and flood protection works of the Ambala district (except Jagadhri tahsil) and Kurukshetra district. The drainage and flood protection works in Jagadhri tahsil are under the control of Jagadhri Drainage Sub-Division, Jagadhri of Drainage Division, Karnal. The division is under the administrative control of an Executive Engineer who is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers, 2 at Ambala and one each at Pundri and Kaithal. The Executive Engineer is under the control of Drainage Circle, Karnal.

Augmentation Division, Yamunanagar.—It is headed by an Executive Engineer who is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers located at Yamunanagar. The division is responsible for maintenance of Augmentation Canal of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal.

Remodelling Division, Yamunanagar.—It is under the control of an Executive Engineer who is assisted by 3 Sub-Divisional Officers located at Yamunanagar. The division is responsible for the remodelling of Augmentation Canal and augmentation of the water-supply in the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal.

Satluj-Yamuna Link Circle No. I, Ambala.—The Circle is under the control of a Superintending Engineer who had 4 divisions, each under an Executive Engineer, located at Ambala. These divisions were further subdivided into 16 sub-divisions for execution of the work. The Sultej-Yamuna Link Circle No. I looks after the construction of first 17 kilometre of Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal in Haryana territory and the Naggal Lift Irrigation Scheme, alongwith the Tangri super-passage.

Satluj-Yamuna Link Circle II, Ambala.—The circle is under the control of a Superintending Engineer and there were 4 divisions, each under an Executive Engineer, located at Ambala. These divisions were further subdivided into 16 sub-divisions for the execution of the work. This circle was entrusted with construction of Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal from 17 km to 36 km along with pucca masonry work and the Markanda super-passage.

Project Division No. II, Ambala.—It is headed by an Executive Engineer and is assisted by 3 Sub-Divisional Officers located at Ambala. The division carries out investigations, surveys and prepares project estimates of various irrigation schemes in Haryana. The division works under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Project and Design Circle, Chandigarh.

1. The work of drainage and flood protection in the Ambala district has now been transferred to the Drainage Division, Ambala.

Hathnikund Barrage Division, Yamunanagar.—The Hathnikund Barrage Division, Yamunanagar was entrusted with the work of investigation in connection with Hathnikund Barrage Project which envisaged the replacement of existing barrage at Tajewala and construction of channel to connect it with Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. The division was headed by an Executive Engineer under the administrative control of Superintending Engineer, Remodelling Circle, Karnal.

Besides the circles and divisions mentioned above, the Jhansa Sub-Division of Pehowa Division, Kaithal maintained Malaur, Jansui and Thaska distributaries and Naneola and Sheikhpura minors of Narwana Branch of Bhakra Main Canal which provided irrigation in the Ambala district.

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Operation Circle, Chandigarh headed by a Superintending Engineer, looks after the supply and maintenance of electricity to urban and rural areas of the Ambala district and provides new industrial, agricultural and domestic connections.

There are three operation divisions located at Ambala, Jagadhri and Pinjore. Besides, Operation-cum-Construction Sub-Division, Sadhaura; Operation Sub-Division, Barara and Operation-cum-Construction Sub-Division, Mustafabad of the Operation Division, Shahabad have their jurisdiction in Ambala district.

Operation Division, Ambala.—The division is under the control of an Executive Engineer who is assisted by 7 Sub-Divisional Officers, West Sub-Division, Ambala City; East Sub-Division, Ambala City, Model Town Sub-Division, Ambala City; Operation Sub-Division No. I, Ambala Cantonment; Operation Sub-Division No. II, Ambala Cantonment; Operation Sub-Division, Babyal and Construction Sub-Division, Ambala.

Operation Division, Jagadhri.—The division is under the control of an Executive Engineer. There are 9 sub-divisions viz., Operation Sub-Division No. I, Yamunanagar; Industrial Area Sub-Division, Jagadhri; City Sub-Division, Jagadhri; Operation-cum-Construction Sub-Division, Radaur; Operation-cum-Construction Sub-Division, Chhachhrauli; Assistant Engineer, Telecommunication and Sub-station Engineer, Yamunanagar; Assistant Engineer and Sub-station Engineer, Gobindpuri; Model Town Operation Sub-Division, Jagadhri and Sub-urban Sub-Division, Jagadhri.

Operation Division, Pinjore.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer. He has 6 sub-divisions under his jurisdiction. These sub-divisions are Operation Sub-Divisions, Kalka; Sub-station Engineer, Pinjore; Operation and Construction Sub-Division, Narayangarh; Operation Sub-Division,

Shahazadpur ; Operation-cum-Construction Sub-Division, Panchkula and Assistant Engineer, Thermal Plant, Surajpur.

Besides the operation divisions, there is a Carrier Communication Division, Dhulkote under the administrative control of Maintenance Circle, Chandigarh; Transmission Construction Division No. 1, Chandigarh under the administrative control of Transmission Construction Circle, Chandigarh ; Dhulkote Central Store under the administrative control of Controller of Stores, Chandigarh and Transformer Repair workshop Circle, Dhulkote.

Carrier Communication Division, Dhulkote.—The division is looked after by an Executive Engineer and is incharge of the telecommunication and internal carrier communication. It has sub-divisions at Panipat, Delhi and two sub-divisions at Dhulkote.

Transmission Construction Division No. 1, Chandigarh.—It is looked after by an Executive Engineer who is assisted by 3 Sub-Divisional Officers. The Sub-Divisions are located at Ambala, Jagadhri and Kurukshetra. The division is incharge of the construction of grid sub-stations and 132 KV transmission lines.

Central Store, Dhulkote.—There is central store at Dhulkote, under the control of an Executive Engineer. There are sub-stores at Pinjore, Jagadhri, Shahabad and Kurukshetra.

Transformer Repair Workshop, Dhulkote.—The transformer repair workshop at Dhulkote is looked after by an Additional Chief Engineer. The transformers are manufactured and repaired in the workshop.

In 1977, there were one 132 KV grid sub-station at Pinjore, six 66 KV grid sub-stations at Babyal, Mustafabad, Jansui, Surajpur, Jagadhri and Gobindpuri (Jagadhri) and eight 33KV grid sub-stations at Narayangarh, Barara, Sadhaura, Shahazadpur, Kesri, Barwala, Bilaspur, Chhachhrauli and Ashoka Steel, Ambala.

COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The department is represented in the district by three Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies viz., Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (General Line), Ambala City ; Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (General Line), Yamunanagar and Assistant Registrar, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, Ambala City. The Assistant Registrar, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies is under the administrative control of Deputy Registrar, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, Chandigarh whereas the other Assistant Registrars are under Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Kurukshetra. The Assistant Registrars (General Line) are responsible for the healthy growth and development of cooperative movement in the district. They arrange adequate

and timely supply of short, medium and long-term credit through Central Co-operative Banks, Land Development Banks and village cooperative credit and service (mini banks) societies. They also arrange the supply of agricultural inputs such as chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, insecticides and pesticides. To ensure remunerative prices to the farmers, their produce is routed through the marketing co-operative societies. Besides, consumer goods like sugar, foodgrains, kerosene oil, etc. are also arranged through a net work of co-operatives in the rural and urban areas.

In June, 1978, the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ambala City was assisted by six Inspectors (General Line) with headquarters at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Barara, Shahazadpur, Raipur Rani and Pinjore and four Inspectors (Special Line) all posted at Ambala City. The Assistant Registrar, Yamunanagar was assisted by nine Inspectors, six Inspectors of (General Line); one each posted at Yamunanagar, Jagadhari, Bilaspur, Sadhaura, Narayangarh and Chhachhrauli and three Inspectors (Special Line) all posted at Yamunanagar. Two Inspectors (Industrial) borne on the strength of the Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Karnal also assist the Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, Ambala and Yamunanagar in the work connected with cooperative industrial development.

The Assistant Registrar, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies is responsible for organising the milk supply co-operative societies in the district. He advances loans to the co-operative societies (milk) for the purchase of milch cattle. In June, 1978, 6 Inspectors (Milk Supply), two at Ambala City and one each at Barara, Jagadhri, Narayangarh and Shahazadpur assisted the Assistant Registrar, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, Ambala city.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The district treasury is under the control of a Treasury Officer, assisted by 4 Assistant Treasury Officers one each for the sub-treasuries¹ at Jagadhri, Narayangarh, Kalka and Chhachhrauli. The functions of the treasury and sub-treasuries are to make receipts and payments on behalf of the government and to maintain accounts thereof.

The cash transactions on behalf of the government are conducted by the State Bank of India at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Jagadhri and Narayangarh and the State Bank of Patiala at Kalka, Yamunanagar and Chhachhrauli.

1. Two more sub-treasuries namely Barara and Raipur Rani were opened on August 12, 1980 and November 7, 1980 respectively under the control of Treasury Officer, Ambala. Each of these is manned by an Assistant Treasury Officer.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by a District Food and Supplies Controller who is assisted by one District Food and Supplies Officer, 10 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers and 38 Inspectors. He functions under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Haryana. He is responsible for procurement of foodgrains and their despatches to other states as also to the deficient areas within the state, proper storage of the stocks of foodgrains and maintenance of buffer stocks for the lean period. He also arranges equitable distribution of sugar, kerosene oil, cement, coal/coke, vegetable ghi and other essential supplies at reasonable controlled prices through 462 fair price shops (134 in urban and 328 in rural areas). These activities are regulated/carried out through various control/licensing orders issued by the Food and Supplies Department mainly under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Three check posts/barriers have been set up by the department in this district to prevent the smuggling of foodgrains to other states. These are located at Kalesar, Ranjitpura (Jagadhri tahsil) and Kala Amb (Narayanganh tahsil).

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Economic and Statistical Organisation is represented in the district by a District Statistical Officer. He collects, compiles, analyses and maintains statistics relating to various socio-economic aspects of the district. He also checks and scrutinizes periodical progress reports prepared by the Block Development and Panchayat Officers and by various other district officers and prepares the district statistical abstract containing comprehensive data on various socio-economic aspects. He also prepares a municipal year book giving detailed statistical information regarding towns.

He conducts various socio-economic surveys assigned by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to Government, Haryana, Chandigarh from time to time. For preparing consumers' price index, he collects data relating to weekly retail prices of commodities and services of Yamunanagar and Jagadhri. He also collects weekly retail prices of essential commodities of Ambala city with a view to keep close watch on the movement of prices. His duties include maintenance of record about the arrival of essential commodities in different *mandis*/markets and their disposal, checking of season and crop reports, maintenance and checking the registers of farm holdings and family budget survey and conducting of annual census of government employees, etc. The District Statistical Officer co-ordinates the statistical activities of various departments in the district and also renders them technical guidance regarding the collection and compilation of statistics.

The District Statistical Officer has been given additional charge of the District Planning Officer. He assists in the formulation of district development plans under the guidance and direction of the District Planning Advisory Board, the District Planning Committee and the District Executive Council which work under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. He also assists the Deputy Commissioner in reviewing periodically the progress of various plan schemes being implemented in the district.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The department is represented by the District Public Relations Officer who is assisted by 1 Assistant Public Relations Officer at Narayangarh, 4 Information Centre Assistants, one each at Ambala, Jagadhri, Narayangarh and Kalka, 3 Radio Mechanics (one each at Jagadhri, Narayangarh and Ambala City) and 2 Cinema Operators (one each at Ambala City and Narayangarh), one drama party and one *bhajan* party. There are four information centres, one each at Ambala City, Jagadhri, Narayangarh and Kalka.

The District Public Relations Officer maintains constant liaison with the press and the public in general. He undertakes publicity drives through meetings, cinema shows, drama performances and personal contacts with a view to inform and educate the people about various programmes and policies formulated by the government and development made in different fields. He also keeps the government informed of public reactions to its plan and policies and conveys public grievances to the district and state authorities. He is incharge of Community Listening Scheme under which radio sets have been allotted to panchayats, co-operative societies and schools.

The first of these is the fact that the system of the world is not a simple one. It is a complex one, and it is one that is constantly changing. The second is the fact that the system of the world is not a static one. It is a dynamic one, and it is one that is constantly evolving. The third is the fact that the system of the world is not a uniform one. It is a varied one, and it is one that is constantly developing.

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CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The first step towards the introduction of local government in the Ambala district was the constitution of a municipality at Ambala in 1862, when the headquarters of all districts were formed into regular municipalities.¹ In 1867, municipalities were constituted at Jagadhri and Buria under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867 the earliest Act in the Punjab dealing with municipal administration. The municipality at Sadhaura was created in 1885 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. Chhachhrauli, the capital of erstwhile princely State of Kalsia was formed into a municipality in 1896-97 under the control of the State authorities. The control of Chhachhrauli municipality was transferred to a municipal committee in 1919 when the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 was enforced in the erstwhile Kalsia State. A cantonment board was constituted for cantonment area of Ambala in 1925 under the Cantonments Act, 1924. In 1936, Ambala Sadar municipality was formed by excluding Sadar Bazaar area from the cantonment board, but the same was again merged in to the cantonment board in 1941. Kalka was declared into a notified area under the amended Punjab Municipal Act passed in 1891 and was converted into a municipality in 1936. Abdullapur (later known as Yamunanagar) was declared a notified area in 1942 and was converted into a municipality in 1954. Narayangarh and Maheshnagar, Ambala were declared notified areas in 1966 and 1972 respectively.

Buria municipality was converted into a notified area in 1968 and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony was also declared a notified area in 1967. With the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the municipalities of Sadhaura and Chhachhrauli were also converted into notified areas. The HMT, Pinjore was declared a notified area in 1974.² In February, 1977 Sadar Bazaar area of Ambala Cantonment Board was constituted into a notified area but later in December, 1977 the Ambala Sadar municipality was formed by merging notified areas of Maheshnagar and Sadar Bazaar. In 1977-78, there were 5 municipalities, 6 notified areas and one cantonment board in the district.

The main sources of income of the local bodies include house tax, octroi,

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab*, Vol. I, 1908, p. 124; *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 67.

2. HMT, Pinjore was converted into a municipality in 1979.

toll tax, cycle tax, cinema tax, rent of municipal property, sale of compost, etc. The detailed account in the following pages would show that the local bodies are quite alive to provide better civic and other amenities to the residents. The underground sewerage was there only in HMT and Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony before 1970 but in 1977-78, besides the above-mentioned colonies, the facility was available or was in advanced stages of progress in Ambala City, Ambala cantonment, Jagadhri and Kalka. Such a scheme had also been sanctioned for Ambala Sadar, Sadhaura and Yamunanagar towns. Many local bodies provided wheel-barrow to its scavenging staff for carrying the night-soil and the evil practice of carriage of night-soil as head load was on the wane. A skeleton water supply was available in Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Ambala Sadar, Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, HMT, Pinjore and Kalka in 1966. By 1977-78, the per capita water-supply was raised in these towns and 4 more towns viz., Sadhaura, Buria, Chhachhrauli and Narayangarh were provided with water supply.

Ambala City Municipality

The municipality at Ambala was first constituted in 1862 under the executive authority of the government. With the enactment of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, Ambala was declared a Class II municipality. It was converted into Class I municipality during 1950-51. The last elected municipal committee of Ambala functioned up to 1967 when it was superseded. Since then, the municipality is looked after by an administrator, appointed by the government. The municipality covers an area of 8.70 square kilometres and serves a population of 83,633 as per 1971 Census.

The water-supply to the town was obtained from wells, but all wells, except a few situated in close proximity to four large tanks in the south of the town, dried up due to diversion of the Tangri stream which formerly ran through the town.¹ Consequently, the water-supply became deficient. In 1896, a water-supply scheme was commissioned at Handesra, about 16 kilometres from Ambala. The water is pumped from wells there and piped to a reservoir in the town. In 1977-78, the per capita water supply in the town was 63 litres a day and there were 5,600 private water connections and 1,200 public stand posts.

The town is provided with surface drains. The construction of underground sewerage was undertaken in 1970 and was in progress in 1977-78.

The streets are narrow but well paved. The municipality maintains 13.52 kilometres of metalled and 3.36 kilometres of unmetalled roads.

Kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting before 1938 when electricity was introduced. In 1977-78, 795 electric bulbs and 1201 fluorescent tubes were installed in the town for street lighting.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, p. 132.

The municipality maintains a public park near the bus stand. This was developed in 1968 by transforming a stagnating water tank into a lake and constructing a park around it. A light house and coloured fountains beautify the park. There are boating arrangements on the lake. Small parks were also developed in other localities like Prem Nagar, Model Town, Baldev Nagar, Preet Nagar, Inder Nagar, Mathura Nagri and even on small traffic islands. There is a municipal club in the Model Town. It is intended to provide community halls in Model Town and Prem Nagar.

The conservancy and public health are under the supervision of a part-time municipal medical officer of health. For sanitation, the municipality had employed 3 sanitary inspectors, 3 vaccinators, 8 naib-darogas, 7 *jamadars* and 266 sweepers. The night-soil is removed by sweepers and carried to the municipal compost depot near Dhulkot railway station in 5 tractors, 22 trolleys and 250 wheel barrows for this purpose. A small workshop is also maintained for the repair of vehicles, tractors and trollies, etc.

The municipality runs two child and maternity centres, one in the town hall and the other in Prem Nagar. It has also constructed a lepers colony.

The municipality maintains a fire-fighting unit comprising four motor fire engines, one fire engine fitted on jeep, two trailor pumps and one portable pump. The staff consists of a fire officer, an assistant fire officer, 4 leading firemen, 5 driver operators and 22 firemen.

The municipality maintains 2 libraries, one at railway road and the other in Baldev Nagar.

The main sources of municipal income are octroi, house tax, rent, *teh bazari*, water tax, license fee, show tax, cycle tax and proceeds from the sale of compost manure.

The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1967-68 to 1977-78, as given below, shows that the municipality is making an effort to augment its resources to provide better civic amenities to the residents:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs)	(Rs)
1967-68	23,99,351	20,94,273
1968-69	31,27,148	34,34,238
1969-70	37,09,852	37,14,589
1970-71	41,28,208	42,07,489
1971-72	45,25,117	45,47,398
1972-73	39,95,600	40,31,106
1973-74	41,55,636	42,17,071
1974-75	56,66,337	55,36,750
1975-76	52,75,338	51,11,709
1976-77	56,83,370	55,69,170
1977-78	50,68,336	54,64,517

Ambala Sadar Municipality

The municipality at Ambala Sadar was formed in 1977 with the merger of Mahesh Nagar and Ambala Sadar notified areas. Ambala Sadar had been a notified area since February, 1977 when it was carved out of the Ambala Cantonment Board area. Mahesh Nagar had been notified area since 1972. The municipality is looked after by an Administrator appointed by the government. The municipality covers an area of 6.3 square kilometres.

The water-supply is obtained from tubewells, 11 tubewells in Sadar and one in Mahesh Nagar. In 1977-78, there were 3,676 private water connections and 1,328 public stand posts. The per capita water-supply was 76.5 litres per day.

The streets are well paved and provided with open surface drains. A sewerage scheme had been sanctioned and was proposed to be undertaken shortly. There are 32 kilometres of metalled and one kilometre of unmetalled roads maintained by the municipality. Before 1935, the streets were lighted with kerosene oil lamps but in 1977-78, 432 electric bulbs and 350 fluorescent tubes were there for street lighting.

The municipality maintains a well-lighted Lady's Park on Jagadhri road which has been provided with playing equipment for children and also maintains a library.

The public health is looked after by a municipal medical officer of health, a sanitary superintendent, 4 sanitary inspectors, 10 sanitary mates, a dog shooter, 6 drivers, 9 anti-malaria coolies, 6 *bhishtis* and 268 sweepers. One truck, 8 trolleys, 3 tractors, 100 wheel barrows, and 16 carts are used to remove the refuse to the compost depot by sweepers. The night-soil is removed with the help of 8 filth carts.

The municipality has a fire brigade with a part-time fire officer, 8 firemen and 4 drivers. The fire station is provided with 1 fire brigade engine and 4 trailer pumps.

The main source of income are house tax, development charges, octroi, toll tax, show tax, licence fee, dog fee, hand-cart, rickshaw and tonga fee, rent of shops, *teh bazari*, sale-proceeds of manure, and water tax. The income and expenditure of the municipality for 1977-78 was Rs. 58,80,000 and Rs. 52,49,000, respectively.

Jagadhri Municipality

The municipality at Jagadhri was first constituted in 1867 under the Punjab Municipal Act passed in 1867. It is a class II municipality. The elected municipal committee was superseded in 1966, reconstituted in 1968 and again superseded in 1973 with the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal

Act, 1973. Since then, the municipality is looked after by an Administrator, appointed by the government. The municipality covers an area of 10.83 square kilometres and serves a population of 35,098 as per 1971 Census.

The piped water-supply in the town was commissioned in 1956. In 1977-78, about half the town was covered by the water-supply scheme and the per capita water-supply was 182 litres a day. There were 2,327 private water connections besides 100 public stand posts.

The town is provided with surface drains. The underground sewerage scheme was commissioned in 1962 and by March, 1978, 125 sewerage connections were given.

Streets are well paved and the municipality maintains 10.5 kilometres of metalled and 1.75 kilometres of unmetalled roads.

Prior to the introduction of electricity in 1936, there were 58 kerosene oil lamps installed at various points in the town. With the provision of electricity, kerosene lamps were replaced by electric points. In 1977-78, there were 443 electric bulbs and 290 fluorescent tubes for street lighting.

The conservancy and public sanitation is supervised by a sanitary inspector who is assisted by four sanitary *jamadars*, 79 whole-time *safai mazdoors*, 18 part-time *safai mazdoors*, 15 gangmen and a vaccinator. The refuse of the town is removed to the compost depot by carts and there were 30 cartmen engaged for the purpose.

The municipality maintains a library-cum-reading room. It has adopted three Harijan colonies in the town, one of which has been provided with street lights and water-supply and its streets have been paved. A set of 6 ever-clean type latrines have been provided. Similar facilities are proposed to be provided in other two colonies.

The main sources of municipal income are octroi, house-tax, rent, *tehbazari*, water tax, licence fee and bicycle tax. The income and expenditure of the municipality during the year 1967-68 to 1977-78 is given below:

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs)	(Rs)
1967-68	6,37,834	6,55,828
1968-69	7,39,875	7,17,144
1969-70	8,18,905	7,52,914
1970-71	11,03,194	11,22,714
1971-72	9,34,837	9,69,370
1972-73	10,84,095	11,59,495
1973-74	12,67,425	12,66,341
1974-75	14,59,016	16,16,120
1975-76	20,81,816	20,84,431
1976-77	24,63,379	21,51,290
1977-78	28,20,520	26,36,907

Yamunanagar Municipality

Yamunanagar formerly known as Abdullapur, was first declared as notified area in 1942. It was converted into class II municipality in 1954 and was upgraded as class I municipality in 1967. The last elected municipal committee was superseded in 1969 and since then the municipality is looked after by an Administrator appointed by the government. The municipality covers an area of 23.31 square kilometres and serves a population of 72,683 as per 1971 Census.

There are sixteen tube-wells which maintain water-supply for the town. The parts of town not covered by piped water-supply are provided with hand-pumps. In 1972-73, a water-supply scheme to cover the entire town was launched, but very little progress could be made upto 1977-78, when the per capita water supply in the town was 35 litres a day. There were 4,600 private water connections and 200 public stand posts. Besides four water coolers to provide cold drinking water for general public were installed at the main roads.

The town is provided with surface drains. The construction of underground sewerage was sanctioned in 1972-73, but it could not make much progress up to 1977-78. The streets are well paved and the municipality maintains 72 kilometres of metalled and 20 kilometres of unmetalled roads. There are 15 parks and green belts in the town. These parks and green belts are properly lighted and provided with fountains and playing equipment for children.

Prior to the introduction of electricity in 1946, kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting. In 1977-78, there were 28 electric bulbs and 1,710 fluorescent tubes in the town for street lighting.

The municipality undertook a prestigious project of developing a city centre on an area of 30 acres (12.14 hectares) with an artificial lake, lawns, parks, a stadium, a swimming pool, a public library, a club and a restaurant. By March, 1978, the artificial lake and pathways had been completed by spending more than Rs. 18 lakh on the project.

The conservancy and public health are looked after by two chief sanitary inspectors, one sanitary inspector, two vaccinators, 10 sanitary *jamadars* and 325 sweepers. The night-soil is removed by pressing into service six tractors with trollies and 300 wheel barrows and is collected at the municipal compost depot located near village Munda Majra. The manure so prepared is auctioned annually.

The municipality is equipped with fire-fighting unit with a main fire station at Radaur road and a sub-station in Hamida near Lakkar Mandi. In 1978, there were 5 fire tankers, 4 fire engines, one trailer pump and one jeep. The staff consisted of one assistant divisional fire officer, 2 sub-fire officers, five leading firemen, 31 firemen and 9 driver operators.

Besides, a health centre, an ayurvedic dispensary and a creche are run by the municipality. Traffic signals and blinkers have been provided at vital points to regulate the flow of traffic.

The main sources of municipal income are octroi, house tax, water rate, show tax, rent and licence fees. The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1967-68 to 1977-78, given below shows a six fold increase in income during a decade which made the provision of the above-mentioned facilities possible :

Year		Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1967-68	..	15,30,989	15,30,276
1968-69	..	20,82,828	20,83,212
1969-70	..	22,44,116	23,04,357
1970-71	..	33,20,532	32,80,304
1971-72	..	40,67,747	35,76,120
1972-73	..	39,86,640	44,97,196
1973-74	..	48,69,264	48,27,738
1974-75	..	61,54,205	59,61,704
1975-76	..	75,55,035	76,49,945
1976-77	..	90,30,369	91,25,484
1977-78	..	1,06,98,237	90,57,933

Kalka Municipality

Kalka was first declared as a notified area under the amended Punjab Municipal Act passed in 1891 and was converted into class II municipality in 1936. The last elected municipal committee was superseded in July, 1973. Since then, the municipality is looked after by an Administrator appointed by the government. The town covers an area of 2.85 square kilometres and serves a population of 17,711 according to 1971 Census.

The town is provided with piped water-supply. To augment the water-supply, a new reservoir with a capacity of 4.55 lakh litres was constructed in 1974-75. The railway authorities had their own water-supply in the railway colony. The per capita water-supply in the town comes to 50 litres a day. There were 954 private water connections and 135 public stand posts in 1977-78.

The town is served with surface drains. The sewerage scheme, started in 1970-71, was still in progress. The streets are well paved and the municipality maintains 2 kilometres of metalled and 1 kilometre of unmetalled roads. Kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting but with the introduction of electricity in 1953, electric points were provided throughout the town. In 1977-78, there were 71 electric bulbs and 164 fluorescent tubes for street lighting.

The municipality maintains two small parks, Nehru Park constructed in 1957-58 and a park outside the civil rest house constructed in 1973-74. It is also running a library and reading room and a veterinary hospital.

The conservancy and public health is under the supervision of a municipal medical officer. He is assisted by one sanitary inspector, 2 sanitary *jamadars*, 1 sanitary supervisor, 1 vaccinator and 38 sweepers. The night-soil, removed by a tractor and 6 sullage carts, is dumped at a municipal compost depot on Kalka-Ambala road outside the town. The manure so prepared is sold to the farmers.

The main sources of income of the municipality are octroi, house tax, rents, *teh bazari*, water rate, licence fees and show tax. The income and expenditure from 1967-68 to 1977-78 is given below :

Year		Income	Expenditure
		(Rs)	(Rs)
1967-68	..	3,06,613	3,14,698
1968-69	..	3,25,397	3,13,199
1969-70	..	3,86,217	3,46,509
1970-71	..	4,14,345	4,62,691
1971-72	..	4,54,026	4,71,934
1972-73	..	5,28,526	5,09,288
1973-74	..	7,01,729	7,97,276
1974-75	..	10,02,167	7,57,122
1975-76	..	6,66,034	8,65,149
1976-77	..	7,59,581	5,57,537
1977-78	..	9,08,771	10,18,084

Buria Notified Area

A municipality was constituted at Buria in 1867. In 1968, it was converted into a notified area. The Tahsildar, Jagadhri as the president of the

committee looks after the affairs of the notified area. The town covers an area of 1.94 square kilometres and its population was 4,645 persons according to 1971 Census.

The town is served with piped water-supply. In 1977-78, there were 12 public stand posts and 300 private water connections. The streets are paved, and provided with surface drains. There were 74 electric bulbs for street lighting.

The committee maintains 0.25 kilometre of metalled and 0.50 kilometre of unmetalled roads.

The conservancy and public health staff consists of one vaccinator, one *jamadar* and 10 sweepers. The night-soil is removed by sweepers to the fields outside the town from where it is sold to the farmers.

The main sources of income are octroi, house tax, licence fees and cycle tax. The following figures show the income and expenditure from 1967-68 to 1977-78 :—

Year		Income	Expenditure
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1967-68	..	22,942	26,456
1968-69	..	27,950	31,962
1969-70	..	29,751	30,804
1970-71	..	32,239	30,654
1971-72	..	63,330	63,697
1972-73	..	1,65,244	1,43,768
1973-74	..	1,08,467	1,31,196
1974-75	..	56,636	46,762
1975-76	..	81,213	67,131
1976-77	..	53,205	69,108
1977-78	..	69,788	71,141

Chhachhrauli Notified Area

Chhachhrauli was formed into a municipality in 1896-97 under the control of the erstwhile princely State of Kalsia. Later in 1919, the control of the municipality was transferred to a municipal committee when the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 was enforced in the State. It functioned as class I municipality till 1952 when it was converted into class II municipality. It

was declared a small town in 1953 but in 1955, it was again converted into class III municipality. In 1973, it was declared as a notified area under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973. An administrator, appointed by the government, looks after the notified area. According to 1971 Census, the town covered an area of 1.29 sq. kilometres and its population was 5,382.

The piped water-supply, inaugurated in 1973, covers the town partially. In 1977-78, there were 398 private water connections and 14 public stand posts. The per capita water-supply was 49.5 litres per day.

The streets are well paved and provided with open surface drains. There are one kilometre of metalled and 3 kilometres of un-metalled roads. Kerosene oil lamps were provided for street lighting but in 1958, these lamps were replaced by electric points. In 1977-78, there were 106 electric bulbs and 24 fluorescent tubes for street lighting. The sanitation and public health of the town is looked after by a sanitary inspector, a vaccinator and 10 sweepers.

The main sources of income are octroi, toll tax, cycle tax, rents, *teh bazari*, water rate and licence fee. The income and expenditure during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 is given below :

Year		Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1967-68	..	60,079	73,643
1968-69	..	79,449	63,218
1969-70	..	78,456	83,367
1970-71	..	1,10,206	1,19,030
1971-72	..	2,39,008	2,33,900
1972-73	..	2,05,387	1,99,907
1973-74	..	5,17,209	1,40,239
1974-75	..	1,23,528	4,86,495
1975-76	..	2,01,647	1,84,862
1976-77	..	2,21,925	1,78,953
1977-78	..	2,25,211	1,88,870

Sadhaura Notified Area

A class III municipality was first constituted at Sadhaura in 1885. It was declared a small town committee in 1953 and was again made a class

III municipality in 1955. With the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the elected municipal committee was superseded and the town was declared as a notified area in July, 1973. It covers an area of 11.66 square kilometres and serves a population of 8,971 according to 1971 Census.

The water-supply to the town was from wells and hand-pumps but the piped water-supply was started in 1971-72. In 1977-78, the water-supply covered the town partially and there were 341 private water connections and 30 public stand-posts. The per capita water-supply was 55 litres a day.

The streets are paved and provided with open surface drains. An underground sewerage scheme has been sanctioned. The committee maintains 1/2 kilometre of metalled and 1.77 kilometres of unmetalled roads.

Kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting prior to the introduction of electricity in 1955. In 1977-78, there were 172 bulbs and 52 fluorescent tubes in different parts of the town for street lighting.

The notified area maintains a small park located near the bus-stand. It also maintains a library and a reading room. The sanitation and public health are looked after by a sanitary inspector and 21 sweepers. The sweepers have been provided with 2 bullock carts and 27 wheel barrows for the removal of night-soil.

The main sources of income included octroi, toll tax, house tax, cycle tax, licence fee, rent, etc.

The income and expenditure from 1967-68 to 1977-78 are given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1967-68	96,314	80,950
1968-69	1,45,798	1,56,719
1969-70	1,72,338	1,55,607
1970-71	3,89,174	2,62,355
1971-72	1,79,674	2,92,447
1972-73	2,14,713	1,95,182
1973-74	3,07,762	3,23,253
1974-75	2,84,848	3,75,823
1975-76	3,18,015	3,38,639
1976-77	3,73,078	3,42,874
1977-78	3,31,980	3,02,644

HMT, Pinjore Notified Area¹

HMT, Pinjore was declared a notified area in 1974. The boundaries of notified area correspond to the boundary limits of the HMT Estate, Pinjore and measure 3.4 square kilometres approximately.

The notified area was declared on the undertaking of the HMT Pinjore that it would bear all the recurring expenditure. The Company has provided the civic amenities like piped water-supply, underground sewerage, street lighting, metalled roads, children's parks, play-grounds and a mini shopping centre. The maintenance of all these facilities is done by the Company as a part of its liability. The expenditure roughly is to the tune of Rs. 40 lakh annually. However, the meagre sources of income of the notified area administration are registration fee, licence fee and dog registration fee. The income from these sources is given as under :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u> (Rs.)
1973-74	231.00
1974-75	269.00
1975-76	260.51
1976-77	1,058.40
1977-78	1,160.39

Narayangarh Notified Area

Narayangarh was declared a notified area in 1966. It covers an area of 5.18 square kilometres and serves a population of 6,880 according to 1971 Census. The notified area is looked after by the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) Narayangarh.

The piped water-supply was started in 1972-73 and in 1977-78, the town was partially covered. There were 496 private water connections and 25 public stand posts. The town is served with surface drains. There were 45 electric bulbs and 75 fluorescent tubes for street lighting.

The sanitation and public health of the town are looked after by one part-time vaccinator and 14 sweepers. The sweepers have been provided with 14 wheel barrows for removal of the night-soil.

1. It was converted into a municipality in 1979.

The main sources of income include octroi, house tax, toll tax, rents, *tehbazari*, licence fee and water tax. The following figures show the income and expenditure from 1967-68 to 1977-78 :—

Year		Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1967-68	..	5,904	7,039
1968-69	..	9,081	8,883
1969-70	..	14,693	13,140
1970-71	..	2,42,567	1,38,259
1971-72	..	99,582	2,01,819
1972-73	..	2,63,912	2,65,688
1973-74	..	4,06,800	4,05,891
1974-75	..	3,78,531	3,10,315
1975-76	..	2,57,942	2,01,116
1976-77	..	3,96,247	3,63,048
1977-78	..	4,52,876	5,24,652

Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony Notified Area

The Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony was declared as a notified area in 1967. It covers an area of 8.91 square kilometres and serves a population of 7,332 according to 1971 Census. The railway authorities bear all expenses and look after the civic amenities in the colony. They also maintain a hospital, a library-cum-reading room and a club.

Ambala Cantonment Board

The Ambala Cantonment Board was set up in 1925 under the Cantonments Act, 1924. Prior to this, the cantonment was administered by a cantonment magistrate. In 1936, Ambala Sadar municipality was formed by excluding some portions from the cantonment area but it was merged in the cantonment board in 1941. The Ambala Cantonment Board has enjoyed the status of a Class I board from the very beginning. In February, 1977, Ambala Sadar was excluded from the Ambala Cantonment Board and was declared a notified area. Consequently, the Ambala Cantonment Board now covers an area of about 30.20 square kilometres and serves a population of 37,024 persons.

There is only one tube-well and the rest of the water-supply is obtained from water works run by the Military Engineering Service. The town is provided with surface drains. The underground sewerage is limited to a part of the town. The board maintains 6 kilometres of metalled and 1 kilometre of unmetalled roads. The board has provided 85 electric bulbs and 250 fluorescent tubes. It maintains 3 public parks.

The conservancy and public health are under the supervision of an assistant health officer and a sanitary superintendent. For sanitation, the board has employed two sanitary inspectors, 12 *jamadars* and 245 sweepers. The night-soil and rubbish are removed by sweepers and carried to the compost depot located on Grand Trunk road. In 1977-78 there were 4 trucks, 7 carts and 25 wheel barrows.

The main sources of income are house tax, water tax, show tax, cycle tax, dog tax, *teh bazari* and octroi.

The income and expenditure of the board during 1967-68 to 1977-78 are given below :

Year		Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1967-68	..	31,53,690	29,80,158
1968-69	..	28,70,750	29,25,047
1969-70	..	35,51,535	33,66,101
1970-71	..	36,62,638	37,31,473
1971-72	..	41,05,822	41,62,243
1972-73	..	49,82,577	42,98,073
1973-74	..	45,70,059	47,98,105
1974-75	..	64,67,473	57,67,498
1975-76	..	58,81,802	60,65,837
1976-77	..	55,57,541	65,04,764
1977-78	..	31,14,086	30,66,171

TOWN PLANNING

The danger of unplanned and haphazard growth of towns was foreseen and the areas around Yamunanagar, Ambala City and Ambala Cantonment were notified as controlled areas under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963 and building

activities were regulated through development plans. Further, to curb the mushroom growth of unplanned colonies, the government regulated and governed the sale of plots by private colonizers under the Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Haryana) Act, 1975.

In order to cater to the needs of commercial and residential plots, the government have established urban estates at Panchkula and Ambala City. The Panchkula urban estate has been planned for a population of 1.25 lakh and is spread over an area of about 2,440 hectares. The urban estate is divided into 20 sectors, 15 for residential use, 2 for industrial use and one each for city centre, major institutions and regional recreation. The Ambala urban estate is spread over an area of about 35 hectares. These urban estates have been provided with all the modern amenities. Besides, two industrial estates at Ambala cantonment and Yamunanagar have also been established to meet the requirement of industries. New grain markets have been set up at Ambala City and Narayangarh. The development of the potential areas for residential and commercial purposes has been done in Ambala City, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri for which improvement trusts were established but later these improvement trusts were dissolved. The development schemes are now looked after by the respective municipalities. These schemes envisage the removal of congestion within the towns and improvement of junctions and blind corners. Besides, numerous regulative schemes under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 have been undertaken by various municipalities.

The Department of Town and Country Planning has prepared interim master plans for Ambala City for a projected population of 1.25 lakh and for Yamunanagar-Jagadhri for a projected population of 1.75 lakh. The plans provide adequate areas for different purposes based on the needs of the projected population.

The town planning in Ambala district is looked after by the District Town Planner, Ambala. The town planning of Panchkula township is looked after by a Senior Town Planner, Panchkula. The District Town Planner is under the administrative control of the Senior Town Planner, Panchkula.

The Rural Development Board, Haryana constituted in 1971, promotes the development and provision of public amenities in villages. Accordingly, village Mandhaur is being developed as a model village in the district.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The panchayats have existed in the rural areas in one or other form from ancient times, though such panchayats were not established under any law. The heads of various tribes or communities happened to be the members of such panchayats. These panchayats played a vital role in the life of the people. With the passage of time and changed circumstances, such community

panchayats became ineffectual. After Independence, the need for the revival of panchayats was strongly felt and the institution of panchayat was made one of the Directive Principles of State policy in the Constitution of India.

The Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952, with the subsequent amendments, and the Punjab Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, are the legal base for the rural local government, popularly called Panchayati Raj. The structure comprises two tiers, a panchayat at the village level and a panchayat Samiti at the block level. They do not constitute a hierarchy but have defined spheres of activity and independent sources of revenue. Previously, there used to be a Zila Parishad at the district level, but the institution of Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973.

Panchayats

Generally, there is one panchayat for each village, but in a few cases of small villages, there is a joint panchayat. Every panchayat has a minimum of five and a maximum of nine members called the *panches*. There is at least one Scheduled Caste *panch* and one woman *panch*. In 1977-78, there were 663 panchayats in the district and the total membership of panchayats was 3,693 including 725 Scheduled Castes and 661 women *panches* and *sarpanches*.

Functions.—The main functions of the panchayats are rural development, with particular reference to increase in agricultural production. It includes agriculture, animal husbandry, health and sanitation, forests, industries, education and social education, social welfare, village public works, sports and recreation. In fact, panchayats are to work in almost all spheres which concern the betterment of the village. The details of public utility work done by the panchayats are given in Table XXXIII of Appendix.

Judicial powers.—The panchayats are empowered to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, trespasses, encroachments on public property and public nuisance. The panchayats have also been given powers to try cases under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. They are empowered to impose fines. They are not bound by the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and as such, lawyers are not permitted to appear in the proceedings before a panchayat. The Chief Judicial Magistrate hears appeals against the orders of the panchayats. He is empowered to transfer cases from one panchayat to another.

The panchayats try civil and revenue suits for recovery of moveable property or the value of such property, for money or goods due on contract or the price thereof; for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring moveable property, and some suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887. The panchayats are under the control of the district Judge in civil suits and the Collector

in revenue suits. The District Judge and the Collector are also appellate authorities, respectively.

The Judicial work done by the panchayats during 1975-76 to 1977-78 is given in Table XXXIV of Appendix.

Sources of Income.—The panchayats are authorised to levy taxes, duties and fees. Apart from miscellaneous items, the main sources of income are ; grants from government, house tax, income from *shamlat* land, voluntary contributions, three per cent of the land holding tax of the panchayat area, fee and fines. The income and expenditure figures of panchayats of the district are given in table XXXV of Appendix.

Panchayat Samitis

The district has been divided into 8 blocks viz., Ambala, Pinjore, Narayan-garh, Jagadhri, Raipur Rani, Bilaspur, Barara and Chhachhrauli, each having a Panchayat Samiti. Each Panchayat Samiti has primary, associate, co-opted and ex-officio members. Of primary members, 16 members are elected by *panches* and *sarpanches*, 2 members by members of co-operative societies within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samiti and one member by members of the market committees in the block. If this membership does not include 2 women and four persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the balance is made up by co-option. Every Member of the Haryana Legislative Assembly, representing the constituency of which the block forms a part, is an associate member. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) having jurisdiction in the block and Block Development Officer are *ex-officio* members. The *ex-officio* and associate members do not have the right to vote. The Block Development Officer of the block is the *ex-officio* executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti. The Chairman and vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti are elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of three years.

Duties of the Panchayat Samiti.—It is a most important agency of the Panchayati Raj. It is the duty of the Panchayat Samiti to provide for and make arrangements for carrying out the requirements of the block in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communication, social education, cooperation and miscellaneous development works.

Income.—The income of the Panchayat Samiti consists of a *Samiti* fund which comprises apportionment made by the government out of the balance district fund, seven per cent of the total annual land holding tax realised within the area of the Panchayat Samiti, taxes, cesses and fees imposed by the Panchayat Samiti, grants, contributions and funds allotted by the government, local bodies and panchayats, and rents and proceeds accruing from the property

vested in and managed by the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samitis are authorised to impose taxes with the prior permission of the government. The government also provides funds whenever any subject is transferred to their control. A portion of the cattle fair income is also transferred to the Panchayat Samiti. The income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samitis in the district from 1975-76 to 1977-78 is given below :

Year		Income	Expenditure
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1975-76	..	19,56,999	19,16,730
1976-77	..	18,79,884	18,47,351
1977-78	..	26,54,943	21,75,351

Zila Parishad

No Zila Parishad functions in the district as it was abolished in 1973 and the duties of Zila Paishad were entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The region comprising Ambala district has legendary traditions of being a centre of Indo-Aryan culture. The ashrams of great rishis and sages lay in this region on the banks of the sacred river Saraswati. These ashrams were important centres of study and many disciples flocked to these ashrams for learning. The great sage and writer Ved Vyas who composed the *Mahabharata* is said to have lived in an ashram at Bilaspur (Jagadhri tahsil) earlier known as Vyaspur. This tradition of centres of learning appears to have continued over a long period. We find that Hiuen Tsang who travelled this region in the 7th century A.D. described Sugh (earlier known as Shrugghna), a village 5 kilometres from Jagadhri, as a seat of considerable learning, both Buddhists and Brahminical.¹ During the excavation of Sugh in 1964 and 1965, a terracotta plaque was recovered showing a child seated in a natural pose with a *takhti* having his first lessons on the *syaras*. It depicts the method of teaching during ancient (Sungha) period², which continued during the subsequent centuries.

With the onset of foreign invasions and the loss of political power by the Hindus and the predominant position attained by Islamic religion and culture, the old pattern lost its importance and was thrown into disarray. *Maktabas* teaching Persian and Arabic would appear to have replaced the old time *pathshalas* up to a degree for we find traces of them in the middle of the 19th century. Both types, the *maktabas* and the *chatusals* or *pathshalas* provide a glimpse of the educational system prevalent in the medieval period. Wynyard in his settlement report published in 1859 gives a vivid description of teaching institutions.³ According to him, these were of six kinds : *maktabas*, where Persian was taught ; *chatusals*, where Hindi was taught ; *pathshalas* (from *path*, reading) where Nagri and Shastri was taught ; *maktabas* where Arabic was taught, places in which Gurmukhi was taught, and finally modern type of

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial series, Punjab*, Vol. I, 1908, p. 337.

2. Devindra Handa, Some Important Towns of Haryana, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III, 1971, p. 12.

3. W. Wynyard, *Report on the Revised Settlement of the Southern Paraganahs of the District of Ambala, in the Cis-Sutlej States*, 1859, pp. 89-91. The description of these schools has been repeated in *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, pp. 35-37, *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, pp. 44-46 and *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, pp. 119-121.

schools in which English was taught. There were 104 institutions in the then Ambala district and their number in 1853 with the estimated income of teachers received from the government and the individuals in the form of land, grain or money is given in Table XXXVI of Appendix. Teaching in *maktabs* was almost entirely in the hands of *maulvis* who, besides teaching the Quran in the mosques, gave instruction in the Persian classics, as also in the writing of letters and documents. Gurukuls of the old type in which Brahman boys learnt Sanskrit and received a predominantly religious training were few and far between. In addition to the *maktabs* and *pathshalas*, there were large number of secular schools (*Mahajani*) where sons of Hindu shopkeepers were taught to keep accounts and read and write the traders script (*lunde*). One significant feature of these indigenous institutions was that they were not confined to any particular class, but were open to anyone who cared to attend.

These indigenous schools afforded a foundation for the present educational system, for some of these were converted as such into government schools or were brought under the control of district board or municipalities. Anglo-vernacular schools were also established with better personnel and improved curriculum. A Normal school for training vernacular school teachers was opened at Ambala and was later amalgamated with Normal school, Delhi in 1864.¹ With the decentralisation of finances by the Government of India in 1871, the district board and municipalities were able to devote more funds to education and the number of the new type of schools rose rapidly. In 1881-82, the then Ambala district had one aided high school, 5 (3 government and 2 aided) Anglo-vernacular middle schools, 11 government vernacular middle schools, 11 (6 government and 5 aided) Anglo-vernacular primary schools and 69 government vernacular primary schools. Besides, there were 2 government primary schools for girls with 31 girls on roll.² These figures, however, do not include indigenous schools. There was also a government Ward's Institute at Ambala City. It was started by Major Tighe, the then Deputy Commissioner of Ambala in 1866, and was intended chiefly for the sons of sirdars of the Ambala district. Later on, the school was thrown open to the sons of the persons of good social position from all provinces. The education given in this school comprised instruction in English, Persian, Urdu, history, geography, mathematics, and some other subjects. Particular attention was paid to games and out-door exercises of every description.³ With the opening of

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 152.

2. For statistical details see *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, Statistical Tables, Table No. XXXVII.

3. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84 p. 62.

the Aitchison College at Lahore which was to serve the same purpose for the whole province, this school was closed in 1887.¹

Steady progress was witnessed during the following decade and the number of all types of schools increased. In 1891-92, there were 2 (1 government and 1 aided) high-schools, 14 (13 government and 1 aided) middle schools and 120 (97 government and 23 aided) primary schools in the then district.² The old high school was run by the Christian Mission at Ambala city and a new government high school was opened at Jagadhri in 1891. Out of 120 primary schools, 8 were girls primary schools where 244 girls were on roll. Besides, there were indigenous schools some of which received aid from the district board. The schools in the Ambala district were under the charge of the Inspector of Schools, Ambala. Thereafter the advance in number was slow but there was marked efficiency in their working. The abolition of lower primary examination in 1898 led to more attention being paid to improvement of organisation, discipline and methods of instruction. The teaching of objective knowledge and elementary science in upper primary classes received added attention. With the passage of time, an increasing number of subjects, including science with its manifold branches, was introduced to meet the growing professional requirements of educated people.

Towards the close of the 19th century, the new type of education which became more and more popular received much fillip from the efforts of voluntary denominational organisations. The Christian Missions, Arya Samaj, Dev Samaj, Muslim Societies and Singh Sabhas opened many schools in the district with the help from their patrons. It is noteworthy to mention here that these movements (organisation) wished effectually to combine religious with intellectual instruction without inculcating any narrow spirit of bigotry.³

The dawn of 20th century witnessed a substantial upsurge in education in which the role of private enterprise was a remarkable feature. The education of the depressed classes and the education of girls also did not escape the notice of the voluntary organisations. In 1920, Arya Samaj was running 6 schools for Chamars, and other depressed classes and Dev Samaj was running 3 schools of similar character and all these were boy's schools. There were 30 schools for girls in the then district, 13 run by the local bodies, 6 by Christian Missions and 11 by other private enterprise.

In 1920, the then district had 10 high schools, 16 middle schools, 162 primary schools besides 44 elementary branches attached with high or middle schools, 2 industrial schools, 9 schools for depressed classes and 10 indigenous schools.⁴

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93, p. 102.

2. For more details see *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93; Statistical Tables, Table No. XXXVII.

3. G.S. Chhabra, *Social and Economic History of the Punjab* (1849-1901), p. 148. (Also see *Administration Report of the Punjab*, 1892-93).

4. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 124.

The progress of education in the district was steady after 1920 and the first step towards the introduction of post-matric education was taken by Late Banarsi Das of Ambala Cantonment who raised Banarsi Das High School, Ambala Cantonment to the status of a college.¹ Later in 1938, S. A. Jain College was opened at Ambala City as an intermediate college.

Things materially changed after Independence and even the education of girls expanded at a rapid rate, there being no social prejudice against the western system of education. As a result of keen interest taken by the state government and voluntary organisations in the spread of education, a phenomenal increase occurred in the number of schools and colleges. In 1977-78, there were 949 different types of educational institutions; 16 degree colleges, 2 teachers training colleges, 1 oriental college, 4 central schools, 14 higher secondary schools, 126 high schools, 78 middle schools, 691 primary including branch primary schools, 2 polytechnics, 11 industrial training institutes/schools/centres, 2 institutes for handicapped, 2 training centres for nursing and one training centre for multi-purpose health workers.

The following figures show the vast expansion of education during the period 1966-67 to 1977-78 :—

Type of Institution	Year	No. of Institutions			No. of Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Colleges	1966-67	6	4	10	3,918	2,582	6,500
	1975-76	12	6	18	9,039	4,714	13,753
	1976-77	11	6	17	7,709	4,863	12,572
	1977-78	12	6	18	8,202	5,363	13,565
High/Higher Schools	1966-67	62	29	91	33,780	17,357	51,137
	1975-76	101	40	141	56,813	31,086	87,899
	1976-77	100	40	140	55,496	30,605	86,101
	1977-78	100	40	140	54,636	30,130	84,766
Middle Schools	1966-67	63	17	80	15,693	9,914	25,607
	1975-76	71	9	80	14,084	9,490	23,574
	1976-77	69	9	78	14,596	9,229	23,825
	1977-78	67	11	78	16,140	9,918	26,058
Primary Schools	1966-67	611	—	611	40,496	23,304	63,800
	1975-76	703	7	710	48,512	28,677	77,189
	1976-77	684	7	691	51,181	30,042	81,223
	1977-78	684	7	691	48,610	28,821	77,431

The 1971 Census provides a broad based picture of educational facilities available in rural and urban areas of the district. The tables XXXVII and

1. The college could function only for a short period and had to be closed down.

XXXVIII of Appendix give the distribution of various types of educational institutions in the rural areas and the towns of the district. It will be seen from the table that as many as 557 out of 1,306 villages i.e. nearly 43 per cent enjoyed the facility of a primary school. The distance from the nearest town did not have any bearing on the availability or otherwise of the educational facilities in the villages and these were almost evenly distributed all over the district.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

As in other districts of Haryana, the education of women remained neglected in the past. It was only in the last quarter of the 19th century that some efforts were made to provide schooling to girls. In 1877-78, there were only 2 government vernacular primary schools with only 37 girls on roll in the then district.¹ The number of girls schools rose to 8 and that of girls students to 244 in 1891-92.² There was, however, much private teaching almost exclusively religious, by Hindus, Sikhs, Mohammedans and Christian Missions. The most gratifying feature of these years was the steady increase of voluntary organisations in the field of women education.³ In 1920, there were 30 girl schools in the district, 13 run by the local bodies, 6 by Christian Missions and the rest by other voluntary organisations.⁴

The progress of women education accelerated after Independence and voluntary organisations like Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Arya Samaj, Dev Samaj and others opened a number of schools for girls. In 1977-78, the district was well ahead in the field of women education and there were 5 colleges, 4 higher secondary, 36 high, 11 middle and 7 primary schools, 3 industrial schools, 1 technical institute and 2 centres for nursing and midwife courses exclusively for girls. Besides, all schools in rural areas are co-educational. In urban areas, the girls are allowed admission in all colleges.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Before Independence, some efforts were made in the direction of eradication of illiteracy among the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. Arya Samaj and Dev Samaj made notable efforts in this direction in the beginning of the 20th century. In 1923-24, there were nine schools for Chamars and other depressed classes run by Arya Samaj and Dev Samaj in the then district.⁵ These efforts, however, were slight considering the magnitude of the problem. It was only after Independence that the government vigorously directed its policy towards raising general level of literacy among them.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, Statistical Tables, Table No. XXXVII.

2. *Ibid.*, 1892-93, Statistical Tables, Table No. XXXVII.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab*, Vol. I, 1908, p. 140.

4. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 122.

5. *Ibid.*

The students belonging to these classes are provided with various facilities by way of reservation of seats in professional and technical institutions, exemption from payment of tuition fee and reimbursement of examination fee and also by giving financial assistance in the form of stipends. School books are supplied to them free of cost in 9th, 10th and 11th classes. College education is also provided free. Stipends under the State Harijan Welfare scheme and Government of India Post Matriculation Scholarship scheme are also awarded. Despite these concessions and the efforts made by the government in this direction, literacy among these classes is still low as they prefer to employ their children on odd jobs to supplement their meagre family income and are not able to make use of even the benefits of free education.

The following table shows the enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in different institutions in the district during 1975-76 to 1977-78 :—

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

Type of Institution				
	Year	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	.. 1975-76	9,959	3,438	13,397
	1976-77	13,633	4,970	18,603
	1977-78	11,622	4,554	16,176
Middle Schools	.. 1975-76	1,786	817	2,603
	1976-77	3,049	898	3,947
	1977-78	3,505	1,091	4,596
High/Higher Secondary Schools	1975-76	5,611	2,057	7,668
	1976-77	8,209	2,105	10,314
	1977-78	8,174	2,222	10,396
Colleges	.. 1975-76	647	44	691
	1976-77	556	55	611
	1977-78	593	57	650

LITERACY RATIO

Literacy ratio both for males and females increased significantly over the period of the last ninety years (1881—1971). According to the 1881 Census, there were only 2.34 per cent (4.56 per cent males and 0.50 per cent females) literates in the district. Literacy ratio increased to 3.2 in 1891, 4.1 in 1901,

5.4 in 1911, 5.9 in 1921 and 7.5 in 1931. It further rose to 13.3 per cent in 1941 and 16.2 in 1951.

With the expansion of educational facilities after Independence, the literacy ratio exhibited a significant upward trend. According to the 1961 Census, the percentage of total literates in the then district worked out to 29.3 and that of males and females to 37.5 and 19.2 respectively.¹

The extent of literacy of the present district as revealed by the Census of 1971 is 56.00 per cent (62.10 per cent for males and 49.10 per cent for females) in urban areas and 26.20 per cent (35.04 per cent for males and 12.90 per cent for females) in rural areas. The overall percentage of literacy was 35.50 (43.5 for males and 26.3 for females) and compared favourably with that of the Haryana state as a whole where it was 26.9 (37.3 for males and 14.9 for females).² Evidently, there was a marked increase in the number of literates in 1971. The extent of literacy in the urban and rural areas of the district, however, shows a wide divergence, more so in the case of females.

DISTRICT EDUCATION SET-UP

The District Education Officer is responsible for the administration and control of all primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. He is directly under the administrative control of the Director, Public Instruction, Haryana, Chandigarh. The District Education Officer is assisted by a Deputy District Education Officer and 3 Sub-Divisional Education Officers (one each at Ambala, Jagadhri and Narayangarh) and 15 Block Education Officers. The area of operation of each Block Education Officer is normally coterminous with the development block but a few development blocks have been sub-divided according to the number of schools and as such there are 3 Block Education Officers in Ambala and Jagadhri and 2 each in Barara, Narayangarh and Raipur Rani and one each at Pinjore, Bilaspur and Chhachhrauli. An Assistant Education Officer looks after the promotion of physical education in the schools of the district.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-primary Education

Pre-primary education caters to the need of children in the age group 3-6 years. The system of pre-primary education has not yet developed and it is not well organised. However, the people have become conscious of its importance for small children and a few voluntary organisations run nursery schools which are mostly located in Ambala, Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Narayangarh

1. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1974-75*, p. 476.

2. *Ibid.*

and Kalka. Besides, there are two convent schools and a few unrecognised schools too, which have nursery classes attached to them. The Haryana Child Welfare Council and Central Social Welfare Board are doing pioneer work to attend to welfare of small children and have opened 22 *balwaris* (nursery schools) in various parts of the district.

Primary Education

The course of primary education covers children of age-group 6—11 and consists of five classes i.e., from Class I to Class V. Since April, 1961, primary education has been made compulsory. The education at this stage is imparted free and all such schools are mixed. Teachers are provided at the pupil teacher ratio of 40 : 1. Single-teacher schools are very few and function only in villages and habitations with a small population because in such schools, the number of students is also small. In March, 1978, there were 691 primary schools which were evenly distributed all over the district.

Middle Education

Education at the middle stage covers children of age group 11—14 and consists of classes VI to VIII. The pupil teacher ratio of 30 : 1 has been adopted for this stage and the education is free in all government schools. In 1978, there were 78 middle schools in the Ambala district.

Secondary Education

Secondary education comprises classes IX and X but it extends to class XI in higher secondary schools. For a majority of students, secondary education is of a terminal character. To meet the requirement of those who wish to earn their livelihood after completing their secondary education, besides providing a broad base for admission to higher courses of study, diversified courses were provided in some of the schools which were converted into higher secondary schools.

In 1977-78, there were 14 higher secondary schools and 126 high schools. Besides, there were 4 central schools, 2 at Ambala, one at Chandi Mandir and one at HMT Pinjore run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, to provide undisturbed studies to the wards of transferable central government employees. These schools are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi.

There are 2 convent schools in Ambala district located at Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri.

Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction in the schools of the district is Hindi. The teaching of Hindi as a medium of instruction and first language starts from

Class-I. English is taught from Class VI as a second language. Sanskrit, Urdu, Telugu or Panjabi is taught as a third language in classes VII and VIII. However, a few private schools, which had Panjabi as the medium of instruction prior to the formation of Haryana in 1966, have been allowed to continue instruction through the medium of Panjabi. To provide safeguards to the linguistic minorities, provision has also been made for the teaching of Urdu/Panjabi as an additional subject from Class I provided 10 pupils in a class or 40 in whole of a primary school or primary section of a middle, high or higher secondary school are desirous of studying this language. But the medium of instruction and the first language even for such schools, remains Hindi.

Incentives

Education is free upto the middle standard. Thereafter, boys and girls belonging to poor families are charged a reduced scale of fee. Education is free for all whose family income is less than Rs. 1,000 per annum in the case of boys and less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in the case of girls. Boys whose family income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 are charged fee at half the rates. Boys whose family income exceeds Rs. 3,000 per annum are charged fee at full rates whereas the girls in this category are charged fee at half rates.

Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, who are studying in 9th, 10th and 11th classes, are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 8 per mensem under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme, provided the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 4,200 per annum. They are also allowed refund of examination fee. Scheduled Castes are exempted from the payment of tuition fee, but students belonging to Other Backward Classes are allowed this concession subject to the above income condition.

Scheduled Castes are also given stipends under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The stipends include refund of examination fee, tuition fee and other compulsory non-refundable charges. The rate of stipend varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200 according to different income slabs.

No tuition fee is charged from the children of serving defence personnel or of defence personnel who have been killed or disabled.

Higher Education

The origin of the post-matric education in the district can be traced to the twenties of the present century when Late Banarsi Das opened Banarsi Das Peace Memorial College.¹ Later in 1938, S.A. Jain college was opened at Ambala City. Soon after the Partition of the country, some colleges

1. The college could function only for a short period and had to be closed down.

formerly located at Lahore were re-established in the district. In 1948, D.A.V. College, Dev Samaj College for Girls and Sohan Lal College of Education were established at Ambala City and S.D. College at Ambala Cantonment. The G.M.N. College at Ambala Cantonment was also founded in 1948. In 1978, there were 16 colleges, one run by the government and rest by private bodies. All these colleges were affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh, but in 1974, these were affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Shri Atmanand Jain College, Ambala City.—Founded in the memory of great Jain Saint late Shri Atmanand, the college was opened as intermediate college in 1938. It is one of the oldest Jain colleges in the country. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, the college provides courses in humanities, commerce and science up to degree level and post-graduate course in economics. It also provides two year diploma course in office management and secretarial training. It is housed in a commodious building with a 200 seats hostel for boys. It has extensive play-grounds, a stadium and well-equipped laboratories. The college maintains a well-stocked library with 31,721 books on all subjects. It subscribes to 110 journals and periodicals. A book bank also provides books to brilliant and needy students.

In 1977-78, it had 1,453 students (1,205 boys and 248 girls) on its roll including 60 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 48 to other Backward Classes. It had 45 members on its teaching staff. It also had one company of N.C.C. for boys and a unit of N.S.S. The college brings out annually a magazine named *Atmanand*.

D.A.V. College (Lahore), Ambala City.—The college was established in 1886 at Lahore (Pakistan) in the memory of Swami Dayanand. It is one of the oldest D.A.V. colleges in the country.

The college which was re-established at Ambala City in 1948 consequently upon the Partition, is one of the pioneer arts and science colleges of Haryana. The college provides courses in humanities and science up to degree level and is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. In the evening shift, which was started in 1967, only the arts classes are run up to degree level.

The college is located near Jagadhri gate and is housed in a commodious building with three hostels furnished with all modern amenities. It has extensive play-grounds, a botanical garden, an open-air theatre, well equipped laboratories, a students centre and a non-resident students centre.

The college maintains a well stocked library with more than 35,000 books on all subjects. It subscribes to nearly 100 journals and periodicals. The library is housed in a very spacious building.

In 1977-78, the college had on its roll 1962 students including 63 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 35 to Other Backward Classes. It had 45 members on its teaching staff. It also had two N.C.C. companies and one N.S.S. (National Service Scheme) unit. *Gyan Sheel* is the title of the magazine which the college brings out annually.

Dev Samaj College for Girls (Lahore), Ambala City.—It was established in 1934 at Lahore (Pakistan). After Partition it was re-established at Ambala City in 1948. It is one of the leading institutions of Haryana catering to higher education of girls. It provides courses in humanities up to degree level and is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Located near the Ambala City railway station, the college is housed in a commodious building having an auditorium, library and non-resident students centre. It also provides hostel facilities. It has one N.C.C. platoon and 2 N.S.S. units. It publishes an annual magazine named *Onward*.

The college possesses a well stocked library with 18,500 books on all subjects. It also subscribes to nearly 75 journals and periodicals. A book bank provides books to brilliant and needy students. The new three storeyed library building was completed during 1974-75.

In 1977-78, the college had on its roll 823 students including 6 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 5 to Other Backward Classes. It had 22 members on its teaching staff.

Sanatan Dharma College (Lahore), Ambala Cantonment.—Founded at Lahore (Pakistan) in May 1916, Sanatan Dharma College was re-established at Ambala Cantonment in March, 1948 after the Partition. Located on the Ambala-Jagadhri road, the college campus is spread over an area of about 15.5 acres (6.27 hectares). Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, the college provides courses in humanities, commerce, science and home science up to degree level and post-graduate courses in Hindi and English. It also provides job-oriented diploma courses in office management and secretarial training (two years course) and in secretarial practice (one year course).

The college has well-stocked library with nearly 22,500 books on various subjects. It also subscribes to 53 periodicals and journals. A book bank provides books to brilliant and needy students for entire academic session.

Housed in its own building, the college has vast play-grounds, a hall, botanical garden and well equipped laboratories. It has two hostels, one for

boys and the other for girls with the capacity of 175 and 75 respectively. It also has 15 staff quarters.

In 1977-78, it had 1,941 students (1,246 boys and 695 girls) on its roll including 69 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 53 to Other Backward Classes. It had 62 members on its teaching staff. It had one company for boys and one platoon for girls of N.C.C. It also had three units of N.S.S. The college brings out annually a magazine named *Sanatan Dharam College Patrika*.

Gandhi Memorial National College, Ambala Cantonment.—Located on Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, the college was founded in 1948 in the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi. The college campus covers an area of about 10 acres (4.05 hectares).

Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, the college provides courses in humanities, science and commerce up to degree level and post-graduate courses in political science and English.

The college library is housed in a spacious building and is well stocked having 24,955 books. It subscribes to 98 journals and periodicals. There is also a book bank which gives the books on loan to the deserving students. It has extensive play-grounds for various games, well-equipped laboratories, a museum and students welfare centre. The college also provides hostel facilities to students.

In 1977-78, 1,393 students (1,049 boys and 344 girls) were on its roll including 66 (64 boys and 2 girls) belonging to Scheduled Castes and 58 (52 boys and 6 girls) to Other Backward Classes. It had 51 members on its teaching staff. It also had one N.C.C. company of boys and one platoon of girls and also a N.S.S. unit. The college brings out bi-annually a magazine named *Gandhi Path*.

Mukand Lal National College, Yamunanagar.—Located in the heart of the city, the college was founded in May 1955 as an intermediate college. In 1956, it was raised to a degree college. It provides courses in humanities, science, commerce up to degree level and post graduation in English, economics and political science. It is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

The college is housed in a commodious building with well-equipped laboratories, an auditorium, a gymnasium and extensive play-grounds. The college has a double-storey hostel with a separate hostel for teachers provided with modern amenities. The college has a well-stocked library with 60,894 books on all subjects and subscribes to nearly 250 journals and periodicals. The book bank gives books on loan to deserving students.

The college had 2,156 (1,828 boys and 328 girls) students on its roll in 1977-78 including 154 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 90 to Other Backward Classes. Its teaching staff consists of 71 members. It had one company of N.C.C. for boys and one girls platoon. It also had one unit of N.S.S. The college brings out annually magazine named *M.L.N. College Magazine*.

D.A.V. College for Girls, Yamunanagar.—The college was established in 1958. It was shifted to its new premises on Jagadhri road in 1971. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, it provides courses in humanities up to degree level.

The college maintains a library which contains 8,918 books. It subscribes to 14 journals and periodicals. The college has the facilities of extensive play-grounds, a big hall and a non-resident students centre.

It had 311 students including 6 belonging to Scheduled Castes on its roll in 1977-78. It had 15 members on its teaching staff. It had one N.C.C. platoon and one N.S.S. unit. The college brings out a magazine annually.

Arya Girls College, Ambala Cantonment.—The college was founded in July, 1959. Located on Staff road, the college is housed in a spacious building. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, it provides courses in humanities up to degree level and post graduation in political science. The college maintains a well-stocked library containing 15,840 books. It subscribes to 20 journals and periodicals. The college hostel with modern amenities, has accommodation for 60 students. The college possesses extensive play-grounds.

It had 512 students including 18 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 9 to Other Backward Classes on its roll in 1977-78. It had 18 members on its teaching staff. It also had one N.C.C. platoon and one N.S.S. unit. The college brings out bi-annually a magazine named *Yajna Ahuti*.

Hindu Girls College, Jagadhri.—The college was founded in 1962. It provides courses in humanities up to degree level and is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

It had 393 students including 2 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 26 to Other Backward Classes on its roll in 1977-78. It had one N.C.C. platoon and one N.S.S. unit. The college brings out annually a magazine named *Kuhu*.

The college maintains a library which contains 7,414 books. It subscribes to 59 journals and periodicals. The college has facilities of extensive play-grounds, an open-air theatre and a non-resident students centre. The college also provides hostel facilities.

Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar.—The college was established in 1968. It is housed in a newly constructed building located near Madan Lal Dhingra Chowk. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, the college provides courses in humanities, science and commerce up to degree level. The college maintains a library which contains 10,008 books and subscribes to 35 journals and periodicals. The college has well-equipped laboratories and spacious play-grounds.

It had 477 students (448 boys and 29 girls) on its roll in 1977-78 which included 35 (34 boys and 1 girl) students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 42 (41 boys and 1 girl) to Other Backward Classes. It had 25 members on its teaching staff. It also had one company of N.C.C. and one unit of N.S.S. The college brings out annually a magazine named *Vismad*.

D.A.V. College, Sadhaura.—The college was established in July, 1968. Located one kilometre away from main market with the backdrop of the Shiwalik hills, the college campus is spread over an area of 25 acres (11.04 hectares). Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, it provides courses in humanities up to degree level. The college maintains a library with 10,268 books on different subjects. It subscribes to nearly 50 journals and periodicals. The college possesses extensive play-grounds for various games.

In 1977-78, it had 386 (335 boys and 51 girls) students on its roll including 63 (61 boys and 2 girls) belonging to Scheduled Castes and 43 (41 boys and 2 girls) to Other Backward Classes. It had 7 members on its teaching staff. It also had one company of N.C.C. and one unit of N.S.S. It brings out annually a magazine named *Suaveer*.

Government College, Kalka.—The college was established by the Haryana Government in July, 1970. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, it provides courses in humanities up to degree level. The college maintains library which contains 8,020 books and subscribes to 32 journals and periodicals.

In 1977-78, it had 445 (194 boys and 251 girls) students on its roll including 18 students (15 boys and 3 girls) belonging to Scheduled Castes and 12 (all boys) to Other Backward Classes. It had 20 members on its teaching staff. It also had one company of N.C.C. for boys and one N.S.S. unit. It brings out annually a magazine named *Shivalika*.

Maharaja Agrasen Mahavidyalaya, Jagadhri.—The college was established in July, 1971. It was previously housed in Ram Lila Bhawan and was shifted to its newly constructed building on Jagadhri-Saharanpur road in July, 1974. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, the college offers courses

in humanities and commerce up to degree level. It also provides one year diploma course in secretarial practice. The college library contains 4,006 books and subscribes to 31 journals and periodicals. The college provides facilities for indoor and outdoor games.

In 1977-78, it had 509(476 boys 33 girls) students on its roll including 40 boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and 34 boys to Other Backward Classes. It had 15 members on its teaching staff. It also had one company of N.C.C. for boys and one N.S.S. unit. The college brings out annually a magazine named *Naval Deep*.

Guru Nanak Girls College, Santpura, Yamunanagar.—The college was established in 1973. Located in Santpura, the college has its own building, with hostel and residential accommodation for staff members. To cater to the needs of the surrounding rural areas, the college maintains 3 college buses to carry students. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, the college provides courses in humanities up to degree level.

In 1977-78, the college had 720 girl students including 3 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 19 to Other Backward Classes. It had 23 members on its teaching staff. The college brings out annually a magazine named *Sachiara*. It had one platoon of N.C.C. and a unit of N.S.S. The college maintains a library with 12,645 books on its stock and subscribes to 37 journals and periodicals.

D.A.V. College, Naneola.—The college was established in 1974. The college which was previously housed in a part of government high school building was later shifted to its own building. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, it provides courses in humanities up to degree level.

In 1977-78, it had 177(157 boys and 20 girls) students on its roll including 10 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. It had one company of N.C.C. for boys and a unit of N.S.S. The college maintains a library and a reading room.

R.L.S.D. College, Shahazadpur.—The college was established in 1974. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, the college offers courses in humanities up to degree level.

In 1977-78, it had 45 students on its roll including 4 (2 boys and 2 girls) belonging to Scheduled Castes and 3 (2 boys and 1 girl) to Other Backward Classes. It had 8 members on its teaching staff. The college maintains a

library which contains 1,572 books and subscribes to 5 journals and periodicals.

Oriental College

There is only one institution for the teaching of Sanskrit, viz. Dewan Krishan Kishore S.D. Sanskrit College (Lahore), Ambala Cantonment. It was established at Lahore in 1918 as an allied institution of S. D. College, Lahore. It was re-established at Ambala in 1948. The college is housed in its own building having hostel and library, located on Jagadhri road. It provides courses in *Pragya* (proficiency in Sanskrit), *Vishard* (Higher Proficiency in Sanskrit) and *Shastri* (Honours in Sanskrit) and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The education is free and food is provided to the boarders at subsidised rates. In 1977-78, the college had 57 students including 3 students belonging to Other Backward Classes on its roll. It had 4 members on its teaching staff. The college library contains 1,242 books and subscribes to 9 journals and periodicals.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education and Industrial Training

Hardly any effort was made to provide technical education in the district prior to the Independence. A few stray efforts were made by way of opening an industrial school at Ambala in the twenties of the present century. The school was up to 5th class and taught carpentry and drawing.¹ Later on in 1937, a Margret Irving Government Industrial school, Ambala² was opened to impart training to girls in a few household crafts.

After Independence, an engineering school was established at Chhachh-rauli in November, 1950. Later on, it was shifted to Nilokheri (Karnal district) in October, 1951. Two polytechnics were established, a Government Polytechnic at Ambala in 1958 and a Government Polytechnic for Women renamed as Technical Institute for Women at Ambala in 1968. A number of industrial training institutes were also set up to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for industry.

Government Polytechnic, Ambala City.—Located near civil hospital, it began as government industrial school in 1929 and later on developed into Metal Works Institute in 1933. It was recognised in 1948 and was thereafter known

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 123.

2. The school has now been named as Government Industrial School for Girls.

as Government Technical Institute. In 1958, the institute was renamed as Government Polytechnic. Affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education, Haryana, Chandigarh, it provides diploma courses in civil, mechanical, electrical and automobile engineering.

It has a library containing 16,000 books on technical subjects. It subscribes to 16 journals and periodicals.

It had 727 students on its roll in 1977-78 including 56 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 16 to Other Backward Classes. It had 87 members on its teaching staff. It had one N.C.C. company with 106 cadets.

Technical Institute for Women, Ambala City.—A Government Polytechnic for Women was opened at Ambala City in 1968 and was later renamed as Technical Institute for Women in 1971.¹ The institute is affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education, Haryana, Chandigarh and provides diploma courses in library science, pharmacy and dressers course, commercial practice and stenography and interior decoration. It has a library containing 6,500 books on technical subjects. It subscribes to 20 journals and periodicals.

There were 168 trainees on its roll in 1977-78 including 9 belonging to Scheduled Castes. It had one platoon of N.C.C.

Industrial Training.—Industrial training is imparted to men and women with a view to ensuring a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades. The aim is to raise the quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of workers and to reduce unemployment amongst educated youths by equipping them for suitable industrial employment. Training is provided in engineering and non-engineering trades. Initially two industrial training institutes, one each at Ambala and Yamunanagar, were established under the Craftsman Training Scheme of the Government of India but the management of these institutions was later transferred to the state government in 1958. The state government also started 4 industrial schools, one each at Ambala, Chhachhrauli, Narayangarh and Kalka and one industrial training centre at Ambala Cantonment. These institutions are functioning under the control of Director, Industrial Training, Haryana, Chandigarh. Besides, 4 institutions, one each at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri are run by voluntary organisations and are aided by the state government. Training is provided in industrial training institutes in various crafts for the award of National Trade Certificate of the All India Council of Vocational Training, New Delhi. Incentives are provided by way of award of stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per student on poverty cum-merit basis to one-third of the students on roll in each institution. Trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes are given a stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem. Ex-servicemen and their

1. It was renamed as Government Polytechnic for Women in 1980.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Government Industrial School for Girls, Chhachhrauli	1963	43	—	Cutting and Tailoring and Embroidery	1 year
5	Government Industrial School for Girls, Narayangarh ⁵	1971	66	1	Cutting and Tailoring and Embroidery and Needle Work	1 year
6	Government Industrial School for Girls, Kalka	1969	70	2	Cutting and Tailoring and Embroidery and Needle Work	1 year
7	Mool Chand Government Industrial Training Centre, Ambala Cantonment	1959	107	99	Fitter, Turner, Stenography (English) Watch Repairing, Sheet Metal and Carpentry	2 years 1 year
8	Murli Mal Sanatan Diaram Industrial School for Girls, Ambala Cantonment	1956	73	7	Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Teachers' Training Course in Cutting and Tailoring, and Embroidery	1 year
9	Women league Girls Industrial School, Yamunanagar	1956	143	..	Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needle Work, Stenography (Hindi and English), Teachers' Training course in Cutting and Tailoring	1 year
10	Prem Sewa Samiti Industrial School for Girls, Yamunanagar	1962	..	1	Cutting and Tailoring and Embroidery	1 year
11	S.D. Indira Gandhi Mahila Shilp Vidyalaya, Ambala Cantonment	1959	19	2	Cutting and Tailoring and Embroidery	1 year

Medical Education

Training in nursing is provided by Philadelphia Hospital, Ambala City and Christian Hospital, Jagadhri. It is 3½ years course and its examination is conducted by Haryana State Nursing Council. In 1977-78, there were 120 students on roll in Philadelphia Hospital, Ambala City and 50 students in Christian Hospital, Jagadhri. Philadelphia Hospital also provides facilities for diploma courses in medical record technician training (6 months) and laboratory technician training (2 years). In 1977-78, it had 6 and 4 students in these courses respectively. Besides, Civil Hospital, Ambala City provides facilities of multipurpose health workers course for females (1½ years). Its examination is also conducted by Haryana State Nursing Council. In 1977-78, there were 30 girls doing multipurpose health workers course.

Teachers' Training

There are two colleges providing teachers' training. A brief account of these colleges is given below :

Sohan Lal College of Education, Ambala City.—The college founded at Lahore (Pakistan) in 1939, was re-established at Ambala City in 1948 after Partition. It is housed in a commodious two-storeyed building. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, it provides degree and post-graduate courses in education. It also provides Junior Basic Teachers Training (Home Craft) (two years course) and Arts and Crafts Teachers Training (two years course).

The college maintains a library which contains 11,925 books and subscribes to 85 periodicals and journals. It has a book bank from where the books are loaned to deserving students. The college provides hostel facilities both for boys and girls. It also has well equipped laboratories for home science, physical and life science and psychology.

In 1977-78, the college had 547 (231 boys and 316 girls) students on its roll including 34 (16 boys and 18 girls) belonging to Scheduled Castes. It had 17 members on its teaching staff. The college also had one N.S.S. unit.

Dev Samaj College of Education for Women, Ambala City.—Located on Dev Samaj College road, the college was started in June, 1976. It is housed in a commodious building. Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, it provides degree course in education.

The college library contains 1,428 books and subscribes to 9 periodicals and journals. The college provides hostel facilities for 36 students.

In 1977-78, the college had 150 students on its roll including 5 belonging to Scheduled Castes and one to Other Backward Classes. It had 9 members on its teaching staff.

Education of the Physically Handicapped

S.D. Institute for the Blind, Ambala Cantonment.—The institute was established in 1952 by the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Ambala Cantonment to educate, train and rehabilitate the blind so as to make them self-supporting. The inmates are imparted general education through Braille system and training in crafts like caning of chairs, weaving, *niwar* making and candle making.

The institute is a residential institution and is housed in its own building located on Jagadhri road. The inmates are provided free boarding, lodging, clothing, medical aid and education. The inmates desirous of pursuing higher education are provided facilities in S.D. High School and S.D. College, Ambala Cantonment.

In 1977-78, 45 students were on the roll of the institute. Of these, 12 were in primary section, 6 in high school and 27 were receiving college education.

Besides, there were 2 blind workers for caning of chairs and 4 blind teachers for running the primary section of the institute.

There is also a proposal to set up a work centre for the blind and other handicapped persons.

Saket, Chandimandir.—Saket is a hospital-cum-home for orthopaedically handicapped children. It is located on Chandigarh-Kalka road at Chandi Mandir, about 15 kilometres from Chandigarh. It was established in 1957 and is managed by Haryana Saket Council, a body sponsored by the Red Cross of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Saket is located in a campus spread over an area of 2.02 hectares. It is housed in a commodious building having facilities of hostel, hospital, staff quarters and a guest house. The hospital is provided with an X-ray plant and operation theatre. A prosthetic workshop to prepare artificial limbs, calliper jackets, cervical collars and belts, crutches and orthopaedic shoes is running in Saket.

The intake capacity of the institute is 120, 100 for handicapped children and 20 for disabled grown-ups. The admission is allowed to orthopaedically handicapped but mentally alert children, boys in the age group of 5-12 years and girls in the age group of 5-16 years. The adults are admitted for treatment and rehabilitation in the rehabilitation centre of Saket. Besides providing treatment to the children for their orthopaedic defects, general education is provided up to the middle standard, and training is imparted in crafts like leather work, wood-work, carpentry, weaving, toy-making, book-binding, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc. They are also imparted training in tailoring and making of artificial limbs, etc. in the prosthetic workshop. A nursery school and a creche for young inmates and children of the staff members of the Saket has been opened in the campus. The inmates of the Saket are provided with free boarding, lodging, clothing and medico-surgical and vocational training.

In 1977-78, there were 85 children and 20 adults on its roll.

Adult Education¹

Farmers Functional Literacy Project was started in the district during 1973-74, with the aim of spreading literacy among the villagers. Apart from imparting knowledge of reading and writing, these centres also acquainted the villagers with new scientific developments and methods for increasing agricultural production.

1. This programme was expanded in 1978 when National Adult Education Programme was launched on October 2, 1978. There were 283 adult education centres in the district in 1978-79 and 8,610 persons were made literate during the year.

In 1977-78, there were 60 such centres in the district and these centres made 1,622 persons literate during the year.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

National Service Scheme (N.S.S.) was introduced in the educational programme of the country in 1969. The scheme was adopted in the colleges of Haryana in the year 1970-71. It aims at educating the students through community service. It enriches the students' personality and deepens their understanding of the social environment in which they live. It helps the students to develop an awareness and knowledge of the social reality and to have a concern for the well being of the community.

Under the scheme, the students undertake activities designed to tackle social problems and promote social welfare. Its activities are multifarious and include adult education, tree plantations, family and child care, rural cleanliness, blood donation, etc. N.S.S. volunteers also render valuable help at the time of natural calamities like floods and famines.

N.S.S. training is imparted regularly during the academic sessions and through out-door camps. The programmes under the scheme are project oriented as per guidelines provided by the central government from time to time. The theme for the special camping programme from 1976-77 has been 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction'.

The scheme is functioning almost in all the colleges of the district. In 1977-78, 1,804 students (895 boys and 909 girls) in various colleges of the district had opted for the scheme.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) was introduced in 1948-49 as part of educational programme to develop the qualities of leadership, unity and discipline. Later in July, 1963, after the Chinese Aggression, it was made compulsory for all able bodied under-graduate boy students at college level. In 1969, two other programmes, namely, the N.S.S. (National Service Scheme) and the sports were introduced as an alternative to N.C.C., which is no longer compulsory. The N.C.C. training is imparted regularly during academic sessions and through outdoor camps.

N.C.C. is organised in the district through Group Headquarters, Ambala Cantonment. It has under its jurisdiction 2-Haryana Battalion, Ambala Cantonment, 14-Haryana Battalion, Yamunanagar and 1-Haryana Girls Battalion at Ambala Cantonment. These battalions cover cadets of senior division in the colleges and junior division in schools.

In 1977-78, 2,067 cadets (1,600 boys and 467 girls) in senior division and 2,100 cadets (1,800 boys and 300 girls) in junior division had taken up N.C.C. in different institutions of the district.

SPORTS

Sports activities in the district include school tournaments, panchayat tournaments, and open tournaments. The sports activities in the district are organised by the District Sports Officer who is assisted by 7 coaches.

Coaching Centres.—Eight coaching centres have been established in the district for promotion of sports. These centres provide facilities of spacious play-grounds. School and college students and departmental/club players regularly attend these coaching centres for specialised training in sports. To prepare them for competitions, coaching camps for selected teams of the district are held from time to time. Talented young players are sent to centralised state level coaching camps, where they get advanced training and an opportunity to participate in competitive and exhibition matches. Such camps are held separately for school and college boys every year during vacation. The list of the coaching centres is given below :

Name of Coaching Centre	Venue
Football coaching centres	.. (i) War Heroes Memorial Stadium, Ambala Cantonment (ii) D.A.V. College, Ambala City
Athletics coaching centre	.. War Heroes Memorial Stadium, Ambala Cantonment
Gymnastic coaching centre	.. S.D. Institute for the Blind, Ambala Cantonment
Badminton coaching centre	.. S.D. High School, Ambala Cantonment
Hockey coaching centre	.. D.A.V. College, Ambala City
Volley-ball coaching centre	.. Dev Samaj College, Ambala City
Basket-ball coaching centre	.. Government High School, Model Town, Yamunanagar

To promote sports activities in rural areas, 16 rural sports centres have been started at Panjokhra, Chauramastpur, Barara, Bihta, Damla, Sabapur, Bilaspur, Musimbal, Kharwan, Kot Basawasingh, Sarawan, Patrehri, Nanakpur, Panchkula, Barnala and Morni hills.

Scholarships.—To encourage young players, who are good at games, the state government awards sports scholarships at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem per player.

Tournaments.—The coaches co-ordinate the sports activities at the district level and organise school/college tournaments. To promote sports

in rural areas, the District Sports Officer organises tournaments at the block level.

Voluntary associations and organisations in the district also promote sports. They organise exhibition matches of outside teams with local teams.

Stadia.—There is a stadium, War Heroes Memorial Stadium at Ambala Cantonment.

LIBRARIES

The history of the establishment of libraries in the district dates back to 1926, when the first full-fledged library was established at Ambala City by H. Fyson, the then Deputy Commissioner of Ambala. The library movement gained momentum after the Independence. Village libraries scheme was introduced in 1950 when some panchayats collected subscriptions and opened libraries and reading rooms.

In 1977-78, there were 719 libraries and reading rooms in the district. Of these, 168 libraries were owned by colleges and schools for their students and staff, 539 by panchayats, and the remaining 12 libraries and reading rooms were maintained by the government, local bodies and private organisations. The details of the important libraries are given below :

Central State Library, Ambala Cantonment.—Located near Ambala Cantonment railway station, it is the only state library in Haryana. It was set up in 1957 as a district library and was upgraded as central state library in 1967.

Housed in its own building, the library contains 34,890 books on various subjects and subscribes to 30 journals and periodicals. It has a separate reference section, children section and text-book section.

Guru Gobind Singh Municipal Library, Ambala City.—It was the first full-fledged library in the district set-up in 1926 by H. Fyson, the then Deputy Commissioner of Ambala. Earlier known as Fyson library, it was renovated and renamed as Guru Gobind Singh Municipal Library in 1949. It is a well equipped and well furnished library having a big hall in the centre with attached study rooms. The library contains about 7,000 books on various subjects and subscribes to 54 journals and periodicals.

Gandhi Shanti Pratishthan Library, Ambala Cantonment.—Established in 1954, it is maintained by Gandhi Peace Foundation. It has 8,500 books and subscribes to 22 journals and periodicals. It has a separate section for children.

Atmanand Jain Sabha Library, Ambala City.—Located in Halwai Bazaar, it was founded in 1904. It contains 4,577 books on religion and philosophy and subscribes to 9 journals and periodicals.

Kashi Ram Jain Sabha Library, Ambala City.—Established in 1906, it contains 15,000 books on religion, philosophy and general subjects and subscribes to 4 journals and periodicals.

Municipal Library, Yamunanagar.—Maintained by Yamunanagar municipality, it was founded in 1953. It contains 2,158 books and subscribes to 3 journals and periodicals.

Municipal Library, Sadhaura.—Maintained by Sadhaura municipality, it was established in 1945. It contains 1,569 books and subscribes to 6 journals and periodicals.

Municipal Library, Jagadhri.—Located in the municipality building, it was established in 1952. It has 3,900 books and subscribes to 54 journals and periodicals.

Gandhi Municipal Library, Kalka.—Established in 1949, the library is located in the heart of the town. It contains 3,398 books and subscribes to 12 journals and periodicals.

Railway Library, Kalka.—Established in 1948, it is maintained by railway authorities. It contains 940 books on different subjects and subscribes to 4 journals and periodicals.

Municipal Library, Narayangarh.—Established in 1976, it is maintained by Narayangarh municipality. It contains about 500 books and subscribes to 6 journals and periodicals.

CULTURE

The bulk of the Vedic literature was composed here in the valleys of the holy rivers of the Saraswati and the Drishadvati. It was the abode of Ved Vyas, the legendary compiler of the *Mahabharata*. A place named after him as Vyaspur still survives as Bilaspur.

The tradition of literary productions seems to have lingered long in this region. While no details are available for the later ancient and the early medieval period, the district made its contribution during the Mughal and modern periods by being the home of some well known writers. Birbal, one of the *navratnas* of the great Mughal emperor, Akbar, belonged to Buria (Jagadhri tahsil). Besides his qualities as a great humourist, he was known for his romantic poetry in *Braj Bhasha*. Another noted Hindi poet of the medieval period, Bhagwati Dass belonged to Buria. He wrote 23 poetic works in Hindi during the reign of Jahangir and Shah Jahan, the prominent among these were, *Sita Sat*, *Laghu Sita Sat*, *Jogi Raas* and *Chatur Banjara*. Bhai Santokh Singh, the great author of *Gur Partap Suraj* and many other works also belonged to Buria. He remained state poet of Raja Udai Singh of Kaithal.

The names of Jain poets of the Ambala district Rai Chand Jain, Vijaynand Suri, a Jain monk and Fateh Chand Jain can not escape mention. Prominent works of these poets were; *Sita Charitra* of Rai Chand Jain written in A.D. 1656, *Atam Baavni*, *Agyan Timir Bhaskar* and *Jain Tatvadarsh* of Vijayanand Suri written during the 19th century, and *Suktavali* of Fateh Chand Jain also written in the 19th century.

The modern noted Hindi story writer and novelist Bishambar Nath Kaushik was born at Ambala Cantonment. In his novels *Ma* and *Bhikharni*, and collections of stories *Chitrashala* and *Manimala*, he has drawn the attention of society towards various social problems of the time. Bhadant Anand Kaushalyayan, a leading Hindi author and Buddhist monk was also born at Ambala. His prominent works are *Budh Vachan*, *Budh Aur Unke Anuchar* and *Bhikshu Ke Patar*.

Two prominent modern story writers in Hindi, Swadesh Dipak and Prithvi Raj Monga also belong to the district. Prithvi Raj Monga for his two works, *Plastic Ke Gulab*, a collection of stories and *Soona Ghonsla*, a novel has been honoured by the state government.

In the realm of sculpture, however, we have archaeological evidence to support the cultural activity of this area during the period for which creative literary work are not available. The culture of the district also finds expression through the medium of sculpture, terracota figurines, paintings, etc. A number of old sculptures have been recovered from Pinjore; notable among these are of Vishnu, Ganesha, Shiva-Parvati, Mahavira and Parsva Nath. These sculptures can be assigned to about 10th century A.D. Similarly, the terracota figurines recovered from various parts of the district particularly from Sugh are known for imbued beauty, plastic conception and artistic disposition.

The art of painting can be witnessed in the wall paintings in Mansa Devi shrine (village Balasapur) which are specimen of the 19th century. Though these paintings are not of high standard but nevertheless, these represent a number of themes and floral designs painted all over the ceiling and on the arches. The main shrine has 38 panels of such paintings, one of these illustrate Brahamasur *ruksha* stealing the bangles of Parvati and then returning them at the intervention of Shiva. The other panels show Devi riding on her *vahana*, the tiger, receiving homage from Shiva, Vishnu and other gods or just seated on her throne. There are different panels depicting Shiva, a very peculiar panel shows Shiva riding a dog. Krishna, the most popular hero of Pahari artists has also been illustrated as a child sitting with his brother Balaram and parents, Nanda and Yashoda, his romantic dalliance with the *gopis*, etc.

So much by way of the cultural past. The present picture is dismal in so far that there is no trace of any worthwhile cultural activity. What is described in the following words is more like an elementary effort. There is no academy or institution in the district for the promotion of fine arts, drama, dance or music. However, a few amateur cultural, dramatic and musical societies organise cultural functions in the district. Some of these also provide private coaching in these arts.

The colleges and other educational and technical institutions lay a great emphasis on the promotion of cultural pursuits. Some colleges have introduced music and dance as the regular discipline in the course of studies while others have cultural societies for the promotion of fine arts, music, dance, drama, etc. These societies organise cultural functions and partake in various cultural competitions and youth festivals organised at regional and university levels.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

No record is available about the state of health and medical facilities that obtained in the district in the past. However, two indigenous systems of medicine, Ayurvedic and Unani, were practised in the Ambala district as in the rest of the country. The allopathic system of medicine was introduced during the British rule. Being based on progressive researches in the field of medical science, it became popular with the passage of time. The British government opened hospitals and dispensaries to provide medical facilities on an increasing scale. These were, however, inadequate to meet the needs of the entire population.

In 1883-84, there existed a civil hospital at Ambala City and dispensaries at Jagadhri, Sadhaura and Chhachhrauli. Besides, there was a leper asylum at Ambala City (founded in 1856) and the Lock Hospital at Ambala Cantonment (opened in 1866).¹ A few more dispensaries were opened towards the close of the 19th century. The Kalka dispensary began to function in 1886.² A district board dispensary at Narayangarh was opened in 1895. Philadelphia hospital at Ambala City was opened in 1893 by the American missionaries. A Christian hospital at Jagadhri was opened in 1914. During the next three decades, Banarsi Dass Women Hospital, Behari Lal Charitable Zenana Hospital and District Tuberculosis Centre were opened in 1922, 1932 and 1943 respectively.

The incidence of epidemic diseases was insignificant in the district as compared to the neighbouring districts. It was not severely affected by malaria and there was hardly any case of plague in the district in 1918. Though influenza prevailed as an epidemic in that year but it did not claim heavy toll of life as it did elsewhere.³

After Independence, the government felt concerned about extending medical and health services everywhere to the people at large. More and more medical institutions on modern lines were opened and provided with necessary equipment and other facilities. Many new programmes to control and eradicate diseases were undertaken.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer, 1883-84*, p. 63 ; *Ambala District and Kalsia State Statistical Tables (Kalsia State Portion)*, 1912, Table 53.

2. *Ambala District and Kalsia State Statistical Tables (Ambala District Portion)*, 1912, Table 57.

3. *Ambala District Gazetteer, 1923-24*, p. 126.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The medical and health services in the district are under the charge of the Chief Medical Officer. He is assisted by two Deputy Chief Medical Officers, one for medical services and the other for health services. In addition, a District Tuberculosis Officer, a District School Medical Officer, a District Malaria Officer and a District Family Welfare Officer work under his control. The civil hospitals at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Narayangarh and Jagadhri are each under the charge of a Senior Medical Officer. The civil hospital at Kalka is under the charge of a Medical Officer and the civil hospital at Yamunanagar is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent. The District Tuberculosis Centre, Ambala City is also under the charge of a Medical Officer. The primary health centres at block level are under the charge of Block Medical Officers who also supervise various health schemes, family welfare work and programmes for control and eradication of malaria, small-pox, tuberculosis, trachoma, etc. Primary health sub-centres, rural dispensaries and government Ayurvedic dispensaries at village level also function under them.

Medical service is confined to rendering medical relief to the public through allopathic and Ayurvedic institutions. In 1978, the number of medical institutions was 135, viz. 7 civil hospitals, one maternity hospital, one E.S.I. hospital, one district tuberculosis centre, 10 E.S.I. dispensaries, 10 rural dispensaries, one urban dispensary, 8 primary health centres, 74 primary health sub-centres and 22 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district. A list of these institutions is given in Table XXXIX of Appendix.

Besides, there are departmental hospitals at Ambala City run by the Police Department and at Ambala Cantonment and Kalka run by the Northern Railway. Some private organisations and missions are also running a few hospitals. There are many registered medical practitioners located in the district who provide medical and health facilities to the people in their private clinics. A brief description of some important government and private institutions is given below:

Civil Hospital, Ambala City.—Located near Jagadhri gate, the hospital was opened in 1883. It has departments of medicine, surgery, gynaecology, ophthalmology, ENT (ear, nose and throat), paediatrics, psychiatry and dentistry. It also provides facilities of diagnostic and therapeutic radiology, laboratory and blood bank. It has 200 beds, 135 for females and 65 for males.

It had 14 doctors and 43 members of auxiliary staff in 1977-78. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during 1978 was 8,040 and 1,46,116, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantonment.—It was started in 1973 and is situated on Alexandra road. It has departments of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and

dentistry. It also has facilities of X-ray and clinical laboratories. It has 50 beds, 31 for males and 19 for females.

In 1977-78, it had 6 doctors and 47 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 2,585 and 76,616, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Jagadhri.—Established in 1900, the hospital is located near the civil courts. It is a 25-bedded hospital with X-ray and laboratory facilities.

It had 3 doctors and 5 members of auxiliary staff during 1977-78. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 8,816 and 49,554, respectively.

M.L. Civil Hospital, Yamunanagar.—Located on Jagadhri road, the hospital was originally started as Mukand Lal Municipal Public Hospital with 25 beds and was run by Mukand Lal Trust, Yamunanagar to which the local municipality gave an annual grant of Rs. one lakh. The trust donated a sum of Rs. one lakh at its inception and continues to donate rupees ten thousand per annum. The hospital was taken over by the government in December, 1970. In 1977-78, it had 23 beds for males, 21 for females and 6 beds in private ward. Facilities for X-ray and clinical laboratories exist in the hospital.

It had 5 doctors and 45 members of auxiliary staff in 1977-78. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 3,739 and 65,945, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Narayangarh.—Located on Sadhaura road, the hospital was established in 1895 and was run by the District Board for over four decades until it was provincialised in 1940. The hospital shifted to its new premises in 1974 which provides 50 beds—25 each for males and females. In addition to facilities of X-ray and clinical laboratories, it has departments of paediatrics, gynaecology, medicine and dentistry.

In 1978, there were 6 doctors and 46 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 2,400 and 1,07,271, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Kalka.—Opened in 1972, the hospital is located on Railway road. It has 24-beds, 12 each for males and females. Facilities of X-ray and clinical laboratories exist in the hospital. It is also equipped with a dental clinic.

It had 3 doctors and 31 members of auxiliary staff in 1977-78. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 1,179 and 24,622, respectively.

Employees State Insurance Hospital, Jagadhri.—Located on Jagadhri-Yamunanagar road, the hospital was established in 1968. It provides medical facilities to the factory workers and their families. Sixty beds-30 each for males and females, exist in the hospital. It has the departments of medicine, gynaecology, ophthalmology, ENT (ear, nose, throat) and surgery and is equipped with facilities of X-ray and clinical laboratories.

In 1977-78, the hospital had 7 doctors and 31 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 1,762 and 51,018, respectively.

District Tuberculosis Centre, Ambala City.—Founded in 1943 by the District T.B. Association, the centre is situated on the Town Hall road. Since 1967, it is being run by the state government. It has 36 beds, 20 for males and 16 for females. Facilities of X-ray and clinical laboratories are available in this centre.

In 1977-78, the centre had 3 doctors and 13 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 351 and 6,688, respectively.

Police Hospital, Ambala City.—The hospital is located near police lines. The hospital has 20 beds, all for males. It provides facilities of general medicine and minor surgery for policemen and their families.

In 1977-78, the staff included 1 doctor and auxiliary staff consisting of 5 members. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 273 and 27,538, respectively.

Railway Hospital, Ambala Cantonment.—Located near Ambala Cantonment railway station, it is run by the railway authorities. The hospital has 15 beds. The facilities of X-ray, shortwave diathermy, dental treatment and laboratory tests are available in the hospital.

In 1977-78, the staff included 4 doctors and auxiliary staff consisting of 40 members. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 792 and 40,749, respectively.

Railway Hospital, Kalka.—Located in the Railway Colony, it was started in 1903. It is run by the railway authorities. The hospital has 8 beds, 6 for males and 2 for females.

In 1977-78, it had 3 doctors and 16 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 261 and 23,968, respectively.

Philadelphia Mission Hospital, Ambala City.—Located near Arya High School, it was started in 1893. It is run by the Church of North India. The hospital has 125 beds, 65 for females, 45 for males and 15 bassinets.

It provides specialized treatment in the departments of surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology, ophthalmology and ENT (ear, nose and throat). The hospital also provides training facilities for 3½ years diploma course in 'A' grade nursing, 6 months diploma in medical record technician and 2 years diploma in laboratory technician course.

In 1977-78, the staff included 10 doctors and auxiliary staff consisting of 109 members. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 4,362 and 29,631, respectively.

Shri Behari Lal Charitable Zenana Hospital, Ambala Cantonment.—Established in 1932, it is located on the Railway road. It is run by Shri Behari Lal Charitable Trust, Ambala Cantonment. The hospital has 15 beds.

In 1977-78, the hospital had 1 doctor and 6 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 206 and 9,327, respectively.

Banarsi Dass Women Hospital, Ambala Cantonment—Located in Sabzi Mandi, it was established in 1922. It is managed by Rai Bahadur Banarsi Dass Trust, Ambala Cantonment. It is a 40-bedded charitable hospital with 8 private rooms.

In 1977-78, the hospital had 2 doctors and 12 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 276 and 16,152, respectively.

Guru Nanak Mission Hospital, Ambala Cantonment.—Started in 1966, it is located on Hargolal road. It is managed by Guru Nanak Mission, Ambala Cantonment. The hospital has 8 beds, 4 each for males and females. Besides general sickness, treatment for eyes and dental diseases is also provided.

In 1977-78, the hospital had 5 doctors and 7 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 50 and 38,492, respectively.

Christian Hospital, Jagadhri.—It was established in 1914 and is situated near the Civil Lines. This hospital is run by the Church of North India. It has 100 beds, 50 each for males and females. The hospital provides treatment in the departments of surgery, medicine, paediatrics, gynaecology, ophthalmology, ENT (ear, nose and throat) and tuberculosis. It also provides facilities for X-rays and clinical laboratories. It also maintains a leper clinic. The hospital provides training in 'A' grade nursing course.

In 1977-78, the hospital had 5 doctors and 47 members of auxiliary staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients during the year was 2,874 and 17,494, respectively.

Vital Statistics

Statistics about births and deaths are most important for planning and working of health programmes. In towns, the municipalities and notified area committees keep the record and in villages, chowkidars report the day to day statistics at the police station of their area. After compilation, the statistics are passed on by the Station House Officer to the Chief Medical Officer.

The satisfactory results achieved by the Health Department are reflected in reduced incidence of disease and lower mortality, both infant and adult. The table XL of Appendix showing the number of deaths caused by different diseases from 1971 onwards and the following table showing birth and death rate and the infant mortality from 1962 onwards illustrate this position. While the birth rate decreased in fifteen years from 34.4 per thousand to 27.1, the death rate fell from 10.9 to 8.3. Even more important than these figures was the phenomenally reduced infant mortality.

Year		Birth Rate per Thousand of Population	Death Rate per Thousand of Population	Infant Mortality (under 1 year of age) per Thousand of Live Births
1962	..	34.4	10.9	95.5
1966	..	23.8	8.8	76.9
1967	..	28.0	7.7	63.9
1968	..	29.6	7.4	58.6
1969	..	30.9	7.8	64.3
1970	..	28.4	7.3	64.8
1971	..	31.5	7.6	61.0
1972	..	30.5	8.5	62.3
1973	..	31.1	7.9	57.7
1974	..	30.3	7.5	44.6
1975	..	30.4	8.2	62.3
1976	..	29.7	8.1	54.9
1977	..	27.1	8.3	67.5

Diseases Common to the District

The common diseases which occur in the district are gastro-enteric diseases and typhoid group of fevers, tuberculosis, chest infections (other than tuberculosis), malaria and trachoma. Epidemic diseases, viz. cholera, plague and smallpox are three notifiable diseases under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. Of these, plague and smallpox are not endemic, cholera is endemic but the incidence of this disease depends largely on importation of infection and laxity in preventive measures to check it.

Plague and smallpox have become non-existent. Gastro-enteric diseases and cholera have been effectively contained. Malaria was practically eradicated but its incidence has again increased in the recent years. Facilities for treating tuberculosis and trachoma are being expanded.

Cholera.—There has been no serious case of this disease in the district for the last many years. Incidence of cholera has been low due to various preventive measures taken by the medical authorities. These comprise proper arrangements for the disposal of refuse and of human excreta, protection of eatables and drinking water from pollution, anti-fly measures and mass inoculation in hospitals and dispensaries. Similar preventive measures are taken on the eve of various fairs held in the district, so that the contagious disease is not imported from outside.

Plague.—Once known as most horrible disease, plague is now completely non-existent in the district. The factors responsible for its disappearance have been the spraying of houses with insecticides to kill rat fleas and systematic de-ratting measures.

Smallpox.—One of the most contagious and killer diseases, smallpox earlier used to occur in an epidemic form. As a result of various preventive measures taken by the the government, smallpox has now become non-existent. The smallpox eradication programme initiated by W. H. O., was started in the district in May, 1962, under which supervisors and vaccinators were posted in the primary health centres and in some municipalities. Special care is taken to vaccinate all the new born babies and children.

Malaria.—Malaria was common in the district. In the last quarter of 1942, there was a severe and wide spread epidemic of malaria. To check the menace of malaria, the Government of India initiated a centrally-sponsored and aided National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. This programme was redesigned as the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958. A consolidated phase of these programmes was started in 1960. All the areas, both urban and rural, were covered under this programme. Besides, the insecticidal spray in each and every house, every fever case or every case having a history of fever was also screened by basic health workers during fortnightly house to

house visits. Persons found positive for malaria were given intensive treatment. As a result of these activities malaria was effectively controlled and curbed by 1964. It was followed by a maintenance phase in which surveillance alone was kept.

The district remained almost free from malaria up to the end of 1967. About 21 cases of malaria were, however, detected during that year. Suddenly, more cases were reported subsequently in the Ambala block. Between 1969 and 1971 Ambala and Barara blocks were invaded by this disease. In 1972, the whole of the district came in its grip because mosquitoes responsible for transmission of malaria had developed resistance against insecticides.

During 1977-78, 52,575 cases of malaria were detected in the district.

Tuberculosis.—This disease posed a grave problem at one time in the district. The national sample survey conducted during 1955-57 revealed that 15 persons per thousand of the population in the district were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and of them 4 persons per thousand excrete tubercle bacille in their sputum and are dangerous to the community in which they live. It has been persisting because of the spread of infection and less resistance among the people.

B.C.G. vaccination as a preventive measure was launched in the district in 1951. With the beginning of National T.B. Control Programme in January, 1972, the diagnostic and treatment facilities were made available in all the primary health centres in the district. The T.B. Centre at Ambala City provided specialised and indoor facilities to tuberculosis patients.

Trachoma.—It is a common eye disease in the district especially amongst the children under 10 years of age. About 70 to 80 per cent of the children particularly in the rural areas, suffer from it. Untreated trachoma, sometime results in serious disability of the eyes and even leads to blindness. The Trachoma Eradication Programme sponsored by the Government of India was started in the Ambala district in March, 1963. Under this programme, free medicine is supplied to the persons suffering from it.

Leprosy.—Leprosy is not a problem in this district so far as the local population is concerned. Two leper colonies, one at Ambala City and the other at Jagadhri, accommodate lepers who hail from outside the district. Every effort is made to segregate and medically treat these lepers so that they do not spread the disease to other persons, especially to their own children. At Chhachhrauli, Bal Kunj, a home for the children of lepers has been established by the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare. The home looks after the bringing up of the children of the lepers.

Influenza.—It occurred in a epidemic form in the district in 1918, but it was not as severe as in many other districts.¹ Every year sporadic or isolated cases of influenza occur, sometime very serious sometime only mild. As symptoms are very similar to those of common cold, many cases of common cold are labelled as influenza. There is no specific treatment against the disease; but precautions similar to those for lung infections prevent its spread during an epidemic. The number of reported cases of influenza since 1971 is shown below:

Year	No. of Reported Cases
1971	18,923
1972	26,240
1973	20,117
1974	20,084
1975	8,634
1976	8,408
1977	14,451
1978	7,408

Gastro-enteric Diseases and Typhoid Group of Fevers.—The most common infectious diseases are typhoid and enteric group of fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea. These diseases are caused by 5 F's—flies, fingers, faces, fomites and food. These diseases can be well controlled by organised preventive measures like protection and disinfection of drinking water and general sanitation measures taken by the public health staff.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH

The modern concept of good health lays greater emphasis on prevention of diseases and this necessitates various kinds of measures. The younger generation must be given health education which is perhaps the most important activity for any effective preventive measure. Health education is equally necessary for older persons. Like-wise, family welfare and maternity welfare require greatest attention if the problem of over population has to be solved. It is equally necessary to take suitable measures to prevent adulteration of food, promote desirable knowledge and the practice of nutritive articles of food, make supply of clean and safe drinking water possible for even

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 126.

those living in rural areas and to take other such steps as will improve environmental hygiene.

School Health Service.—The first school health clinic in the district was started in 1960. In 1973, the school health services were made an integral part of all hospitals, primary health centres and rural dispensaries. The District School Medical Officer looks after the school health services in the district. He renders advice to heads of schools in health matters, viz. appointment of medical officers and pharmacists for schools and for proper sanitation.

School children studying in classes I, VI and IX are thoroughly checked and arrangements are made for the treatment of those found ill. The following figures show the school health work done in the district since 1971 —

Year	Children Examined	Children Found Ill and Treated
1971	9,135	945
1972	10,554	7,384
1973	10,394	3,061
1974	10,037	1,004
1975	10,644	1,065
1976	15,030	1,763
1977	22,645	1,711
1978	14,503	1,320

Health Education.—Health education aims at providing integrated curative and preventive service for better health of the citizens.

Health education is the responsibility of all medical and para-medical personnel. It is mainly carried out through the staff of the health centres. It is generally imparted by means of lectures, film shows, leaflets, posters, radio, advertisement and newspapers. Interviews, group discussions, seminars and panel discussions are also arranged to create health consciousness among the people.

Family Welfare.—The family welfare programme earlier known as family planning programme was launched in the district during 1964-65.

For successful implementation of the programme, a three dimensional approach of education was formulated, viz., the mass approach, the group

approach and the individual approach. In mass approach, all available modern communication media are employed for creating awareness among the people and building opinion against population explosion and in favour of small family. The group approach is carried out through group meetings, debates, group lectures and seminars. It is the individual approach which ultimately leads to motivation of cases. Under this approach efforts are made to convince the couples in the child bearing age-group to adopt family planning methods. The efforts of local leaders, social workers and also those who adopt family planning methods are utilized in motivating people.

All activities of family welfare programme in the district are carried out under the guidance and supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. Under him, the District Family Welfare Officer is actually responsible for this programme. At the block level, a rural family welfare unit is attached with each primary health centre and is under the charge of a medical officer. He is assisted by an extension educator, family welfare field workers, lady health visitors, auxiliary nurse midwives and trained *dais*. At the village level, services are rendered by sub-centres, field workers and rural dispensaries. A centre is attached to Civil Hospital, Ambala City to provide special facilities for medical termination of pregnancy and sterilization.

The Haryana branch of Family Planning Association of India runs three family welfare centres at Jagadhri, Ambala and Kalka. These centres are designed to supplement and complement government efforts in regards to fertility control by providing referral services, motivation, follow-up and maternity and child health care. The centres at Ambala and Jagadhri have been working from 1973 and 1976, respectively. The centre at Kalka was started in March, 1979. Besides, the association runs two mobile education and service units at Ambala Cantonment and Kalka. These centres aim at extending family planning services in the outlying rural areas by intensifying educational network and providing on the spot clinical services to the rural and semi-urban community which is not well served. These centres serve through sub-centres established in the peripheral area. A team comprising medical officer, auxiliary nurse midwife and field workers pays regular visits to the sub-centres and provides services at the door-steps of the acceptors.

The family planning practices cover methods for limitation of families as also for spacing of children. The former include sterilization of males and females and the insertion of I.U.C.D. (intra-uterine contraceptive device, popularly known as the 'loop'). The latter include the use of condoms, diaphragm, jellies, foam tablets and oral pills. The conventional contraceptives

such as condoms, foam tablets, jellies, diaphragm, etc. are distributed through contraceptive depots/centres including rural post offices. Besides free medical and surgical services, transport and diet are arranged for sterilization cases. Cash incentives are also offered.

The family planning services are also provided through civil hospitals, rural dispensaries, primary health centres and sub-centres.

The family welfare programme in the district has made considerable progress except perhaps in 1977-78. The following data show the progress of family planning work in the district since 1970-71 :—

Year	Conventional Contracep- tives Distri- buted (Pieces)	Sterilization Cases	Intra-uterine Contraceptive Device Cases
1970-71	3,13,281	2,787	1,717
1971-72	11,40,266	3,362	3,633
1972-73	14,34,111	7,020	2,291
1973-74	10,97,136	1,992	1,905
1974-75	11,58,928	8,061	6,277
1975-76	18,78,120	8,079	8,877
1976-77	21,12,766	24,765	7,450
1977-78	9,03,024	418	1,802

Maternity and Child Health.—Maternity and child welfare programme is recognised as an important branch of public health. It has been made an integral part of the family planning programme. When the idea of small family is advocated, it is obligatory on the part of the government to provide due coverage to maternal and child health. The care and service in this regard start as soon as a woman conceives. Special trained staff is employed for pre-natal, post-natal, infant and toddler care through domiciliary and clinic visits. The required medicines and immunization of mothers and children against various diseases are provided. The maternity and child health work in rural areas is carried out by lady health visitors, auxiliary nurse midwives and trained *dais*. These services in urban areas are provided by the health and medical institutions including urban family planning units and E.S.I. dispensaries.

Primary Health Centres.—Each block of the district has one primary health centre. The staff attends to all the work concerned with both preventive and curative sides. The staff of a primary health centre generally consists of one medical officer, one pharmacist, one lady health visitor and one sanitary inspector. Besides primary health centres, there are primary health sub-centres in the district.

The primary health centres are aided by UNICEF and have been provided with UNICEF jeeps, refrigerators and other equipments including certain drugs and medicines. UNICEF executes its milk feeding programme through these centres and sub-centres.

Prevention of Adulteration in food stuffs.—Adulteration in food stuffs is checked under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. There are 5 food inspectors in the district, specially appointed and authorised under the provisions of the Act. Besides, all senior medical officers and medical officers have been invested with the powers of food inspector.

Samples of food stuffs are seized in routine as well as through specially organised raids. The following data shows the effective work done in the district since 1971 to 1978 :—

Year	Samples Seized	Cases of Adulteration	Fine Realised	Persons Sentenced
1971	708	173	11,796	6
1972	264	56	6,925	5
1973	581	162	29,775	6
1974	425	113	21,350	9
1975	673	114	84,450	13
1976	510	129	71,400	37
1977	314	105	7,000	4
1978	778	259	28,010	31

Nutrition.—Generally the diet of the people in the district mostly consists of carbohydrates. However, they get fats and proteins too from milk, pulses, meat, eggs, etc., as the case may be. There is more of malnutrition than under nutrition. The poor classes of people normally take more of pulses and *chappatis* than a balanced diet. Under the nutrition

programme people are enlightened about intake of proper and balanced diet. Ten villages have been selected in each block where applied nutrition programme is being propagated.

The primary health centres/sub-centres deal with oral nutrition, particularly at maternity and child welfare centres by organising milk feeding programme, providing vitamin A and D capsules, iron and multi-vitamin tablets and B-complex tablets received from the UNICEF. They also help in arranging nutrients and medicines under school health services to the needy school children with the co-operation of the Education Department and the Red Cross Society.

Environmental hygiene.—Environmental hygiene has great bearing on the health of the people. The sanitation of towns and villages, streets and lanes, the disposal of kitchen wastes and human excreta are some of the major health problems.

With the coming up of development blocks, there has been all-round activity for the improvement of villages with regard to link roads, pavement of streets, drainage and clean water supply by providing hand pumps, tubewells and wells. The checking of food adulteration, sanitation, school health services and measures to control communicable diseases are some of the other factors which have contributed towards the improvements of environmental hygiene in the rural areas. The co-operation of village panchayats is also sought to keep the habitations clean and tidy. The Block Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspectors and other health workers guide the people. In the urban areas sanitation is looked after by the municipalities and the notified area committees.

Sanitation.—The Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of sanitation. The Chief Medical Officer has the overall charge of the sanitation work in the district. He is assisted by the Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health). The senior sanitary inspector at district headquarters, tahsil sanitary inspectors at tahsil level and sanitary inspectors at primary health centres look after sanitation within their respective jurisdiction. In urban areas, Municipal Medical Officer (Health), sanitary inspector, sanitary *daroga* and conservancy staff look after the removal and disposal of refuse, night-soil and liquid waste and cleanliness of the surroundings of the towns.

WATER-SUPPLY

Water-Supply (Urban).—At the time of formation of Haryana in November 1966, skelton water-supply was available at Ambala, Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, and Kalka. Thereafter, improvement works were taken in hand in these towns and piped water-supply schemes were commissioned in other towns of the district. In 1978, the piped water-supply was available in all towns covering major portion of each town.¹

1. For details see chapter on 'Local Government'.

Water-Supply (Rural).—There has been acute scarcity of water in nearly 50 per cent of the villages, particularly in Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils. Investigations revealed that of the 1,221 inhabited villages of the district, water in 556 villages was either impotable or was available at a distance of more than a kilometre.

A number of schemes have been executed under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme to provide piped water-supply to the rural areas. These schemes are jointly financed by the Government of India, the state government and to some extent by the beneficiaries themselves. Finances up to 88 per cent are met from the State Plan and 12 per cent (5 per cent in cash and 7 per cent in the shape of land and labour) is contributed by the village panchayats as their beneficiary share. However, for the schemes falling in the Kalka and Narayangarh tahsils and Bilaspur block of Jagadhri tahsil, which come under drought prone areas, the 12 per cent beneficiaries share excluding cost of land is met by the state government.

Generally, the water is supplied at the rate of 45 litres per head per day. Water-supply was made available to 182 villages including 29 *dhanies* by March 31, 1978. The work of construction of water-supply schemes to 59 villages was in progress.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

GENERAL

The social services like labour welfare, advancement of backward classes, welfare of the old, infirm and destitute and prohibition are described in this chapter.

LABOUR WELFARE

Prior to Independence, there was no regular government organisation to watch and ensure the welfare of industrial workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. A separate Labour Department in the composite Punjab was established in 1949. After the formation of the Haryana in 1966, a Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer was posted at Karnal, with jurisdiction extending over Karnal, Ambala and Jind districts. Since March, 1968, an independent Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer has been posted at Yamunanagar and the Ambala district has been placed under his jurisdiction. He works under the overall charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana at Chandigarh.

The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Yamunanagar, looks after the proper and effective implementation of various labour laws in the district and is assisted by three Labour Inspectors, stationed at Yamunanagar, Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri. As Conciliation Officer, he initiates proceedings for the settlement of industrial disputes, as provided by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and tries to settle them by mediation and by joint discussion with the parties. If he fails to do so, he submits his report to the government and matter is referred to the Labour Court or the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.¹

Labour Legislation

Labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems, as civil laws in general do not particularly deal with labour problems. The labour laws are motivated by humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organisation and are based on the principles of

1. There is a National Tribunal also to which reference is made by the Central Government to cover such cases as are of national importance or those in which establishments in more than one state may be affected.

social justice. Labour, under the Constitution of India, is a concurrent subject and as such both the central and state legislatures are empowered to make laws. The important labour laws in force and their main provisions are detailed in Table XLI of Appendix. However, the Factories Act, 1948, is the most important labour legislation. It is administered by the Inspector of Factories, Yamunanagar, under the guidance of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh through a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.

To look after the health of the workers, the state government has appointed a whole time Certifying Surgeon for the whole state, with headquarters at Faridabad, who has been provided with a mobile van having an X-ray plant and laboratory. His duties are to visit the factories involving hazardous operations, check on the health of workers and take remedial measures to forestall any deterioration.

To look after the general welfare of its employees, labour welfare officers have been employed by Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar ; Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar ; Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar ; Bhupindra Cement Works, Surajpur ; HMT, Pinjore ; Northern Railway Workshop, Kalka and Northern Railway Workshop, Jagadhri.

Industrial Relations

The relations between employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Yamunanagar is responsible for enforcing it in the district. His efforts are directed towards fostering amicable relations between management and workers by removing, as far as possible, the causes of friction by prompt intervention and by timely redress of the grievances of the parties. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations across the table or voluntary arbitration rather than through adjudication. The industrial relations committee, consisting of the representatives of the Labour Department, employers and employees, has also been set up to maintain harmonious industrial relations in the district.

The functions of the Conciliation Officer are persuasive and he has no direct power to make or vary awards. During the period from April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978, 343 disputes were handled by the Conciliation Officer. Of these, 81 were settled through his intervention, 40 were referred to adjudication/arbitration, 52 were withdrawn and 62 were rejected/filed by the government.

Works Committees

To promote harmonious relations between employers and workmen, to consider matters of mutual interest and to solve day to day problems, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for setting up of works committees in the industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers. Such committees, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the management and workmen exist in the following industrial establishments :—(i) Imperial Flour Mills, Ambala City, (ii) Central Jail, Ambala City, (iii) Instruments and Chemicals (P) Ltd., Ambala City, (iv) Milk Plant, Ambala City, (v) Haryana Roadways, Ambala City, (vi) Chanderpur Works, Yamunanagar, (vii) Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar, (viii) Haryana Distillery, Yamunanagar, (ix) Bharat Starch and Chemicals Ltd., Yamunanagar, (x) Punjab Business & Supply Company, Yamunanagar, (xi) Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar, (xii) Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar, (xiii) Yamuna Auto Industries, Yamunanagar, (xiv) K. Iron Works, Yamunanagar, (xv) HMT, Pinjore, (xvi) Bhupindra Cement Works, Surajpur, (xvii) Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop, Ambala Cantonment, (xviii) Amar Trading Company, Ambala Cantonment and (xix) M.E.S., Ambala Cantonment.

Strikes

Despite the efforts to resolve difficulties and to promote good relations and harmony between the employers and workmen, strikes do occur. During the period from April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978, 8 strikes occurred in various establishments in which 1,274 workers were involved and 12,405 man-days were lost.

Trade Unions

The trade union movement in the district has gained momentum which is reflected in the number of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. On March 31, 1978, the number of registered trade unions was 90 and their names are given in Table XLII of Appendix.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Government of India initiated the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in September, 1952. Under this scheme, 294 houses with modern amenities have been constructed at Yamunanagar, Jagadhri and Ambala. These houses have been rented out to the industrial workers on a nominal rent ranging from Rs. 14 to 16 per month.

Labour Welfare Centres

There are three labour welfare centres ; one each at Ambala City, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri. These centres are run by the government.

Training in sewing, knitting and music is imparted. The centres provide facilities of indoor games and library.

Employees' Provident Funds Scheme

The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed by the Government of India under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, was designed to provide security to workers. The scheme was introduced on November 1, 1952. Initially, it was applicable to the factories employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960, and factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons were covered under the scheme.

The provident fund contribution was deducted at the rate of 6½ per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the fund and an equal amount was contributed by the employers. The rate of contribution was enhanced from 6½ per cent to 8 per cent on January 1, 1963, in respect of industries/classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons. In Ambala district, 219 factories/establishments were covered under this scheme by March 31, 1978 and 7,763 workers out of a total of 8,018 workers subscribed to the scheme.

The entire amount is deposited with the State Bank of India in Employees' Provident Funds Account. The administrative charges at a fixed rate are contributed additionally by the employers. The fund rests with the central board of trustees having nominees of the central government, the state government and representatives of the employers and employees. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner at New Delhi is the chief executive officer. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Chandigarh is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The subscribers can withdraw money from their provident fund for certain approved purposes. In the event of calamities of an exceptional nature, such as floods and earthquakes, the subscribers are entitled to draw an advance. In the case of factories, establishments having been continuously closed down or locked up for more than six months, the advance can be taken subject to certain conditions.

To afford financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased subscriber, a Death Relief Fund was set up in 1964 and a minimum of Rs. 1,000 is assured by way of relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to mitigate the immediate hardship.

A subscriber is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the fund on completing 15 years of membership ; or on attaining the age of 55 years ; or after retirement from service ; or on retirement on

account of permanent and total incapacity for work ; or on migration from India for permanent settlement abroad or on termination of service in the case of mass as well as individual retrenchment.

In Ambala district, 696 provident funds claims were settled and about Rs. 12 lakh was paid to the claimants during 1977-78.

Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976

Notified by the Government of India, this scheme came into force on August 1, 1976. The scheme applies to the employees of the factories/establishments which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. An employer is required to pay 0.5 per cent of the aggregate of basic wages, dearness allowance (including the cash value of food concession) and retaining allowances, if any, payable to the employees and 0.1 per cent of the aggregate of basic wages for meeting the expenses in connection with the administration of the insurance scheme.

On the death of an employee who is a member of the fund, the person entitled to receive the provident fund accumulations of the deceased, shall, in addition to such accumulations, be paid an amount equal to the average balance in the provident fund account of the deceased during the preceding three years provided that the average balance in the account of the deceased member is not below the sum of Rs. 1,000 at any time during the preceding three years. This payment shall not exceed Rs. 10,000.

In Ambala district, no relief was claimed under this scheme up to March 31, 1978.

Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, 1971

This scheme was introduced by the Government of India by amending the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and was enforced on March 1, 1971. It provides family pension to the heirs of the members of the fund who die prematurely while in service. Employees who were subscribing to the fund before February 28, 1971, were given choice to opt for this scheme which has been made compulsory since March, 1971 for all those subscribing to the fund.

Although no additional liability on the members is levied under the scheme, 1½ per cent of his wages is transferred to Family Pension Fund out of the amount of the subscriber as well as employer's contributions payable under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

The members who join the family pension-cum-life assurance scheme at the age of 25 years or less and retire after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for retirement benefits under this scheme to the tune of Rs. 4,000. Similarly, those leaving service for reasons other than death are also allowed

withdrawal benefits at certain rates. For those who join this scheme after 25 years of age, certain percentage of reduction in benefits has been prescribed.

The benefits are admissible only if the member has contributed for 2 years ; otherwise his own share of contribution to family pension fund along with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent is refundable to him.

In the Ambala district, 113 family pension fund claims were settled and Rs. 26,338 were paid to the claimants during 1977-78.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

It is designed to provide security in the form of cash benefits to the industrial workers against sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury. Periodical payments of cash are made to all insured persons in case of sickness, suffering from disablement, confinement and miscarriage and to the dependents while the person dies as a result of an employment injury. Artificial limbs, artificial denture, spectacles and hearing aids are also supplied to the insured persons. The workers drawing wages up to rupees one thousand or less per mensem working in the factories employing 10 or more persons and using power in the manufacturing process are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. This scheme is not applicable to the mines covered by the Mines Act, 1952 and workers working in railway running sheds, tea plantations, defence concerns and the seasonal factories. An employer has to pay twice the employees' contributions from the day the benefit provisions of the Act are extended to that area.

The scheme functions under the administrative control of the Director-General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. In Haryana, this scheme is executed through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contributions and arranges payments of cash benefits.

The provision of medical care is the statutory responsibility of the state government and facilities are to be given according to the standard laid down by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Seven-eighth share of the expenditure incurred on medical care is contributed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the remaining one-eighth of the total expenditure is born by the state government. The expenditure on other cash benefits is to be met by the Corporation entirely out of the Employees' State Insurance Fund.

In 1953, the scheme was introduced at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri and it was extended to Pinjore in 1965.

On March 31, 1978, the scheme covered 34,966 employees working in 702 factories/establishments as shown below :

Serial No.	Place Name	Factories/ Establishments Covered	Employees Insured
1.	Ambala City and Ambala Cantonment	296	6,291
2.	Yamunanagar and Jagadhri	405	22,782
3.	Pinjore	1	5,893
Total		702	34,966

Free medical treatment to the insured persons and members of their families is administered through the E.S.I. dispensaries located at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment and Jagadhri. Besides, a 60-bedded E.S.I. Hospital has also been functioning at Jagadhri¹ since May, 1968 for the service of industrial workers. The E.S.I. patients of this district suffering from chest diseases are treated in the E.S.I. Hospital, Panipat where 15 beds have specifically been reserved for such patients.

Periodical payments are given to an insured employee in case of sickness and employment injury. An amount of Rs. 100 for funeral ceremony and periodical payment in the shape of pension is paid to the dependents of an employee if he/she dies of an employment injury.

An employee is entitled to receive special sickness benefit equal to twice the standard benefit rate if he/she undergoes sterilisation under the family welfare programme. This benefit was extended with effect from August 1, 1976.

Periodical payments are given to women employees in case of confinement, miscarriage or sickness arising out of premature birth of child or miscarriage.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Old age pensions

The protective umbrella of social security in the form of old age pension was provided to the old, destitute and disabled persons in 1964 for the first time. The pension amount was fixed at Rs. 15 per month. The old, destitute or disabled persons who were in the age group of 65 years or above in the case of men and 60 years or above in the case of women and who were without subsistence or

1. For details see chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services'.

support were made eligible for the pension. The scheme was scrapped in 1967 but was revived in April, 1969 and the pension amount was enhanced to Rs. 25 per month. The quantum of pension was enhanced to Rs. 80 per mensem in April, 1977. The number of beneficiaries in the Ambala district has risen from 745 in 1969-70 to 1,536 in 1977-78 as shown below:

Year	Beneficiaries
1969-70	745
1970-71	920
1971-72	1,146
1972-73	1,259
1973-74	1,261
1974-75	1,410
1975-76	1,499
1976-77	1,412
1977-78	1,536

Advancement of Backward Classes

The Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jatis and Other Backward Classes¹ residing in the district are as under:

Scheduled Castes .. Ad Dharmi; Bazigar; Balmiki; Chura; Bhangi; Chamar; Jatia Chamar; Reghar; Raigar; Ramdasi; Ravidasi; Dumtia; Mahasha; Doom; Kabir-panthi; Julaha; Khatik; Kori; Koli; Mazbhi; Megh; Pasi; Sansi; Bhedkut; Mahesh; Sapela; Sikligar; Sirki-band

Vimukt Jatis: .. Sansi

Other Backward Classes Baragi, Bairagi; Bharbhunja; Bhatra, Bhat, Darpi, Ramiya; Chhipi, Chimba, Darzi; Dhobi; Dakaut; Faqir; Gorkhas; Gadaria; Hajjam, Nai; Jogi Nath; Kumhar; Khati; Kuchband; Kamboj; Labana; Manihar, Lakhera; Lohar; Mirasi; Mochi; Nar; Noongar; Pinja, Penja; Rai Sikh, Thathera; Tampera; Jullaha

1. Scheduled Castes have been defined in Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Vimukt Jatis connote such a tribe, gang or class of persons or any part of a tribe, gang or class of persons which were deemed to be Criminal Tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924. Other Backward Classes include Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, recognised as such by the state government on the basis of educational and economic backwardness coupled with some social stigma akin to untouchability.

These castes are found in all parts of the district and there is no specific area of concentration of a particular caste.

The different professions adopted by these classes include agricultural labour, sweeping and scavenging, leather tanning, shoe-making, basket and rope-making, pigs and sheep rearing, hair cutting, ironsmithy, washing and dyeing, etc.

The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes has adopted certain measures for the benefit of these classes in pursuance of the Directive Principles embodied in the Constitution of India. These schemes were taken up to ameliorate their conditions and to bring them at par with other castes.

Removal of Untouchability.—Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolished untouchability and forbade its practice in any form. The practice of untouchability has also been declared an offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 now known as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Despite these constitutional and legal guarantees, it is existing in one form or the other, especially in rural areas.

To eradicate untouchability, a special programme is carried on through community centres known as Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis. These are started at places where there are large concentrations of members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. These centres are open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. Besides the 3 R's (reading, writing and arithmetic), women are taught cooking, first aid, home nursing, care of baby, mending of clothes and some crafts by a Lady Social Worker. The children play games and are trained in cleanliness, good conduct and good habits. The expenditure incurred on cloth, sewing machines and books is met by the government. The male social worker attached to the centres holds adult literacy classes, teaches technique of cottage industries, organises sports, games and cultural programmes besides propagating against untouchability.

Five community centres one each at Bilaspur (Jagadhari tahsil), Dheem (Ambala tahsil), Sadhaura (Narayangarh tahsil), Rangia (Ambala tahsil) and Barwala (Kalka tahsil) have been functioning in the district since 1956-57, 1958-59, 1961-62, 1967-68 and 1968-69, respectively. The community centre at Rangia was shifted to Ambala City in May, 1977. The staff in each centre consists of one male and one lady social worker and one lady attendant, preferably a trained *dai*.

The government introduced a scheme of Harijan *chaupals* in 1970-71 for providing a common gathering place for Scheduled Castes for celebrating social/religious functions. These *chaupals* being open to all other communities

help in promoting social integration of the Scheduled Castes and other communities. Under the scheme, a subsidy up to Rs. 5,000 for the construction of new *chaupal* and up to Rs. 2,000 for the repair of old one is given. Since the inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 7,12,500 has been spent for the construction/repair of 260 Harijan *chaupals* in the district.

Promotion of Education.—The persons belonging to backward classes are, by and large, illiterate. The special measures taken by the government to spread education among them have been described in chapter on 'Education and Culture.'

Subsidy for Construction of New Houses.—In order to provide shelter to the homeless members of the Scheduled Castes, subsidies are granted for the construction of a house. A subsidy of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a house is given to a person who has no house of his own. The proprietary rights of the house remain vested in the government for 20 years after which the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The latter, of course, has free use of the house during this period. During the period from 1967-68 to 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 6,65,900 was disbursed to 466 beneficiaries.

Out of 466 beneficiaries, 463 have constructed their houses.

Subsidy for House Sites.—Overcrowding of houses in Harijan *bastis* in the rural areas poses a serious problem. Although the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, has conferred upon Harijans the proprietary rights over the sites under their houses, yet to relieve congestion in Harijan *bastis*, the government granted a subsidy of Rs. 200 to each deserving and needy person of the Scheduled Castes for the purchase of a residential site with effect from 1958-59. The scheme was withdrawn in 1967-68. Again in 1968-69, incentive for purchase of house site was provided by way of advancing loan of Rs. 1,000 at 3 per cent interest. During 1958-59 to 1966-67, 111 beneficiaries were given Rs. 22,200 as subsidy and thereafter 61 Harijans received Rs. 61,000 as loan.

Drinking Water Amenities.—Grants were given to Harijans in rural as well as urban areas for the provision of drinking water facilities. The wells and hand pumps constructed as such are open to the general public also. This scheme was introduced in the year 1955-56.

A sum of Rs. 2,53,900 was disbursed during the period 1967-68 to 1977-78 for the projects as shown below:

Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
1. Sinking of new wells	81	68,450
2. Repair of old wells	186	81,350
3. Installation of hand-pumps	75	1,04,100
Total	342	2,53,900

Facilities for Industrial Training—To improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, their young men are trained as skilled workers by giving them training on an apprenticeship basis in various trades in different industrial training institutions.¹ Twenty per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and two per cent for the Backward Classes. During the course of training, which varies from one year to two years, a monthly stipend of Rs. 45 is granted to a trainee belonging to the Scheduled Castes. No stipend under this scheme is admissible to a trainee of Backward Classes. This particular scheme is aimed at improving the status not only of the individual concerned but also of the families to which they belong.

The number of beneficiaries from 1966-67 to 1977-78 were 88 trainees of Scheduled Castes and 182 of Backward Classes.

Grant of Interest-free Loan.—For lack of finance, professionally trained skilled members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes find it difficult to establish themselves in the professions of law, medicine, engineering and architecture. Others not so trained also need money to set up an industry, business or trade such as, shoe-making, cattle breeding, dairying, sheep-breeding, woodwork, weaving, sewing, etc. They are, therefore, helped with loans, free of interest, under the Punjab Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, 1957. These loans are recovered in 20 half-yearly instalments and the first recovery starts after the lapse of four years from the date of drawl of the loan. The maximum amount which is granted to a borrower is Rs. 2,000.

The scheme was introduced in 1958-59. A sum of Rs. 2,35,000 was advanced from 1967-68 to 1977-78 to 273 persons of this district.

Subsidy/Loan for Purchase of Agricultural Lands.—Members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis in rural areas generally depend on land for their livelihood but most of them have no land of their own. To help the deserving landless members of these communities to acquire land, a scheme provided a subsidy of Rs 2,000 to a member who, in turn had to contribute the remaining amount from his own resources to acquire not less than 5 acres of land costing not less than Rs. 900 per acre. A person so settled was given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for constructing a house or a well on the land purchased. A sum of Rs. 360 as subsidy to meet the expenses on stamp duty for registration of such land was also provided in each case. In 1969-70, the subsidy oriented land purchase scheme was remodelled into a loan scheme. Under it, a loan of Rs. 4,500 was granted for the purchase of 3 acres of land. The loan was on 3 per cent interest and was recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing after four years from the date of disbursement. After the land was

1. For details about these institutions, the chapter on 'Education and Culture' may be referred to.

bought, a subsidy of Rs. 500 was paid to the loanee for the purchase of agricultural implements. A person so settled was given a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a house or a well. This subsidy was also given to others who had their own land but had no well or house on it.

After 1972-73, loans/subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land was stopped as the members of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes were entitled to the surplus area declared under the Haryana Ceiling of Land Holdings Act, 1972.

The year-wise figures for subsidy/loan for purchase of land and construction of houses and wells are as under:

Year	Purchase of land		Houses/Wells	
	(Loan Scheme)		(Subsidy)	
	Amount (Rs)	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs)	Beneficiaries
1969-70	36,000	8	10,500	21
1970-71	54,000	12	13,000	26
1971-72	—	—	—	—
1972-73	42,000	7	4,500	9
1973-74	—	—	2,500	5
1974-75	—	—	9,000	9
1975-76	—	—	—	—
1976-77	—	—	—	—
1977-78	—	—	—	—

Legal Assistance.—To protect the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis, against the tyranny of landlords or other exploiting classes, legal assistance to defend themselves is provided in cases involving ejectment from land, abduction, etc. During 1967-68 to 1977-78, legal assistance amounting to Rs. 6,825 was granted in 324 cases.

Subsidy for the Purchase of Pigs/Poultry Birds.—The deserving and the needy persons of the Scheduled Castes are given a subsidy of Rs. 800 each for the

purchase of four pigs of exotic or *desi* breed. The subsidy is given in kind and the purchase is effected from the Government Piggery Farm, Hissar. Pigs are also purchased from the open market. A sum of Rs. 92,000 was paid to 115 beneficiaries during 1966-67 to 1977-78. No subsidy for the poultry farm has been given so far.

Loans (Miscellaneous).—It was felt that the students of Scheduled Castes while pursuing studies found it very difficult to purchase books according to their requirement. An interest-free loan to the tune of Rs. 200 to each post matric and Rs. 400 to each post-graduate Scheduled Caste student is advanced for the purchase of books and stationery articles. This loan is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commences after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and up to 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 2,20,150 was paid as loan to 1,100 persons.

The Scheduled Castes were advanced loan out of Harijan Kalyan Fund for setting up different trades and professions. The maximum amount of loan was Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 5,000 in case of certain specified trades) and the rate of interest was 3 per cent. It was recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commenced after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and discontinued in 1971-72. During the period 1967-68 to 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 9,43,320 was advanced to 1,143 persons in the Ambala district.

Under another scheme which was operative only for the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 61,000 was advanced as loan to 61 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes for the purchase of residential plots. The loan is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments with 3 per cent interest to be commenced after four years of disbursement.

Pre-Examination Training Centre, Ambala.—This centre was started in 1969 and is meant only for the members of the Scheduled Castes who are in search of jobs in government offices and want to learn Hindi/English typewriting and shorthand. This centre also helps them in preparation for competitions of lower division and upper division clerks and assistants. The trainees are given a monthly stipend of Rs. 75 to meet the expenses of boarding and lodging.

Although Scheduled Caste boys from other districts can seek admission to the centre, but the major benefit goes to the Scheduled Caste persons belonging to this district.

Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited.—The Nigam advances loans at nominal rate of interest, repayable in easy instalments, for various trades/professions such as dairy farming, leather work, purchase of tempos and taxis, flour mills, brick kilns, poultry farming, piggery, purchase of sheep and goats, purchase and development of agricultural land, etc. The loan is also advanced

for higher studies. A loan up to Rs. 10,000 is given to an individual and up to Rs. 50,000 to registered partnership firms and co-operative societies consisting of all Scheduled Caste members.

The Nigam has a Field Officer at Ambala to look after the work in the Ambala district. The Nigam gives financial assistance to the Harijans for their social, economic and educational uplift.

The details of loans advanced by the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam to the members of Scheduled Castes of the Ambala district for various trades/professions during 1971-72 to 1977-78 are given below:

(Rs.)

Trade/Professions	Loan Advanced						
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Dairy Farming	40,500	16,500	44,000	79,250	37,520	25,200	77,500
Sheep and Goats	—	—	3,000	4,000	—	4,000	—
Leather Work	—	9,000	20,500	17,000	11,000	8,000	22,500
Piggery	3,000	7,000	8,000	26,000	7,000	2,000	6,000
Poultry Farming	1,500	2,000	3,500	2,000	3,000	—	5,000
Flour Mill	—	6,000	6,000	—	—	4,000	—
Legal Professions	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Studies	—	—	—	5,000	—	500	—
Agriculture	—	—	4,000	4,500	—	10,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	—	17,500	9,000	20,000	11,000	4,000	17,000
Total	48,000	58,000	98,000	1,57,750	69,250	57,700	1,48,000

The Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam established a unit (Haryana Binders and Printers) at Panchkula in January, 1976. This unit is manufacturing exercise books and answer-books (for examinations) for supply to the school and college students at the rates fixed by the Government of India.

PROHIBITION

A programme of partial prohibition of observing two dry days, i.e. Monday and Tuesday, in a week besides closed days (i.e. Independence Day—15th August, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's birthday—11th September and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—2nd October), was introduced on April 1, 1969, in the Ambala district. The intention was to increase the number of dry days gradually in each successive year and thus achieve complete prohibition within three or four years.

The policy of two dry days in a week did not bring about the desired result. The people had either been stocking liquor for consumption during the dry days or purchased their requirements from bootleggers. It also encouraged illicit distillation. The licencees also sometimes indulged in malpractice of selling on prohibited days. The whole situation was, therefore, reviewed and from April 1, 1970, it was decided to enforce only the policy of observing three closed days in a year. However, since April 1, 1973, every 7th day of a month is also observed as a closed day. This has been done as a check for the labour class against purchasing liquor on the day when they get their pay packets. Further, no liquor shop was to be opened within a distance of 50 metres from any educational institution or bus-stand or a place of public worship or public entertainment and within 100 metres of a school or a college for women. The maximum limit of keeping only one bottle of country liquor in an individual possession introduced on April 1, 1969, was allowed to continue.

Total prohibition was never enforced in the Ambala district. In 1977-78, there were 5 wholesale and 59 retail vendes of country liquor and 9 wholesale and 66 retail vendes of foreign liquor.

The consumption of excisable articles in the district during 1970-71 to 1977-78 was as follows :—

Year		Country Liquor	Foreign Liquor	Beer	Opium
		(Proof Litres)	(Proof Litres)	(Bulk Litres)	(Kilogram)
1970-71	..	6,63,134	2,14,429	1,42,262	1·184
1971-72	..	6,65,110	2,00,724	1,51,762	1·002
1972-73	..	7,00,000	2,41,282	2,42,682	1·072
1973-74	..	7,24,824	4,17,892	4,40,722	0·904
1974-75	..	7,65,000	4,79,875	2,71,559	1·000
1975-76	..	7,80,036	6,29,744	2,55,036	1·000
1976-77	..	8,42,903	8,10,627	4,47,168	1·000
1977-78	..	8,47,000	8,41,008	4,86,576	1·000

The consumption of country liquor and Indian made foreign liquor has considerably increased. The suppression of illicit distillation, opening of new vends, improved financial position of the people in the rural and urban areas are mainly responsible for the increased consumption of liquor in the district.

The oral consumption of opium for the general public was prohibited on April 1, 1959. The opium is only supplied to the registered addicts through the Chief Medical Officer, Ambala. There was no sale of *bhang* after April, 1, 1965, due to total prohibition of its oral consumption.

Because of the restrictions on the sale of opium there is a black market in this commodity. It has also not been possible to check the illicit distillation of liquor completely. The cases detected under Excise and Opium Acts during 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71 to 1977-78 are shown below :

Year	Number of Cases Detected Under	
	Excise Act	Opium Act
1960-61	419	165
1965-66	807	500
1970-71	756	435
1971-72	957	465
1972-73	878	474
1973-74	914	493
1974-75	396	831
1975-76	834	385
1976-77	826	600
1977-78	714	758

CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

Charitable organisations play an important role in the society. Many educational institutions, hospitals, dharamsalas and other similar institutions

are run by these organisations. The finances are either derived from contributions or revenue free land attached to them. Mukand Lal Trust, Yamunanagar and Sant Nishchal Singh Trust, Yamunanagar are of special note. Mukand Lal Trust is running a post-graduate college at Yamunanagar and a few institutions at Radaur (Kurukshetra district). Sant Nishchal Singh Trust is running Guru Nanak Girls High School and Guru Nanak Girls College and a charitable hospital at Yamunanagar.

Besides, there are some other trusts which are running educational institutions and hospitals in various parts of the district.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURE

All the six general elections to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha including a mid-term election held in 1968 have been conducted smoothly in Ambala district.

Lok Sabha

Before the formation of Haryana in 1966, there were three general elections in which the present Ambala district formed part of two or three parliamentary constituencies. In the First General Elections, 1952, it formed part of two constituencies of Ambala-Simla and Karnal. The Congress candidate was returned out of the seven contestants in Ambala-Simla constituency. Both the candidates returned from the double-member constituency of Karnal were from the Congress.

In the Second General Elections, 1957, the present Ambala district formed part of the Ambala parliamentary constituency. It was a double-member constituency and both the candidates returned were from the Congress.

During the Third General Elections, 1962, the present Ambala district formed part of Ambala (Reserve) and Karnal constituencies. While the congress candidate was returned from 5 contestants in Ambala (Reserve) constituency, the Jan Sangh candidate returned in Karnal from 5 contestants.

Fourth General Elections, 1967.—After the formation of Haryana the district formed part of Ambala (Reserve) parliamentary constituency. A Jan Sangh candidate captured this seat. The number of contestants and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party/Independents	Number of Contes- tants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	
			Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	—	1,19,303	37.72
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	1	1,28,003	40.47
Independents	3	—	68,963	21.80
Total	5	1	3,16,269	100.00

Fifth General Elections, 1971.—Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Fifth General Elections were held in March, 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. The district was represented in the Lok Sabha by Ambala (Reserve) constituency. There were four contestants and the seat was won by Congress. The number of contestants and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party/Independents	Number of Contestants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	
			Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress ..	1	1	1,96,709	68.36
Bhartiya Jan Sangh ..	1	—	74,433	25.88
Sant Akali Dal ..	1	—	9,413	3.27
Independent ..	1	—	7,164	2.49
Total ..	4	1	2,87,719	100.00

Sixth General Elections, 1977.—During the Sixth General Elections, 1977, the district formed part of Ambala (Reserve) and Kurukshetra parliamentary constituencies. A Bhartiya Lok Dal candidate won the seat from Ambala (Reserve). The number of contestants and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party/Independents	No. of Contestants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	
			Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress ..	1	—	99,906	26
Communist Party of India ..	1	—	14,021	4
Bhartiya Lok Dal ..	1	1	2,64,590	68
Independent ..	1	—	9,482	2
Total ..	4	1	3,87,189	100

A Bhartiya Lok Dal candidate won also from Kurukshetra. The number of contestants and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party/Independents	No. of Contes- tants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	
			Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress ..	1	—	71,322	17
Bhartiya Lok Dal ..	1	1	3,22,164	77
Communist Party of India ..	1	—	11,268	3
Independents ..	3	—	14,103	3
Total ..	8	1	4,18,857	100

Vidhan Sabha

First General Elections, 1952.—During the First General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into 7 constituencies consisting of 9 seats. Both Mullana and Ropar were double-member constituencies, while the remaining five constituencies, viz. Jagadhri, Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Narayangarh and Chandigarh were single-member constituencies. Out of these 9 seats, 7 seats were won by the Congress candidates, while the remaining 2 seats were won by an independent and Akali Dal candidates. The partywise position of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were as follows :—

Party/Independents	No. of Contes- tants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Indian National Congress ..	8	7	1,41,804	35
Bhartiya Jan Sangh ..	6	—	24,815	6
Socialist Party ..	8	—	48,809	12
Communist Party of India ..	2	—	9,597	1

1	2	3	4	5
Akali Dal ..	3	1	54,469	13
Zamindara Party ..	3	—	25,193	6
Depressed Classes League ..	1	—	21,148	4
Scheduled Caste Federation ..	1	—	2,287	1
Independents ..	40	1	94,163	22
Total ..	72	9	4,22,285	100

Second General Elections, 1957.—During the Second General Elections, the number of constituencies remained 7 as before but the seats were increased from 9 to 10. Jagadhri and Narayangarh, previously single-member constituencies, were converted into double-member constituencies while a new single-member constituency of Sadhaura was created in place of Mullana double-member constituency. These changes resulted in an increase of one seat over the previous number of nine seats. Thus in the Second General Elections there were 3 double-member constituencies of Jagadhri, Narayangarh and Ropar and 4 single-member constituencies of Ambala Cantonment, Ambala City, Chandigarh and Sadhaura.

Out of the 10 seats, 9 seats were captured by the Congress candidates while one seat was won by an independent candidate. The party-wise position of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage was as follows:—

Party/Independents	No. of Contestants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress ..	10	9	2,83,640	55
Bhartiya Jan Sangh ..	3	—	49,134	9
Praja Socialist Party ..	3	—	33,474	7
Communist Party of India ..	4	—	41,679	8
Independents	11	1	1,07,300	21
Total ..	31	10	5,15,227	100

Third General Elections, 1962.—Following the splitting up of all double-member constituencies, 10 single-member constituencies were created in the district for the Third General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1962. Thus the number of constituencies in the district rose from 7 to 10. Of these, Chandigarh, Sadhaura, Jagadhri, Mullana, Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City returned the Congress candidates while Nalagarh and Narayangarh returned independent candidates. One candidate each of Akali Dal and the Communist party of India were returned from the Morinda and Ropar constituencies, respectively. The partywise position of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentages was as follows :—

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress ..	10	6	1,77,872	42
Bhartiya Jan Sangh ..	7	—	68,695	17
Communist Party of India ..	3	1	33,935	8
Praja Socialist Party ..	2	—	12,592	3
Akali Dal ..	2	1	29,412	7
Republican Party ..	2	—	10,186	2
Swatantra Party ..	2	—	2,265	1
Independents ..	23	2	84,140	20
Total ..	51	10	4,19,097	100

Fourth General Elections, 1967.—After the formation of Haryana as a separate state, the Fourth General Elections were held in 1967, to Haryana Vidhan Sabha. There were in all 9 constituencies having 2 reserved constituencies of Mullana and Chhachhrauli. Five constituencies of Narayanagarh, Chhachhrauli, Yamunanagar, Naggal and Ambala Cantonment returned the Congress candidates, while Kalka constituency returned an independent candidate. Two Jan Sangh candidates were returned from Jagadhri and Ambala

constituencies. A candidate of the Republican Party was returned from Mullana reserve constituency. The partywise position of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage was as follows :—

Party/Independents	No. of Contestants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	9	5	1,29,332	41
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	2	74,419	24
Swatantra Party	4	—	8,838	3
Communist Party of India	1	—	3,312	1
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	4,121	1
Republican Party	2	1	23,510	8
Independents	19	1	69,669	22
Total	43	9	3,13,201	100

Mid-term Elections, 1968.—Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The Mid-term Elections were held during May, 1968. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies in the district. Out of the 9 seats, the Congress captured 7 seats of Kalka, Narayangarh, Chhachhrauli (Reserve), Jagadhri, Mullana (Reserve), Naggal and Ambala. Two Jan Sangh candidates were returned from the remaining two constituencies of Yamunanagar and Ambala Cantonment. The partywise position of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage was as follows :—

Party/Independents	No. of Contestants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Indian National Congress	9	7	1,23,778	49
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	2	45,551	18
Vishal Haryana Party	5	—	18,850	8
Republican Party	5	—	12,425	5

1	2	3	4	5
Bhartiya Kranti Dal ..	3	—	5,372	2
Praja Socialist Party ..	1	—	367	—
Swatantra Party ..	2	—	3,588	2
Independents ..	25	—	40,494	16
Total ..	57	9	2,50,425	100

Fifth General Elections, 1972.—Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved in January, 1972 and the elections were held in March, 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies of the district. Of the 9 seats, the Indian National Congress captured 7 seats of Kalka, Narayangarh, Chhachhrauli (Reserve), Yamunanagar, Mullana (Reserve), Naggal, Ambala Cantonment and Ambala City, while an independent candidate was returned from Jagadhri constituency. The following were the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Number of Contestants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress ..	9	8	1,74,672	49.97
Bhartiya Jan Sangh ..	5	—	64,510	18.53
Communist Party of India ..	2	—	23,100	6.77
Praja Socialist Party ..	1	—	576	—
Republican Party ..	1	—	774	—
Independents ..	24	1	87,049	24.73
Total ..	42	9	3,50,681	100.00

Sixth General Elections, 1977.—As a result of delimitation of assembly constituencies in 1974, the number of assembly constituencies of the district was raised from nine to ten including two reserved seats. Of the ten seats,

the Janata Party captured 9 seats while a Congress candidate was returned from Chhachhrauli constituency. The following were the number of contestants, seats won and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Number of Contestants	Seats Won	Valid Votes Polled	
			Number	Percentage
Janata Party	10	9	2,34,060	56.02
Indian National Congress	10	1	1,28,266	30.70
Vishal Haryana Party	2	—	396	0.09
Communist Party of India	1	—	3,000	0.72
Republican Party	2	—	1,534	0.37
Independents	26	—	50,534	12.10
Total	51	10	4,17,790	100.00

Political Parties and Organisations

There is no political party of significance in the district which may be regarded as purely local in character. The major ones are units of all-India parties. It may be noted that independents have been steadily fighting with varying degrees of success in all the elections to the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. The percentage of votes polled in different Vidhan Sabha elections is indicative of the degree of their popularity and is tabulated below :

Year of Election

Percentage of Votes
Polled by Independents in Vidhan
Sabha Elections
(All constituencies collectively)

1952	..	22.00
1957	..	21.00
1962	..	20.00
1967	..	22.00
1968	..	16.00
1972	..	24.73
1977	..	12.10

The position of different political parties represented in the Vidhan Sabha can be seen at a glance from the table given below :

Year of Elections	Name of Political Party	Number of Members Elected	Number of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage
1952	Congress	.. 7	1,41,804	35
	Akali Dal	.. 1	54,469	13
	Independents	.. 1	94,163	22
1957	Congress	.. 9	2,83,640	55
	Independents	.. 1	1,07,300	21
1962	Congress	.. 6	1,77,872	42
	Communist Party of India	.. 1	33,935	8
	Akali Dal	.. 1	29,412	7
	Independents	.. 2	84,140	20
1967	Congress	.. 5	1,29,332	41
	Jan Sangh	.. 2	74,419	24
	Republican	.. 1	23,510	8
	Independents	.. 1	69,669	22
1968	Congress	.. 7	1,23,778	49
	Jan Sangh	.. 2	45,551	18
1972	Congress	.. 8	1,74,672	50
	Independents	.. 1	87,049	25
1977	Janata Party	.. 9	2,34,060	56
	Congress	.. 1	1,28,266	31

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

There are several social service organisations which function on voluntary basis with or without the support of the government. There are also branches of Rotary, Lions and Jaycees clubs in the district. They perform public welfare activities. The important organisations are described in the following pages.

Zila Sainik Board, Ambala.—The board, previously known as District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, was established at Ambala in 1919. The Deputy Commissioner, Ambala is its *ex-officio* President.

The main object of the board is to look after the welfare of the soldiers, ex-servicemen and their families. It also gives suggestions for the improvement of service conditions of the soldiers.

The expenditure on the establishment of the board is shared by the central and state governments. The details of expenditure incurred during 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given below :

Year	Expenditure
	(Rs.)
1975-76	52,688
1976-77	54,188
1977-78	54,423

The Haryana Rajya Sainik Board, Chandigarh has established a Sainik Pariwar Bhawan, Chhachhrauli for the rehabilitation of the widows of defence personnel who are destitute, neglected or in adverse pecuniary circumstances. The Bhawan is located on a 12-acre campus and has 32 suites. The widows are provided training in embroidery, knitting, hosiery, cutting and tailoring, bandages and *niwar* making, bakery, etc. The younger children of the widows are kept engaged in *balwadi* and creche run by the Bal Kunj, a sister institution run in the same campus by Haryana State Council for Child Welfare. Older children are sent to local government schools.

Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Ambala Cantonment.—The Sabha was established in 1932. It has built a Sant Ashram and a Sudh Gyan Mandir Library for scholars and saints. It runs two primary schools, two high schools for boys, two high schools for girls, a public school, a college and a Sanskrit college. It also runs an institute for the blind, an industrial school for women, a nature cure hospital with a homoeopathic dispensary and a dairy, a dharamsala and a reading room.

The expenditure of the Sabha from 1975-76 to 1977-78 is given below :

Year	Expenditure (Rs.)
1975-76	21,239
1976-77	34,514
1977-78	26,158

District Red Cross Society, Ambala.—The District Red Cross Society, Ambala was established in 1934. It is affiliated to the Haryana Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Its executive committee consists of 22 members (8 officials and 14 non-officials) with the Deputy Commissioner as its *ex-officio* President. In January, 1978, the society had 204 life members, 2 annual members and 56,509 annual associates.

The sources of income of the Society are membership fee, donations from the public, collections from lucky bag draw, dramas and fetes, contributions from the District Relief Fund and grants from the Haryana Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The figures of income and expenditure for the years 1967 to 1977 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1967	99,057	1,48,151
1968	1,15,234	1,16,803
1969	1,92,629	1,72,857
1970	2,16,328	2,03,596
1971	2,22,814	2,27,839
1972	2,38,340	2,46,481
1973	4,32,385	4,22,358
1974	5,11,250	4,96,460
1975	13,66,647	10,92,634
1976	11,65,456	10,31,978
1977	5,79,544	9,60,698

In 1978, the Society was running 3 maternity and child welfare centres at Ambala Cantonment, Yamunanagar and Shahazadpur, 3 family welfare centres at Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment and Yamunanagar. It was also running 19 trained *dai* centres in rural areas, one youth centre at Mandhor (Ambala tahsil), a working women hostel at Ambala City and a workshop for the blind at Ambala Cantonment. It maintained two ambulances for the patients.

Yamunanagar Women League, Yamunanagar.—The League was established in 1956 to render help to the poor and needy women. It is affiliated to the State Social Welfare Board. It is running an industrial school for girls which provides training in tailoring, hand and machine embroidery and Hindi typewriting and shorthand. A production unit for ready-made garments was started in 1968 by the League with the assistance of the Central Social Welfare Board. The League also maintains a handicraft centre where women in their spare time do embroidery.

The Yamunanagar municipality has donated land and an amount of Rs. 17,500 to the League for the construction of its building.

The following figures show year-wise income and expenditure of the League from 1975-76 to 1977-78:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1975-76	1,05,001	91,557
1976-77	1,03,080	1,01,460
1977-78	1,05,992	96,467

District Council for Child Welfare, Ambala.—The District Council for Child Welfare was established at Ambala in 1954. It is affiliated to the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare. The main objectives of the council are to promote welfare of children and educate the public about child welfare programmes.

The council runs 4 pre-primary schools at Ram Bagh, Ambala City; Prem Nagar, Ambala City; Yamunanagar and Narayangarh; 4 welfare extension projects at Babyal, Barnala, Ghail and Naggal, 13 *balwadis* at Bullana, Khera, Chaurmastpur, Shahpur, Bihta, Kesri, Mullana, Sadhaura, Shahazadpur, Kharwan, Khizrabad, Jalbehra and Saha and 5 craft centres at Ambala City, Naggal, Ghail, Barnala and Babyal. Besides, it maintains 14 creches, 56 play centres, 38 children libraries, 23 special nutrition centres and 36 supervised home work classes.

The council celebrates Bal Mela, Independence Day and Republic Day. The activities of the council include community development work including cleanliness of urban and rural areas.

The main sources of income of the council include income from the sale of flower tokens, contribution by parents and local bodies, membership fee, grants by the Central Social Welfare Board, the Indian Council for Child Welfare and the Social Welfare Department, Haryana. The income and expenditure of the council for the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given below:

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1975-76	3,61,356	3,99,376
1976-77	3,94,607	3,13,900
1977-78	4,35,194	4,01,093

The Haryana State Council for Child Welfare is running Bal Kunj, a home for the children at Chhachhrauli. It was started in 1970.

The home was established for accommodating lepers' children who could hardly enjoy their normal home life. Bal Kunj is decentralised into 7 cottages, each accommodating 10 children and each cottage headed by a house mother who is trained in child care. There is a *balwadi* and a creche where the children of Bal Kunj and Sainik Pariwar Bhawan are admitted. The older children are sent to local government schools.

St. John Ambulance Association, Ambala.—The association at Ambala was established in July, 1953. It is a branch of the All-India St. John Ambulance Association. Its objects are to train individuals for rendering service in first-aid, home nursing and allied activities.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade operates as a functional wing of the association rendering humanitarian service. It renders service on social and religious occasions when large number of people assemble. It arranges first-aid, free transport to poor patients, mass vaccination programmes and help during floods. The Association maintains two ambulance cars, one each at Civil Hospital, Ambala and Civil Hospital, Narayanganj for casualty service and 32 divisions of St. John Ambulance Brigade. In addition, it runs 152 first-aid posts under the charge of trained personnel.

The sources of income of the Association include grants from the state branch of the St. John Ambulance Association of India and contributions by the local bodies and District Relief Fund. Membership fee and hire-charges

of the ambulance cars also add to its income. The income and expenditure of the Association from 1975 to 1977 are given below:

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1975	20,096	17,904
1976	29,468	29,326
1977	40,525	23,915

District Tuberculosis Association, Ambala.—It was established in 1943 to enlighten public opinion about tuberculosis, its prevention and treatment and to provide assistance in carrying out research work in this behalf. A tuberculosis clinic was started by the District Tuberculosis Association in 1955 which was taken over by the state government in 1967. The T.B. Association receives donations from local bodies, Panchayat Samitis and District Red Cross Society. The Association provides financial assistance to the patients in cash and in the form of medicines. The Association has its branches at Jagadhri and Narayangarh. It sponsored an intensive survey of stone crushers belt of Pinjore.

The income and expenditure of the Association from 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given below:

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1975-76	41,811	20,822
1976-77	52,085	48,243
1977-78	29,885	42,130

Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Ambala.—It is a branch of Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh. It was established at Ambala in 1972 soon after the enforcement of the Prevention of Beggary Act, 1971 to control leprosy and to provide relief and assistance to the victims.

The sources of income of the Sangh include donations by the general public and grants-in-aid from the government. The income and expenditure of the Sangh from 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given below:

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1975-76	1,01,059	1,12,384
1976-77	1,57,982	1,34,850
1977-78	1,00,797	1,45,639

Hospital Welfare Section, Ambala.—It is affiliated to the District Red Cross Society, Ambala and its membership is restricted to women only. In 1978, it had 35 members. The members of the Section visit hospitals and render necessary help to the indoor patients and bring their difficulties to the notice of hospital authorities. The Section supplies medicines, food, clothing, magazines and books to the deserving indoor patients. The Section distributes fruits and sweets to the patients on important festivals.

The sources of income are donations and grants-in-aid from District Red Cross Society, Ambala. The income and expenditure of the Section from 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given below:

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1975-76	34,113	16,170
1976-77	24,697	32,537
1977-78	5,256	22,590

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Before Independence, there was hardly any newspaper published from Ambala. However, after Independence, the Tribune, an important daily shifted from Lahore and established itself at Ambala Cantonment. Later in 1968, it shifted from Ambala Cantonment to Chandigarh. The following publications with varied periodicity are published from the Ambala district.

Serial No.	Name	Year of Establishment	Place of Publication	Circulation	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6
Weeklies					
1.	Moonlight (English)	1973	Ambala City	1,000	Current affairs
2.	Ambala Times (English)	1973	Ambala City	1,045	News and current affairs
3.	Insit (English)	1972	Ambala City	..	House organ
4.	Geeta Updesh (Hindi)	1962	Ambala City	..	Religion and philosophy
5.	Samarpan (Hindi)	1971	Ambala Cantonment	..	News and current affairs
6.	Sanyojak (Hindi)	1970	Yamunanagar	2,000	News and current affairs
7.	Ambala Sandesh (Urdu)	1969	Ambala Cantonment	..	News and current affairs

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dost (Urdu)	1972	Ambala Cantonment	..	News and current affairs
9.	Shola (Urdu)	1953	Ambala Cantonment	..	News and current affairs
10.	Minare-Naiz (Urdu and Hindi)	1973	Yamunanagar	..	News and current affairs
11.	Swaran Yug (Urdu and Hindi)	1962	Yamunanagar	...	News and current affairs
Fortnightlies					
12.	Vir Prahari (Hindi)	1973	Ambala city	500	News and current affairs
13.	Jagadhri Times (Urdu)	1972	Yamunanagar	..	News and current affairs
14.	Nawai-Watan (Urdu)	1973	Ambala City	550	News and current affairs
15.	Lit Wit (English and Hindi)	1974	Yamunanagar	..	Literary
16.	Naveen Adhyapak (Hindi, English and Punjabi)	1972	Yamunanagar	350	Labour
Monthlies					
17.	Current Topics (English)	1974	Ambala Cantonment	1,804	News and current affairs
18.	Instruments Today (English)	1974	Ambala Cantonment	..	Industry
19.	Student Magazine (English)	1934	Ambala Cantonment	..	Literary and cultural
20.	Tesa Flash (English)	1970	Ambala Cantonment	100	Engineering and technology
21.	Kuru Bhooni (Hindi)	1974	Ambala Cantonment	..	News and current affairs
22.	Vijayazand (Hindi)	1956	Ambala City	900	Religion and philosophy
23.	Gur Sanilash (Punjabi)	1961	Yamunanagar	2,968	Literary and cultural
24.	Hem Kunj (Punjabi)	1973	Yamunanagar	..	Literary and cultural
25.	Ikati Farvari (Punjabi)	1974	Ambala Cantonment	1,550	Philosophy
26.	International Book News (Hindi and English)	1968	Ambala Cantonment	1,860	Literary and cultural-bibliography of books

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Guru Nanak Updesh (Punjabi, Hindi and English)	1974	Ambala City	875	Religion and philoso- phy
28.	Brahman Sewak (Hindi)	1972	Yamunanagar	..	Community paper
29.	K.C. Metal Market Report (Hindi)	1972	Jagadhri	..	Market report
Quarterlies					
30.	The Homoeo Journal (English)	1974	Ambala Cantonment	..	Medicine and health
31.	Udari (Punjabi)	1974	Pinjore	..	Literary and cultural
32.	Aukaf (Urdu)	1974	Ambala Cantonment	..	Literary
33.	Journal of Homoeo- pathic Doctrine (Hindi and English)	1974	Ambala Cantonment	..	Medicine and health
Half-yearly					
34.	Virmani Studio (Hindi)	1967	Ambala Cantonment	2,000	Literary and cultural

Besides, many colleges and schools bring out their magazines. Magazines and newspapers published in the district do not have much circulation and people by and large depend upon papers and periodicals published outside the district. The newspapers published at Chandigarh, Delhi, and Jullundur and periodicals and magazines published at Delhi and Bombay are much in circulation in the Ambala district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

1. Name of the plant	2. Name of the collector	3. Locality
4. Date of collection	5. Number of specimens	6. Remarks
7. Name of the plant	8. Name of the collector	9. Locality
10. Date of collection	11. Number of specimens	12. Remarks
13. Name of the plant	14. Name of the collector	15. Locality
16. Date of collection	17. Number of specimens	18. Remarks
19. Name of the plant	20. Name of the collector	21. Locality
22. Date of collection	23. Number of specimens	24. Remarks
25. Name of the plant	26. Name of the collector	27. Locality
28. Date of collection	29. Number of specimens	30. Remarks
31. Name of the plant	32. Name of the collector	33. Locality
34. Date of collection	35. Number of specimens	36. Remarks
37. Name of the plant	38. Name of the collector	39. Locality
40. Date of collection	41. Number of specimens	42. Remarks
43. Name of the plant	44. Name of the collector	45. Locality
46. Date of collection	47. Number of specimens	48. Remarks
49. Name of the plant	50. Name of the collector	51. Locality
52. Date of collection	53. Number of specimens	54. Remarks
55. Name of the plant	56. Name of the collector	57. Locality
58. Date of collection	59. Number of specimens	60. Remarks
61. Name of the plant	62. Name of the collector	63. Locality
64. Date of collection	65. Number of specimens	66. Remarks
67. Name of the plant	68. Name of the collector	69. Locality
70. Date of collection	71. Number of specimens	72. Remarks
73. Name of the plant	74. Name of the collector	75. Locality
76. Date of collection	77. Number of specimens	78. Remarks
79. Name of the plant	80. Name of the collector	81. Locality
82. Date of collection	83. Number of specimens	84. Remarks
85. Name of the plant	86. Name of the collector	87. Locality
88. Date of collection	89. Number of specimens	90. Remarks
91. Name of the plant	92. Name of the collector	93. Locality
94. Date of collection	95. Number of specimens	96. Remarks
97. Name of the plant	98. Name of the collector	99. Locality
100. Date of collection	101. Number of specimens	102. Remarks

These specimens were collected by the collector named above, and are deposited in the herbarium of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

The following are the names of the collectors who have contributed to the herbarium of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Introduction

The Ambala district comprises a region which as a cradle of a great civilization and culture has a glorious past. Located in the region, is the valley of the Saraswati and Drishadvati, which was in times gone by a hub of great activity. The district abounds in many places, the antiquity of which has been established by archaeological explorations and excavations. Some other more recent places have acquired importance on account of their economic and industrial development. Still others have been developed as tourist spots like Tajewala, Hathini Kund and Kalesar complex, Morni hills and Pinjore complex.

The following pages describe the important places of interest in the district.

Ambala Cantonment

Ambala Cantonment, the headquarters of the division of the same name lies in the south-east of the Ambala City at 30° 20' north latitude and 76° 51' east longitude. It is an important railway junction where Delhi-Kalka and Saharanpur-Ludhiana railway lines intersect. The Grand Trunk road, a national highway, also passes through the town. Its population was 1,02,493 in 1971 against the population of 1,05,543 in 1961.

This cantonment was established in 1843. It is said that after the abandonment of Karnal cantonment in 1841 on account of the prevalence of malaria, the troops were marching to a place near Sirhind which had been selected as a possible site for the new cantonment. After salubrious halt of two days, it was decided to turn the scales in favour of a cantonment at Ambala.¹ Not long after the cantonment was located here a garrison church, one of the finest in the region was also constructed with a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. It now stands in ruins, the only remnant of the building being a bell tower. The lawns are spread over a vast area. The Sirhind club, founded in 1891, is located on the Mall road and has a large membership.

The town has progressed well as a consequence of industrial units shaving been established in it. It has become a centre for the manufacture of scientific and surgical instruments.

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 131.

There are two parks, i.e., Gandhi Park and Patel Park for the recreation of the general public. The military dairy farm, military grass farm and military poultry farm, extending over a vast area, form a part of the complex. The numerous places of public utility include 3 degree colleges, 16 high/higher secondary schools, a middle school, a War Heroes Memorial stadium, a civil hospital, a military hospital, an E.S.I. dispensary, a telephone exchange, a post and telegraph office, a veterinary hospital, a police station, an industrial training centre, two privately-managed industrial schools, a P.W.D. rest house, a P.W.D. circuit house, Central State library and a bus stand.

Ambala City

The town, the headquarters of the district, is termed as Ambala City to differentiate it from Ambala Cantonment. It lies on the Grand Trunk road at 30° 23' north latitude and 76° 46' east longitude in an open plain between the Ghagghar and the Dangri (Tangri) streams. It is a railway station on the Saharanpur-Ludhiana railway line. Its population increased from 76,204 in 1961 to 83,633 in 1971.

The town is said to have been founded during the 14th century by one Ambe Rajput, from whom it derives its name. Another version assigns the name of the town to Bhawani Amba whose temple, the date of which is not known, exists in the town. Third version, however, is that the name is a corruption from Ambwala or the mango village, judging from the number of the mango groves that existed at one time in its immediate neighbourhood.¹ The name Ambala as such has not been mentioned anywhere in the old texts, however, Rodgers discovered Indo Parthian coins and coins of Hunas, Toramana and Mihirakula from its site from which we conclude that the area came under the sway of Parthians after the break-up of the Mauryan empire and was later included in the domain of Hunas.²

There are three historical gurdwaras, namely Badshahi Bagh Gurdwara, Sis Ganj Gurdwara and Manji Sahib Gurdwara. The first is associated with Guru Gobind Singh, the second with Guru Teg Bahadur and the third with Guru Hargovind. Annual celebrations are held and offerings in the form of *pankhas* (fans) are made at the famous Muslim shrines of Lakhi Shah (Tej-ud-Din Chisti) and Tawaqul Shah. A temple of Bhawani Amba is located in the town and is visited by a large number of devotees.

In 1968, a stagnating water tank near bus stand was transformed into a lake. A park was developed on the outskirts of the lake. In addition to

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 130.

2. C. J. Rodgers, *Report of the Punjab Circle, Archaeological Survey of India*, 1888-89 (Simla), pp. 2-4.

boating arrangements in the lake, a light house and coloured fountains beautify the park.

The places of public utility include a civil hospital, a Philadelphia Mission hospital, 3 degree colleges, two teachers' training colleges, 18 high/higher secondary schools, a middle school, a polytechnic, a technical institute for women and an industrial training institute, government industrial school for girls, a privately-managed industrial school for girls, a telephone exchange, a post and telegraph office, a veterinary hospital, a canal rest house, a police station, Guru Gobind Singh Municipal library, a *gaushala* and bus stand.

Bilaspur (Jagadhri tahsil)

Located 67 kilometres east of Ambala, it is a place of great antiquity. It lies at 30° 18' north latitude and 77° 18' east longitude and had a population of 4,050 in 1971.

The place is said to be associated with sage Ved Vyas, the compiler of the *Mahabharata*. Tradition has it that it was the place where Ved Vyas's hermitage was located. It was named as Vyaspur after the name of great sage but later on the name corrupted to Bilaspur.

The antiquity of the place is established by the discovery of several archaeological finds. These include Indo Sassanian coins of the 3rd century A.D.¹, an image of Uma Maheshvara of the 9th-10th century A.D., another of Ganesha belonging to the 11th-12th century A.D.² and two fragmentary stone inscriptions recorded in Gupta character.³ from Kapal Mochan and the adjoining areas.

There are a number of *tirthas* in and around Bilaspur, among these the most famous is Kapal Mochan where a big fair is held annually for five days from *Ekadshi* to *Purnamashi* in Kartik (October-November). The holy tank of Kapal Mochan is situated about 2 kilometres north of Bilaspur.

The intriguing mythological legend of the Kapal Mochan tank is mentioned in the *Mahabharata* and other Puranas. According to *Skand Purana*, three fire pits (*agni-kunds*) were created by Brahma for performance of *yajana*. The fire-pit which was in the north became known as Plaksh Tirath. It is popularly associated with the name of Pulastya Rishi who is said to have meditated here for a long period. It is located near Rampur, about 6 kilometres north of Kapal Mochan. The firepit originally in the shape of half moon in the south at first became the Somsar Tirath and later on became famous as Kapal Mochan Tirath. The third firepit which was close to Kapal Mochan

1. A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report XIV*, p. 78.

2. Manmohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts, Haryana Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Mss, 1978*, p. 149.

3. A. Cunningham, *op. cit.* p. 77.

was called Rin Mochan Tirath. It is said that Shiva stayed at Kapal Mochan for some time and at a little distance towards the north installed a *linga* (phallus) himself, named Sidheshwar which is now located in village Sindhai at a distance of about 2.5 kilometres from Kapal Mochan. According to *Skand Purana* those who take bath in Kapal Mochan tank in the bright half of Kartik month and visit the *linga* of Shiva, get eternal bliss.¹

Kapal Mochan Tank.—This is the main holy tank. It was known as Somsar Tirath and was renamed by Shiva as Kapal Mochan because a bath in the tank had effected the removal of (*mochan*) the impression of the skull (*kapal*) from his hand which had appeared when he chopped off Brahma's head. Its western *ghat* is called Ram-ashram *ghat* because it is said that Bharata, the younger brother of Lord Rama, who happened to visit this *tirtha* got an image of Rama placed on the western side of the tank. The statues of a black cow and black calf are located on the eastern bank and of a white cow and a white calf are on the western bank. It is said that a cow and calf turned black as a consequence of killing a Brahmin, entered Kapal Mochan tank raising the tail and nostrils above water and took their bath. Their original white complexion was restored to their bodies but for the nose and tail which continued to remain black. Whatever the mythological basis, the tank is held in high esteem and a fair is held in October-November which is the biggest fair of Ambala district.

Rin Mochan Tank.—Located to the south-east of Kapal Mochan tank, it was the place of the third fire-pit (*agni-kund*) created by Brahma. It is said that after the battle of Mahabharata, the Pandavas who had killed a number of their kith and kin and their *guru* Dronacharya, performed a *yajna* at this place and took bath in the tank to get rid of the sins.

The tank has pucca *ghats* on all four sides. A temple containing idols of Pandavas is located on the western side of the tank.

Suraj Kund.—It is another holy tank to the east of Kapal Mochan. A mausoleum of a *swami* who is said to have got the tank dug, lies close to the tank. This holy place is traditionally regarded to grant a boon of a child to issueless women.

Vyas Kund.—The tank of sage Ved Vyas, the compiler of the *Mahabharata*, lies to the south of Bilaspur, 2.5 kilometres south of Kapal Mochan. This is said to be the place where the hermitage of Ved Vyas existed. It is also believed that Duryodhana hid himself in this tank in the last stage of the battle of Mahabharata.

1. *Fairs and Festivals, Census of India, 1961, Volume XII, Part VII-B, pp. 18-19.*

Sidheshwar Temple.—It is situated about 2.5 kilometres north of Kapal Mochan in village Sindhai. The temple contains *linga* (phallus) said to be installed by Shiva himself, after his bath in the Kapal Mochan tank.

Gurudwara Kapal Mochan.—Towards the east of the Kapal Mochan tank is a gurudwara dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh. He is said to have stayed here for 52 days after the battle with the hill rajas in A.D. 1687. He is also said to have cleaned the weapons used in the battle in the Rin Mochan tank and this place on the tank is called 'Shastra-Ghat Guru Gobind Singh Ji'. A stone slab probably a lower part of some sculpture bearing an inscription in Brahmi is lying at the gurudwara. On the basis of paleaography, the inscription can be assigned to 7th-8th century A.D.¹

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a primary health centre, a veterinary health centre, two government high schools, a P.W.D. rest house and few dharmshalas.

Buria (Jagadhri tahsil)

Situated near the west bank of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, it lies at 30° 10' north latitude and 77° 22' east longitude. It is located 62 kilometres to the south-east of Ambala and 6 kilometres to the east of Jagadhri. In 1971, it had a population of 4,645.

It is an ancient place which has seen many upheavals. The Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang who visited Buria in the 7th century, referred the place in his memoirs. The place was rehabilitated by Mughal emperor Humayun. Raja Birbal, one of the nine ministers of emperor Akbar, was born here. Shah Jahan also used to visit this place and erected a Rang Mahal, a well-built palace with stone arches. The Rang Mahal is now in ruins.

Buria was captured by the Sikhs in 1760, and became the headquarters of a considerable principality, which before the treaty of 1809 between the British Government and Ranjit Singh, had been divided into two chiefships of Buria and Dialgarh. Dissensions between the widows of the last male holder of Dialgarh led to its sub-division a few years after it came under British protection, into the estates of Jagadhri and Dialgarh. Jagadhri lapsed in 1829. The Rani of Dialgarh was one of the nine chiefs who were retained as independent protected chiefs. She retained her position until her death in 1852, when Dialgarh also lapsed. Buria proper was reduced to the status of an ordinary jagir in 1849.²

1. Manmohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts, Haryana*, 1978, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Mss, p. 185.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab*, Vol. I, p. 334.

A small fort of the erstwhile Buria chief is used by his successors as their residence.

The places of public utility include a post and telegraph office, a police post, 2 privately managed high schools, a health sub-centre and a dharmshala.

Chhachhrauli (Jagadhri tahsil)

Chhachhrauli, the headquarters of the sub-tahsil of the same name, lies at 30°15' north latitude and 77°22' east longitude, about 11 kilometres from Jagadhri towards its north-east. Its population was 5,386 in 1971 against 5,038 in 1961.

The town was the capital of erstwhile princely state of Kalsia which was established in 1763 by Gurbax Singh. The prominent buildings of the town are Ravi Palace, clock tower, fort and Janak Niwas.

The places of public utility include a civil hospital, a veterinary hospital, two government high schools, a civil rest house, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, Sainik Pariwar Bhawan and Bal Kunj.

Jagadhri

Jagadhri, headquarters of the tahsil and sub-division of the same name, is situated on the high bank of the river Yamuna which flows about 13 kilometres away. It is 55 kilometres to the south-east of Ambala and lies at 30°10' north latitude and 77°18' east longitude. Its population which was 32,637 persons in 1961 increased to 35,094 in 1971.

Jagadhri is thought to be a relic of the old name Yugandhari, the king of the Yugandharas.¹ In the *Mahabharata*, Yugandhara stands for the name of a warrior, a people, a place or a mountain.² As a mountain, Yugandhara has been referred to in some Buddhist texts also. It, therefore, seems probable that the name Yugandhara was used for a region inhabited by a tribe of that name and it comprised some mountainous tracts also which were given the same name. It probably extended from the Sirmaur hills to the southern part of erstwhile Jind State. The punch-marked square coins, a hemidrachm of Apollodotus and one of Antimachus, a gold coin of Samudragupta and other coins of the period upto the Chauhan and Tomara kings of Delhi, obtained from

1. V.S. Agarwal, *India As Known to Panini*, 1963, P. 59.

2. S. Sorensen, *An Index to the Names in the Mahabharata*, Delhi, 1963, P. 786.

Jagadhri prove the antiquity of the place. It was possibly the capital city of a Janapada and it seems very probable that it derives its name from Yugandhari.¹

The town seems to have come into prominence again in Sikh times when Rai Singh of Buria conquered it and encouraged commercial and manufacturing classes to settle here. Nadir Shah destroyed it during his invasion of India but it was rebuilt in 1783 by the Buria chief Rai Singh.

Jagadhri has been famous for brass utensils. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brassware were exceptionally well made. The brass utensils of Jagadhri are famous all over India and it is the biggest centre for this industry. The metal working was a flourishing industry in Jagadhri region during the early centuries of the Christian era which is borne out by the discovery of a large number of crucibles and copper and iron lumps and slags from Sugh during the excavation in 1964 and 1965.² There are two important temples, Gauri Shankar temple and Devi Bhavan.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a civil hospital, Christian hospital, an E.S.I. hospital, a veterinary hospital, two degree colleges, two higher secondary schools (one government and one private), five high schools (one government and four private), and a few dharmshalas.

Kalka

Kalka, headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies on the Ambala-Simla national highway and is at an elevation of 2,270 ft. (691.0 metres). It is the terminus of the broad gauge Delhi-Kalka railway line and the starting point of narrow gauge Kalka-Simla railway line (opened in 1903). It forms the gateway of Himachal Pradesh territory and most of the traffic and trade between these hills and the plains passes through it. It lies at 30° 50' north latitude and 76° 56' east longitude. Its population which was 18,068 in 1961 decreased to 17,711 in 1971.

The area now forming Kalka was part of erstwhile princely state of Patiala but was acquired by the British in 1846 and was included in Simla district. It was transferred to Ambala district in 1899.

A famous Kalka Devi temple is located on the Kalka-Simla road near octroi post. A fair is held every year in March-April.

1. Devindra Handa, Some Important Towns of Haryana, A Study of their Ancient Past, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III, No. 2, July 1971, P. 1.

2. Dr. Suraj Bhan, 'Report on Excavation at Sugh', (1964 and 1965), *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. IX, No. 1-2, 1977, P. 7.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a civil hospital, a veterinary hospital, a government college, government Industrial school for girls, three higher secondary schools (one government and two private), a high school (private), a civil rest house and a few dharmshalas.

Mansa Devi Temple (Kalka tahsil)

The shrine of Mansa Devi lies in Balaspur village, about three kilometres east of Manimajra (Chandigarh U.T.). There are two temples dedicated to the goddess here. The older one is said to have been built by the ruler of Manimajra (c. A.D. 1815). The legend is that originally the shrine was in the territory of erstwhile princely state of Nahan and the stream which supplied water to the pilgrims visiting the temple, was cut off by some hill people causing great distress to the pilgrims. Thereupon the goddess appeared in dream of Gurbaksh Singh, ruler of Manimajra and asked him to construct a temple for her at this place. This temple contains thirty-eight panels of wall paintings besides floral designs painted all over the ceiling and the arches leading into the temple. The drawings of the temple are not of high standard but a great variety of themes is illustrated. There is an inscription in one of the galleries of this temple which can be translated as follows: 'This Chandi (was) painted by Angad in Samvat 1870 (A.D. 1813) in the bright half of the month of Chaitra (March)'. B. N. Goswami, Professor of Fine Arts, Panjab University, Chandigarh, thinks that these paintings must have been executed by A.D. 1816 at the latest but according to Mira Seth, these paintings were done in later half of the 19th century.¹ The other temple is said to have been constructed by Maharaja Karam Singh of erstwhile Patiala State (c. A.D. 1861) to commemorate his success in the battle against the Gurkhas.

The fairs are held twice a year in March-April (*chet sudi ashtimi*) and September-October (*asoj sudi ashtimi*).

Morni Hills (Narayangarh tahsil)

The Morni hills are offshoots of Shiwalik ranges of Nahan and run in two parallel ranges from south-east to north-west. Between them the ground is broken by projecting spurs but through the bottom of the valley, the Ghagghar makes its way. The village of Morni lies on the mountain side, at 30° 41' north latitude and 77° 05' east longitude, 1,220 metres above sea level. Tradition assigns the name of Morni to a queen who is believed to have ruled this area.

Among the spurs of hills, lie two lakes, the larger is about 550 metres long and 460 metres broad and the other about 365 metres either way. A hill

1. Mira Seth, *Wall Paintings of the Western Himalayas*, 1976, pp. 85-87.

divides the two lakes but there is some hidden communication as the level of the two lakes remains the same. The people look upon the lakes as sacred. There is an old fort which is now in ruins. The hills are covered by pine trees. The climate is salubrious and the area is suitable for trekking. The Haryana Government undertook to develop this hill resort and provide facilities to tourists. A motorable road was constructed to connect the Morni hills with Haryana State highway near Panchkula. A forest tourist hut 'Lal Munia' and a P.W.D. rest house were also constructed to accommodate tourists and trekkers.

The places of public utility include a government high school, a post and telegraph office, a police station, a civil dispensary and a veterinary dispensary.

Narayangarh

Headquarters of the tahsil and sub-division of the same name, it lies at 30° 29' north latitude and 77° 08' east longitude. It is located 38 kilometres from Ambala to its north-east. In 1971, it had a population of 6,880.

The town derives its name from its founder, Raja Lakshmi Narain of Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh) who on the decline of the Mughal empire, built a fort at Kulsan; and called it after himself, Narayangarh.¹ The fort now houses tahsil offices and police station.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a civil hospital, a veterinary hospital, a government higher secondary school, a government high school, a government industrial school for girls, a civil rest house and two dharmshalas.

Panchkula (Kalka tahsil)

The new township of Panchkula lies at 30° 42' north latitude and 76° 52' east longitude. It is enclosed by Ambala-Kalka national highway, Ambala-Kalka railway line and Chandigarh-Panchkula road. It is developed on the outskirts of Chandigarh, amongst the picturesque background of the Shiwaliks and the Ghagghar.

The township has been sub-divided into 14 residential sectors, 2 industrial sectors, one town centre, a park and areas for regional recreation, major institutions, whole-sale markets and government and semi-government offices. An ancillary industrial estate of HMT with 29 built-up sheds has been established. The entire area lying between Ambala-Kalka national highway and the Ghagghar has been earmarked for regional recreation. This area will have

1. W Wynyard, *Report on the Revised Settlement of the Southern Pargannahs of the District of Ambala in the cis-Sutlej States*, 1859, p. 24.

a golf course, a deer park, a zoological garden, an exhibition ground and a children's park. A beautifully designed 47-bedded youth hostel to provide cheap and comfortable accommodation for young tourists is situated on the bank of the Ghagghar. Very popular with the people of Chandigarh and with those travelling to Himachal Pradesh, 'Red Bishop' a bar and a restaurant is a comfortable stopover.

On the junction of the Ambala-Kalka national highway and Chandigarh-Panchkula road lies the old settlement of Panchkula. A Jainendra Gurukul was established there in 1929 which is now running as a high school.

There are a number of stone-crushers in and around Panchkula. The places of public utility include a post and telegraph office, a police post, a rural dispensary, and a high school.

Pinjore (Kalka tahsil)

Pinjore lies 5 kilometres short of Kalka on Ambala-Simla national highway. It lies at 30° 48' north latitude and 76° 55' east longitude. Its population of 1,438 in 1961 increased to 2,779 in 1971.

Pinjore is an ancient historical and religious place. It is said to be the earliest habitation of man as Guy E. Pilgrim discovered certain teeth and part of a jaw in the lower Shiwalik hills and concluded that one and half crores years ago, the early man lived in Pinjore region round about Chandigarh.¹ Tools of lower palaeolithic period fabricated on quartzite have been found from the region stretching from Pinjore to Nalagarh (Solan district- Himachal Pradesh) and also along the nullah which runs in the HMT factory premises.² These archaeological evidences point towards the antiquity of the place.

Pinjore is associated with five Pandava brothers who en route to Himalayas during their exile, stayed here for some time. The place was then known as Panchpura which was later corrupted into Pinjore. Cunningham could decipher in the worn out letters of Pinjore Baoli inscription, the old name of the place as Panchpura.³

A part of the modern town is situated on an old mound. The antiquarian remains recovered from here or its environs comprise ornamental structural pieces, pillars, sculptures and inscriptions. Some of the important sculptures found from Pinjore are ; two figures of Ayudha Purnas, fragments of a colossal image of Vishnu, an image of Shiva, four armed Shiva, colossal head of Bhairava, Shiva, and Kubera, seated Ganesha, Surya head, Shakti images of Saivi,

1. Guy E. Pilgrim, 'New Shiwalik Primates and their Bearing on the Question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoides', *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, 1915, Vol. XIV, pp. 2-61.

2. Manmohan Kumar, *Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts Haryana*, 1978, Mas, pp. 240-241.

3. Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report XIV*, p. 70 ff.

Durga, Parvati and Chaumunda, standing Tirthankaras, a headless Tirthankara image delicately carved with plastic conception and other minor sculptures. These sculptures, indicative of the growth of Hinduism, with its multiplicity of gods and goddesses can be assigned to the period ranging between 9th century A.D. to 12th century A.D. Two inscriptions were noticed by Cunningham on the walls of the Jami mosque and another inscription in the famous *baoli* of the place where old Hindu pillars can also be seen.

The reference of Pinjore is also found in Minhaj-ud-din bin Siraj-ud-din's *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*. Sultan Nasir-ud-din Muhammad plundered the riches of Pinjore in A.D. 1254.¹ The place was again plundered in A.D. 1399 by Timur on his way back from Delhi.

Pinjore is famous for the beautiful Mughal garden, perhaps the loveliest and the oldest garden in northern India. It was made by Nawab Fidai Khan, the 17th century architect of the emperor Aurangzeb. Appointed Governor of Punjab by the emperor, the great builder was fascinated by the sacred springs of the village Pinjore. He conceived the vast terraced garden as a pleasure resort. He followed the classical plan of Shalimar Mughal garden, only adapting it to the concept of the descent into the vista of beauty along the soothing waterways and not the ascent. The inspired designer absorbed the space on both sides of the flowing waters, with an uncanny genius for the human outlook. Each of the seven terraces offers contrast of shadows and substances. Fidai Khan could not stay for long here. There is an apocryphal story showing how the ruler of Sirmaur was trying his best to regain the control over Pinjore. He managed to send some female servants as had their throats swollen with goitre. The Khan's wives were terrified on hearing that the climate bred such a disease. Fidai Khan deserted the place. This way Pinjore alongwith Mughal garden passed into the hands of Sirmaur ruler but the Sirmaur State could not continue its control over Pinjore in the wake of attacks by neighbouring chiefs. Hence Maharaja Amar Singh of Patiala bought Pinjore and adjoining land from Sirmaur in A.D. 1775.²

The Haryana government recreated the whole complex by adding coloured illuminations to the play of fountain water, providing rest places, picnicking facilities and a mini zoo. The Pinjore garden has now been renamed as Yadvindra Garden as a mark of respect to the late Yadvindra Singh.

1. Elliot and Dowson, *The History of India As Told by its Own Historians*, 1969, Vol. II, p. 353.

2. Sukhdev Singh Chib, *This Beautiful India, Haryana*, 1977, pp. 105-6.

Maharaja of the erstwhile princely State of Patiala. It is located on the Ambala-Simla national highway. The main gate opens on the highest terrace and seven terraces descend gradually into the distant boundary of the garden.

In the middle of the first terrace is the Shish Mahal, in the Rajasthani-Mughal style, with small windows and apertures. There is a lyrical Hawa Mahal approached by steps on the side of the wall. The second terrace is uplifted to the sky by large arched doorways, above which there is the Rang Mahal. Cleverly devised by the architect, the view of the lower terraces is from the open hall-way below. The place above is itself a pleasure house, with an enormous open courtyard. We descend, by concealed steps on both sides of the big house, to the third terrace where the cypresses and flower beds lead down to dense groves of fruit trees on each layer. The density of the dark green foliage evokes brooding depths. The upward flow of water from the fountains cools the eyes. Already, we are in the presence of the cube-like Jal Mahal, with a square fountain bed and a plinth to sit down on for pleasure. The next terrace is flanked by denser groves of trees, lightened by the water devices in the middle.

We now face the end structure of the doorway, recently made into a disc-like open air theatre with the giant doorway behind as a symbolic opening into the wild woods beyond.

The stiff outer wall of the garden is reminiscent of the fort walls, which has all around miniature pavilions housing the zoo. The garden is open from dawn to mid-night in summer and from sunrise to 10 p.m. in winter. The tourist can stay in air-conditioned suites of the rest house and Rang Mahal.

There is a Bhima Devi temple and an old *baoli* which have legendary connection with Pandavas. It seems that the old temple was destroyed and the present temple seems to have been built at a later stage under the old name. The *baoli* is an old tank where old Hindu pillars can be seen. Nearby is the Jami mosque which is attributed to Fida Khan, the builder of the Mughal garden. This mosque seems to have been constructed with the building material of the temple of which a large number of architectural pieces can be seen embodied in the later construction. Two old inscriptions were noticed by Cunningham on the walls of the mosque.

The place became more important with the establishment of Hindustan Machine Tools factory in 1963.¹ The places of public utility include a post and telegraph office, a police station, a primary health centre, a veterinary dispensary, a government high school, a forest rest house and a rest house in the Yadvindra Garden maintained by Department of Tourism.

1. For more details regarding HMT factory, see chapter on 'Industries'.

Sadhaura (Narayangarh tahsil)

It is a small town situated near the hills on the Nakti or Sadhaurawali Nadi. It lies at 30° 23' north latitude and 77° 13' east longitude, at a distance of 25 kilometres from Narayangarh. Its population of 7,775 in 1961 increased to 8,971 in 1971.

It is said that Sadhaura was camping ground of sadhus on their way to the Ganga and is the corruption of its original name *Sadhu-rah*. The existence of old temples and tanks in and around the town is quoted to support the tradition. The discovery of ancient copper cast coins, Kuninda coins, Indo-sassanian coins and coins of Samanta Deva from Sadhaura point towards the antiquity of the place.

There are three temples, Gaggarwala, Toronwala and Manokamna and three tanks along with them. These temples and tanks are held in high esteem. Besides, there is a tomb of Hazrat Shah Kumesh built in A.D. 1450 with a mosque dating from A.D. 1600.¹ A fair is held every year and is reported to have been started in A.D. 1556 by Bairam Khan. A Sangni mosque built of blocks of grey stone, in the 16th century is located in the west of the town and is in ruins.

It is said that Banda Bairagi built his fort at Lohgarh about 7 kilometres away from the town and Sadhaura had been the centre of activity of Banda Bairagi. A place 'Katalgarhi' in the town is associated with the massacre of those who betrayed him.

The place is also associated with Pir Budhu Shah, a Muslim saint, who helped Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhagani in which all four sons of Pir Budhu Shah were killed. A gurdwara named after Budhu Shah has been built to commemorate his memory.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a maternity hospital, a degree college, two high schools, a civil rest house and a few dharmshalas.

Sugh² (Jagadhri tahsil).

Situated in a bend of the old Yamuna, now the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, which surrounded it on three sides, the modern village of Sugh, about 5

1. *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1923-24, p. 22.

2. The information regarding Sugh has been taken from Suraj Bhan's Report on Excavation at Sugh (1964 and 1965) published in *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. IX, No. 1-2, 1977, p. 1-49. (For details, the original report, may be referred)

kilometres to the east of Jagadhri, was identified by Cunningham with the site of ancient city of Srughna. He was the first explorer to bring to light the archaeological importance of the site. The ancient mound of Sugh lies at 30° 9' north latitude and 77° 23' east longitude. The ruins of an earlier habitation form a prominent triangluar spur covering an area of over 5 kilometres in circumference and is partly covered by the villages of Dialgarh in the north, Sugh in the west and Amadalpur in the south east.

The ruins at Sugh were rightly identified by Cunningham with the ancient city of Srughana on the basis of the description given by the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang (Yuan Chwang). Srughana was an important city of north India and has been frequently referred to in early and medieval literature. The earliest reference to this city is found in the *Astadhyayi* of Panini. While proving the formation of words by applying rules of grammer, Panini indirectly suggests Srughna to be a well known city of his times after whose name a road and a gate of Kanyakubja were named.

An earlier reference to the city may perhaps be found in the form of Turghna mentioned in the *Taittiriya Aranyaka*.¹ Turghna is stated here as marking the northern border of Kurukshetra, the place where gods performed the *Sattra*.

The city is mentioned several times in the early Pali literature. Patanjali's reference to the name of the city as many as six times indicated the premier position of the city in the 2nd century B.C. The city ranks high in importance in the *Mahabharata* where it is mentioned along with the famous cities of Ahichchhatra and Hastinapura. Varahamihira while describing the regions belonging to Jupiter recounts the *Srughnas* along with *Bharatas*, *Sauviras* and others. In the 7th century, a Sanskrit work *Vasavadatta* refers to it which suggests the continued importance of this town in later times. It may have been founded round about 1000 B.C. and developed into a big city during the early centuries before and after Christ.²

A more detailed account of the city is recorded by Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller who visited the city in the first half of the 7th century A.D. According to him the *Su-Lo-Ki-No* country extended over 6000 *li* in circuit. It bordered on the Ganga in the east and was backed by the mountains in the north. The capital city was 20 *li* in circuit and located on the western bank of the Yamuna. It had been much deserted by this time though the foundations

1. Macdonell and Keith, *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, Vol. 1 (Varanasi 1968), p. 318.

2. R.C. Aggarwal, Early History and Archaeologies of Kurukshetra and Ambala Divisions, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXXI, 1955, pp. 293—322.

of the structures were still storg. There were 5 *Sanghams* housing 1,000 Buddhist monks who engaged themselves in learning and learned discussions. Hiuen Tsang also saw several *stupas*, which commemorated the visit of the Buddha or enshrined the relics of Buddhist saints Sariputra and Maudgalyayana. He also mentions 100 Brahmanical temples in the city. The above accounts shows that Srughna was the capital city of a kingdom extending on either side of the Yamuna under the Shiwaliks. Besides, it was an important center of Buddhism in this part of the country for it maintained a large number of learned Buddhist monks; although the religion of the Buddha was on the decline and Brahmanism was growing popular with the people in India about this time. The city probably lost its importance after the 7th century and the name survived in a localized form as the only memory of its former glory.

Some welcome light on the history of the site has been thrown by the excavation conducted by the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology of the Panjab University during 1965. Remains, ranging in date from c. 600 B.C. to c. A.D. 300, were discovered here. The archaeological finds included pottery, terracotta figurines and miscellaneous terracotta objects, coins, sealings and animal remains. The pottery found here hardly differs from its counterpart met with at other early historical sites in north India, and the bulk of it falls either in the Grey Ware or Red Ware traditions. The terracotta figurines, male, female and animal deserve special mention for their imbued beauty, plastic conception and artistic disposition. The other terracotta objects recovered included flesh rubbers, stamp, seal impression, wrattle, gamesmen, discs, cart frames and wheels, balls, crucibles, goldsmiths heating cup and an ear ornament grooved on the exterior. Among these terracotta finds, a broken figure depicting a headless child with a *takhti* (wooden plank) in lap now on display in the National Museum, New Delhi is of special interest. The importance of the plaque lies in the fact that the writing board has alphabets belonging to Sunga period. No such figure has yet been found from any other site in India.¹ Chronologically, these terracotta finds can be grouped in various divisions, such as, Mauryan, Sunga, Kushana, Gupta and medieval. Two terracotta sealings one bearing the name of Vyaghraraja in Gupta characters of the 5th-6th century A.D. and the other bearing the name of the city 'Sugh' in early Devanagari characters of the 12th-13th century A.D. are also important finds and may stretch the life span of the city by a few centuries.²

1. Uday Vir Singh, Terracottas from Sugh, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. VI, No. 1-2, 1974, pp. 9-13.

2. Suraj Bhan, Report of the Excavations at Sugh (1964 and 1965), *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-2, 1977, p. 8.

A few more ancient monuments are located around Sugh. In between Amadapur and Sugh is located a late medieval temple facing a rectangular tank on the east. The temple as well as the tank are both constructed of *lakhauri* bricks. There are still preserved flights of steps and screened *ghats* for women in the tank. The shrine, though locally known as the sun temple, in fact houses a Shiv *linga* in it. The use of *lakhauri* bricks in *chunam* and domical roof of the temple might suggest a late Mughal date for the shrine. Two more significant ancient monuments in the vicinity are a monastery in the south-west of the Sugh village and a stupa in the north-west at Chaneti, both constructed of burnt bricks. Though nothing can be said about these structures with certainty yet it seems to suggest that these monasteries were of the Mauryan and Kushana period.¹

Yamunanagar

Situated on the western bank of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, it lies at 30° 08' north latitude and 77° 17' east longitude. It is located 60 kilometres south-east of Ambala and 5 kilometres south of Jagadhri. In 1971, it had a population of 72,594.

Initially, a few factories and a timber market were established at Abdullapur on the western bank of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. After 1947, a camp to accommodate refugees was established on Radaur road. Later, a model town and other few colonies were established. Thus Yamunanagar a name derived from the river Yamuna, was established.

It is one of the major industrial centres of Haryana and has distinction of having many large scale as well as small-scale industrial units.² Yamunanagar has a big timber market and there are many saw mills to process the wood.

The municipality is developing a city centre complex on the banks of Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakh. The complex when completed will have a lake, a restaurant, club, view tower, stadium, swimming pool, library, museum and gymnasium hall.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, Mukand Lal civil hospital, four E.S.I. dispensaries, four degree colleges, four higher secondary schools (one government and three private), six high schools (one government and five private), an industrial training institute, a canal rest house and two dharmshalas.

1. Suraj Bhan, Report on Excavation at Sugh (1964 and 1965), *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-2, 1977, pp. 1-49; Devindra Handa "A Mauryan Stupa at Chaneti, Punjab" *Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal*, Vol. IV, 1966, pp. 75-79.

2. For details, see chapter on 'Industries'.

Places of Archaeological, Tourist and Religious Interest

A few more sites of holy places or of archaeological interest which have not been mentioned among the more important ones are described below. The places of tourist interest are also described separately for the sake of facility.

Places of Archaeological Interest

Chaneti (Jagadhri tahsil).—It is a small village situated about 3 kilometres east of Jagadhri and nearly the same distance from the famous site of Sugh. Just about one hundred metres south-west of the village lies a huge brick mound which is of 20 metres diameter and is 8 metres high. The bricks used are well burnt and yellowish red in colour. The very shape and structure of this mound, the laying of concentric layers of huge bricks, the gradually diminishing diameter as the structure rises, the bricks well set in the circular fashion and the testimony of Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, lead us to believe that the mound is the remnant of an Asokan stupa. This finding, however, has to be confirmed by more positive epigraphical or excavational evidence.¹

Adi Badri (Jagadhri tahsil).—Situated about 18 kilometres to the north of Bilaspur on the foot-hills of the Shiwaliks, it is a place associated with ancient past. The river Saraswati is believed to have originated from this place. A number of sculptures of Shiva-Parvati and Ganesha belonging to A.D. 9th-10th century and a few Buddhist images belonging to 11th-12th century A.D. have been discovered from this place.

Basantoor (Jagadhri tahsil).—It lies north-east of Chhachhrauli and is said to be associated with Raja Shantanu of Mahabharata. There is a sacred well whose water is said to be as sacred as that of the Ganga. The place has also yielded Painted Grey Wares.

Places of Religious Interest

Besides the temple of Mansa Devi, there are many other religious places which are held in high esteem and attract quite a large number of devotees. These places are Talokpur, Chandi Mandir, Nada, Lakhnaur Sahib, Panjokhra, Haryoli, Harnaul, Sakhi Sarvar, Jamkesar tank and Panchmukhi Hanuman temple.

Talokpur (Narayangarh tahsil).—Lying about 50 kilometres north-east of Ambala, it is a place of religious importance. The place is famous for a temple of Sharda Devi where a big fair is held in March-April.

1. Devindra Handa, A Mauryan Stupa at Chaneti, *Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal*, Vol. IV, 1966, p. 75.

In the vicinity of Sharda Devi temple, there is a complex of temples dedicated to Shiva, which are enclosed in a *dera*.

Nada (Kalka tahsil).—It lies about 2 kilometres south-east of Panchkula across the Ghagghar on Haryana State Highway and is famous for a gurdwara.

The gurdwara is named after one Nadu Shah, a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh, who rendered great service to him when he along with his army was camping at this place. In his blessings to Nadu Shah, the Guru said that the place thereafter would be known after his name.

Lakhsaur Sahib (Ambala tahsil).—Situated about 6 kilometres south of Ambala, Lakhsaur Sahib is held in high esteem because of its being the home town of the maternal ancestors of Guru Gobind Singh. A gurdwara exists here to commemorate the memory of Guru Gobind Singh. A folding cot of the Guru is lying there.

Panjokhra (Ambala tahsil).—It lies about 8 kilometres east of Ambala on Ambala-Narayangarh road. There is a gurdwara to commemorate the visit of Guru Har Kishan, the 8th Sikh Guru.

It is said that the Guru stayed here on his way from Kiratpur to Delhi and did a miracle by setting a stick on the head of a deaf and dumb person who recited the *Geeta* and explained its meanings.

Haryoli (Ambala tahsil).—Situated about 15 kilometres to south-east of Ambala Cantonment, it has a temple of Rishi Markanda. It is said that the Rishi was only 12 years of age when the messenger of Yama came to take away his life. He was deep in meditation worshipping Shiva. He invoked Shiva's protection. Shiva appeared and gave him blessings that he would never perish till the deluge.¹ A fair is held every year in September-October.

Harnaul (Jagadhri tahsil).—Situated about 7 kilometres west of Jagadhri, the place is held in high esteem because of the Panch Tirtha, a sacred tank. It is believed that the five Pandavas took bath in the tank here. A big fair is held every year in January-February.

Sakhi Sarvar (Jagadhri tahsil).—A shrine is located on a peak of the lower Shiwalik hills near Khizri in Jagadhri tahsil. Its structure is not unlike that of the shrine dedicated to Guga Pir. Sakhi Sarvar was not a local saint, and little is known of him in the neighbourhood. A businessman is said to have built the shrine. A fair is held here on every thursday in July-August.

1. *District Census Handbook, Ambala District*, 1961, pp. 136-137.

Jamkesar Tank.—It is located in Hussaini village near Narayan-garh. Close to it are two temples, one dedicated to Lord Rama and the other to Lord Shiva. The tank is said to mark the spot where the Pandavas halted during their flight to the Himalayas. A fair is held here twice a year in the months of March-April and October-November.

Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple.—Located about 4 kilometres away from Bilaspur on Bilaspur-Chhiachhrauli road, the temple lies in the land of village Basatianwala. The temple has an idol of Hanuman with five different images. The temple is said to be one of the three of its kind in India. It is held in high esteem and a large number of devotees visit it on every Tuesday.

Places of Tourist Interest

Though the district can boast of Pinjore and Morni which have been described earlier yet Tajewala, Kalesar, Hathini Kund are worth visiting.

Tajewala/Hathini Kund/Kalesar Complex

Located on Jagadhri-Paonta road, Tajewala, Hathini Kund and Kalesar are really picturesque spots. These resorts are located within 5 kilometres of each other.

Located 92 kilometres from Ambala, Tajewala headworks is a very popular tourist resort in this complex. Here the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and the Eastern Yamuna (Jumna) Canal take off from the river Yamuna. The place is ideal for angling. The rest-house at Tajewala preserves an angler's record book that dates back almost 50 years.

The Hathini Kund about 5 kilometres from Tajewala is an angler's paradise. The river abounds in mahaseer fish and there is a lovely view of the Yamuna's water making shifting patterns of light and shade. Permits for fishing here are available from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Irrigation, Tajewala.

Located 95 kilometres from Ambala, Kalesar presents an exquisite picture of solitude. Nestling in enchanting surroundings, the Kalesar game sanctuary sprawls with thick *sal* trees in an area extending over 5,098 hectares. The magnificent jungle area is studded with spots of unrivalled beauty. The green foliage, myriad flowers, ornamental trees and beautiful shrubs present a view of ethereal beauty. The dancing peacock presents a delightful sight.

Suitable accommodation for the tourists visiting the complex is available in the Kalesar forest rest-house, Hathini Kund rest-house and Tajewala rest-house.

The mention of the names of a large number of holy places in the eastern and north-eastern part of Ambala district, though surprising at first sight,

can be easily explained. Brahmavarta, home of Rigvedic culture can be identified with a wider area in Haryana. The area of Kurukshetra lying immediately to the south of Ambala district is connected with happenings in the *Mahabharata*. The association of the Pandavas during their exile from the Delhi region with places along the Yamuna as they made northwards towards the Shiwaliks is understandable. During the course of centuries, however, as religious concepts and practices changed, we find old traditional associations with places also changed in the process. It ultimately show itself in the acceptance of holy baths and superstitious beliefs and in fact the whole paraphernalia of Hinduism in its degenerated form. This view may possibly explain the abundance of places which continue to claim a holy character on the strength of a traditional association in the eyes of the masses. To the archaeologist and the scholar, these appear as bits of evidence which have to be pieced together to frame coherent cultural whole, as is possible.

APPENDIX

Table	Contents	Page
I	Normals and Extremes of Rainfall ..	384
II	Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District ..	386
III	Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity ..	386
IV	Mean Wind Speed in Km/hr. ..	387
V	Special Weather Phenomena ..	387
VI	Fairs ..	388
VII	Utilization of Land ..	390
VIII	Sowing and Harvesting of Kharif and Rabi Crops ..	391
IX	Area under Principal Crops ..	392
X	Yield per Hectare of Principal Crops ..	393
XI	Production of Principal Crops ..	394
XII	Subsidies and Loans Advanced to Agriculturists ..	395
XIII	Achievements of SFDA ..	396
XIV	Tahsil-wise Figures of Livestock—1977 ..	397
XV	Artificial Insemination Centres and Sub-Centres ..	398
XVI	Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Seemen Banks ..	401
XVII	Forest Nurseries ..	402
XVIII	Year-wise Break-up of Loans Distributed by the Haryana Financial Corporation ..	406
XIX	Loans and Grants Distributed by Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board ..	408
XX	Trade Unions of Industrial Workers ..	410
XXI	Joint-Stock Banks ..	412
XXII	Arrivals of Important Agricultural Commodities ..	417

Table	Contents	Page
XXIII	Number of Registered Vehicles ..	419
XXIV	Bus Routes Operating in the District as on March 31, 1978 ..	420
XXV	List of Private Transport Companies Operating in Ambala District before Nationalisation ..	431
XXVI	Local/Shuttle Services (as on March 31, 1978) ..	434
XXVII	Dharmshalas ..	435
XXVIII	Rest Houses ..	436
XXIX	Post Offices ..	438
XXX	Retail Prices ..	446
XXXI	Police Stations and Police Posts ..	448
XXXII	Land Revenue ..	449
XXXIII	Public Utility work done by Panchayats ..	449
XXXIV	Judicial work done by Panchayats ..	450
XXXV	Income of Panchayats ..	451
XXXVI	Educational Institutions in Ambala District in 1853 ..	452
XXXVII	Educational Facilities in the Rural Areas of the District by Tahsils and by Standard of Education ..	453
XXXVIII	Educational Facilities in Urban Areas of the District by Towns and by Standard of Education ..	454
XXXIX	Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	455
XL	Deaths caused by Different Diseases, Fevers, etc. ...	459
XLI	Important Labour Laws ..	460
XLII	Trade Unions ..	464

Host Plant	Insect	Geographical Distribution		Remarks
		Native Range	Introduced Range	
Apple	Apple Maggot	North America	Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Quince	Quince Thaw	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Walnut	Walnut Husk Beetle	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Cherry	Cherry Fruitworm	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Peach	Peach Fruitworm	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Plum	Plum Fruitworm	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Apricot	Apricot Fruitworm	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Almond	Almond Fruitworm	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Walnut	Walnut Leaf Miner	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Cherry	Cherry Leaf Miner	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Peach	Peach Leaf Miner	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Plum	Plum Leaf Miner	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Apricot	Apricot Leaf Miner	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Almond	Almond Leaf Miner	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Walnut	Walnut Scale	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Cherry	Cherry Scale	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Peach	Peach Scale	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Plum	Plum Scale	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Apricot	Apricot Scale	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control
Almond	Almond Scale	Europe	North America, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand	Introduced for biological control

TABLE No. 1

TABLE
Normals and Extremes

Station		No. of years of data		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Jagadhri	..	50	a	38.1	37.6	18.8	10.2	13.7	82.5
			b	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.1	1.5	4.3
Ambala	..	50	a	39.4	50.8	25.7	16.3	21.1	75.9
			b	2.7	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	4.3
Narayangarh	..	50	a	43.9	47.2	22.1	11.4	19.6	99.3
			b	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.2	1.9	5.1
Dadupur	..	50	a	44.2	42.7	20.3	12.5	18.8	104.1
			b	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.8	4.9
Ambala (district)	...		a	43.9	44.6	21.7	12.6	18.3	90.5
			b	2.9	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.7	4.7

(a) Normal rainfall in mm (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more).

of Rainfall

July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest Annual Rain-fall as % of Normal Year*	Lowest Annual Rain-fall as % of Normal Year	Amount (mm)	Heaviest Rainfall in 24 Hours**
263.7	253.7	159.0	18.5	4.6	13.2	913.6	151 (1914)	34 (1918)	287.0	1908 Aug. 2
11.0	9.8	5.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	43.2				
254.0	219.5	158.2	23.4	4.6	16.8	905.7	226 (1933)	38 (1918)	228.9	1896 Aug. 10
10.8	9.5	5.1	1.0	0.4	1.4	43.4				
305.1	287.5	170.7	20.3	3.8	16.5	1047.4	170 (1942)	60 (1918)	243.8	1886 July 13
12.0	11.8	6.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	48.9				
323.6	279.4	174.0	23.6	5.8	14.2	1063.2	187 (1946)	48 (1929)	444.5	1956 July 12
12.1	11.1	5.7	1.1	0.5	1.4	47.8				
286.6	260.0	165.5	21.5	4.7	15.2	985.1	167 (1942)	48 (1918)		
11.5	10.5	5.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	45.8				

*Years given in brackets.

**Based on all available data up to 1970.

TABLE II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

(Data 1901—1950)

Range in mm	No. of Years	Range in mm	No. of Years
401—500	1	901—1000	9
501—600	—	1001—1100	6
601—700	4	1101—1200	1
701—800	6	1201—1300	5
801—900	12	1301—1400	4
		1401—1500	1
		1501—1600	—
		1601—1700	1

TABLE III

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	Highest Maximum Ever Recorded*	Lowest Minimum Ever Recorded**	Relative Humidity 0830 1730 (Hours)(Hours)
	°C	°C	°C Date	°C Date	% %
January	20.8	6.8	28.9 1946 Jan 31	-1.1 1947 Jan 19	79 52
February	23.8	8.5	33.9 1956 Feb 28	-0.6 1905 Feb 1	73 44
March	29.6	14.1	41.7 1945 Mar 31	3.9 1945 Mar 5	61 33
April	36.2	19.7	45.0 1941 Apr 28	10.0 1944 Apr 4	41 22
May	40.8	24.9	47.8 1944 May 29	14.4 1920 May 26	36 21
June	40.5	27.3	47.8 1923 Jun 17	18.6 1974 Jun 7	49 32
July	35.2	26.0	46.7 1903 Jul 10	19.4 1956 Jul 5	78 63
August	33.8	25.4	43.9 1918 Aug 7	20.0 1939 Aug 7	82 68
September	35.4	23.9	40.6 1951 Sep 6	15.6 1912 Sep 22	80 58
October	33.2	16.4	39.4 1941 Oct 6	8.3 1898 Oct 30	68 41
November	28.6	10.2	35.6 1947 Nov 14	2.8 1926 Nov 30	68 39
December	23.2	7.1	29.4 1944 Dec 5	-0.6 1913 Dec 27	78 48
Annual	31.8	17.5	47.8 1923 Jun 17 and 1944 May 29	-1.1 1947 Jan 19	66 43

*Based on data upto 1978.

**Based on data upto 1979.

TABLE—VI

Fairs

S. No.	Town/Village	Fair	Date and Duration	Significance
1	2	3	4	5
Tahsil Kalka				
1	Pinjore	Mela Dharakshetra	Baisakhi (April 13) One week	Religious
2	Orian	Mela Naina Devi	Chet (March-April) One day	Religious dedicated to goddess Naina Devi
3	Balasapur	Mela Mansa Devi	Chet Sudi 8 (March-April) Asoj Sudi 8 (September-October) Three days	Religious
4	Kalka	Mela Kali Devi	Chet Sudi 8 (March-April) One day	Religious dedicated to goddess Kali Devi
Tahsil Narayanganj				
5	Raipur	Mela Sharda Devi	Chet Sudi 14 (March-April) Two days	Religious, dedicated to goddess Bhagwati
6	Talokpur	Mela Devi Talokpur Wali	Chet Sudi 14 (March-April) Two days	Religious, dedicated to goddess Bhagwati
7	Sadhaura	Mela Shah Kumaish Azam	(January-February) One week	Religious, in honour of Shah Kumaish Azam
8	Mullana	Mela Devi	Chet Sudi 14 (March-April) Two days	Religious, dedicated to goddess Durga
9	Haryoli	Mela Markanda	Asoj Puranmashi (September-October) Two days	Religious
10	Naneola	Mela Devi	Chet Sudi 8 (March-April) Asoj Sudi 8 (September-October) One day	Religious, dedicated to goddess Durga
11	Ambala	Urs Hazrat Lakhi Shah, or, Mela Pankha	(June-July) Three days	Religious
12	Ambala	Bawan Dwadashi	Bhadon Sudi 12 (August-September) One day	Religious, in honour of Bawana, an incarnation of Vishnu

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Tahsil Jagadhri

13	Bilaspur	Kapal Mochan	Chet (March-April) Katak Putanmashi (October-November) Five days	Religious
14	Sugh	Suraj Kund fair	Bhadon Sudi 6 (August-September) Two days	Religious, dedicated to Sun-god
15	Harnaul	Panch Tirath Fair	Magh (January-February) Four days	Religious, in memory of five Pandavas who are believed to have taken bath in the tank here
16	Bansantor	Mela Santoor	Bhadon (August-September) Three days	Religious
17	Jagadhri	Bawan Dwadashi	Bhadon Sudi 12 (August-September) One day	Religious, in honour of Bawana, an in- carnation of Vishnu

TABLE VII
Utilisation of Land

(Hectares)						
Year	Total Area According to Village Papers	Area Under Forests	Land Not Available for Cultivation	Other Uncultivated Land Excluding Fallow Land	Fallow Land	Net Area Sown
1967-68	3,73,232	42,136	55,221	24,208	12,424	2,38,799
1968-69	3,73,558	40,569	58,267	19,358	12,308	2,41,756
1969-70	3,73,558	43,053	61,919	15,805	12,418	2,40,363
1970-71	3,73,623	43,290	62,052	14,607	11,743	2,41,931
1971-72	3,73,658	35,794	70,725	13,333	12,314	2,41,480
1972-73	3,73,701	36,114	67,498	15,179	12,223	2,42,710
1973-74	3,73,701	36,281	67,814	14,776	11,447	2,43,212
1974-75	3,73,701	36,180	68,740	8,154	10,398	2,43,792
1975-76	3,73,701	36,180	68,740	8,148	10,580	2,47,944
1976-77	3,73,701	33,309	67,442	8,148	10,805	2,47,719
1977-78	3,73,701	25,184	90,062	9,539	10,586	2,47,789

TABLE VIII

Sowing and Harvesting of Kharif and Rabi Crops

Name of Crop	Time of Sowing	Time of Harvesting
Kharif Crops		
Sugarcane	.. Middle of February to middle of April	End of November to end of April
Cotton (American and Desi)	.. Beginning of April to end of May	End of September to middle of November
Paddy	.. Nursery sown in June-July and transplanted in July-August	October-November
Bajra	.. July-August	End of September to beginning of October
Maize	.. June-July	October
Pulses		
(Moong, Moth, Mash)	.. July-August	October
Rabi Crops		
Wheat	.. October to December	April
Gram	.. October	March-April
Barley	.. October to December	March-April
Oilseeds (<i>Sarson, Torla*</i> <i>Taramira</i>)	.. September to November	December to March

**Torla* being *Zaid* Kharif, its sowing is done in early September and harvesting in first week of December.

TABLE IX
Area under Principal Crops

(Thousand hectares)

Crops	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Foodgrains												
Wheat ..	51	69	57	54	108	107	101	98	97	101	105	97
Rice ..	26	23	36	41	45	50	47	49	43	50	51	52
<i>Bajra</i> ..	7	9	5	6	7	4	6	5	6	5	5	4
Maize ..	17	19	30	33	44	41	42	42	46	51	49	45
Barley ..	2.6	3.2	2.4	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.2	3.2	10	8	4	3
Gram ..	..	50	48	39	36	43	42	45	40	39	36	39
Cash Crops												
Sugarcane ..	9.6	12.6	20.8	22	24	22	23	26	31	29	30	35
Oilseeds ..	6.8	6.0	7.6	12.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	21.0	17.0	14.0	16
Cotton ..	3.0	4.6	4.1	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1	2	2.0	2.0

TABLE X
Yield per Hectare of Principal Crops

		(Kilograms)			
Crops		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Foodgrains					
Rice	..	743	1,860	1,785	2,043
Jowar	..	220	..	..	..
Bajra	..	207	785	546	287
Maize	..	1,120	1,285	1,146	1,250
Wheat	..	1,463	1,638	1,648	1,788
Barley	..	725	1,062	871	1,030
Gram	..	585	673	920	761
Oilseeds					
Groundnut	..	857	1,099	1,101	1,209
Others					
Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)	..	3,553	4,152	4,329	5,435
Potatoes	..	19,000	18,385	19,000	17,500
Cotton (American) Lint	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton (Desi) Lint	..	180	180	193	170

TABLE XI
Production of Principal Crops

(Thousand metric tonnes)

Crops		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Foodgrains					
Rice	..	32	93	91	106
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra	..	1	3	3	1
Maize	..	52	66	56	55
Wheat	..	142	165	173	174
Barley	..	7	8	3	3
Gram	..	24	26	33	30
Pulses					
Mash					
Moong	..	4	3	3	3.6
Massar	..	4	3	2.5	3.7
Oilseeds					
Groundnut	..	8.4	11.1	10.0	9.4
Rape and Mustard	..	3	2.0	2.0	3.0
Sesamum	..	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Linseed	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2
Others					
Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)		170.0	120	130	196
Potatoes	..	53.2	47.8	4.6	63.3
Cotton (American) Lint	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton (Desi) Lint	..	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

TABLE XII
Subsidies and Loans Advanced to the Agriculturists

Year	Subsidies	Taccavi Loans				Other Loans		
		Sinking of Percolation Wells	Purchase of Fertilizers	Purchase of Tractors	Under the Land Improvement Act XIX of 1883 Ordinary	Under the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884 Ordinary	Installation of Pumping Sets	Development of Horticulture
1967-68	..	2,54,250	29,55,285	3,77,000	..	1,25,000	94,500	..
1968-69	..	1,900	40,23,802	..	..	77,000	7,500	7,950
1969-70	33,72,909	..	..	77,000	..	..
1970-71	60,05,915	..	..	77,000	..	..
1971-72	3,56,515	..	..	43,000	..	8,000
1972-73	1,80,000	..	..
1973-74	1,49,500	..	..
1974-75	4,18,644	..	..
1975-76	3,00,000	..	..
1976-77	17,500	2,19,000	..	..
1977-78

TABLE XIII
Achievements of SFDA

(Rs in lakh)

Serial No.	Programme Elements	1976-77	1977-78
Agriculture			
1	Implements and storage bins	1.50	3.45
2	Demonstration plots	0.69	0.70
3	Land levelling	0.06	0.12
4	Bullock	—	3.03
5	Bullock carts	—	0.45
6	Input subsidy	3.00	1.00
Minor Irrigation			
1	Shallow tubewells	3.71	7.04
Animal Husbandry			
1	Dairy	12.43	10.92
2	Sheep	0.88	1.49
Others			
1	Development of market	—	4.00
2	Managerial subsidy	1.96	—
3	Rural artisans	0.43	0.97

TABLE XIV

Tahsil-wise Figures of Livestock—1977

	Ambala	Jagadhri	Narayangarh	Kalka	Total
Cattle	73,477	97,419	79,583	18,302	2,68,781
Buffaloes	88,531	96,559	61,689	15,890	2,62,669
Horses and Ponies	988	817	300	91	2,196
Donkeys	692	533	843	209	2,277
Mules	361	225	267	31	884
Sheep	9,129	7,985	5,293	984	23,391
Goats	4,530	10,643	17,859	11,678	44,710
Camels	40	20	205	283	548
Pigs	6,112	5,417	4,200	819	16,548
Total	1,83,860	2,19,618	1,70,239	48,287	6,22,004
Poultry	1,44,648	1,19,013	45,726	15,842	3,24,867

TABLE XV

Artificial Insemination Centres and Sub-Centres

Centres	Sub-Centres
1. Ambala City	1. Kolo Majra
2. Barara	2. Mandhor
3. Kesri	3. Panjokhara
4. Shahazadpur	4. Bullana
5. Chhachhrauli	5. Jalbera
6. Mustafabad	6. Bheno Kheri
7. Bilaspur	7. Adhoya
8. Narayangarh	8. Thamber
9. Sadhaura	9. Kambasi
10. Jagndhari (J.C.B.)	10. Ugala
11. Malikpur Khadir	11. Jalubi
12. Jagadhari (A.I.C.)	12. Rajauli
	13. Sohana
	14. Dhin
	15. Duliyani
	16. Dhanaura
	17. Zafarpur
	18. Nahawani
	19. Samlehri
	20. Khuda Kalan
	21. Chhpura
	22. Kesri
	23. Landa
	24. Dukheri
	25. Pasiala
	26. Kathgarh Chhabra
	27. Churamastpur (Mastpur)
	28. Sonti
	29. Barola
	30. Nancoia

Centres

Sub-Centres

31. Nagla
32. Kurbanpur
33. Shahpur
34. Mohra
35. Boh
36. Bara
37. Aujla
38. Patrehri
39. Rachheri
40. Sherpur
41. Korwa Khurd
42. Patwi
43. Jatwar
44. Raiwali
45. Toda
46. Bareri Kalan
47. Mauli
48. Bich Pari
49. Mundakhera
50. Ledi
51. Jai Dhar
52. Khadri
53. Bhanbaul
54. Talakaur
55. Dera Salempur
56. Bherthal
57. Tumbhi
58. Sankhera
59. Pabni Kalan
60. Laha
61. Rasaur
62. Nangawan
63. Gadhauli

Centres	Sub-Centres
	64. Sher Pur
	65. Sarawan
	66. Udangarh
	67. Haveli
	68. Yamunanagar
	69. Nagai
	70. Damla
	71. Kharwa
	72. Amadapur
	73. Mahlawali
	74. Pansra
	75. Buria
	76. Bahadurpur
	77. Yakubpur
	78. Deodhar

TABLE XVI

Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Semen Banks

Veterinary Hospitals

1. Ambala City
2. Nagal
3. Ambala Cantonment
4. Barara
5. Narayangarh
6. Sadhaura
7. Raipur Rani
8. Kesri
9. Lakhnaura
10. Jagadhri
11. Chhachhrauli
12. Mustafabad
13. Bilaspur
14. Kalka
15. Malikpur Khadir

Veterinary Dispensaries

1. Mallur
2. Mullana
3. Danipur
4. Ramgarh
5. Korwa Khurd
6. Kakar Majra
7. Shahazadpur
8. Bal Chhapar
9. Kathgarh
10. Tepla
11. Pinjore
12. Barwala

Semen Banks

1. Ambala cantonment
2. Jagadhri

TABLE XVII

Forest Nurseries

Ambala Forest Division

Ambala Range

Jansui

Malaur

Rukri

Thamber

Narayangarh Majri (State Highway)

Shahpur

Kalpi

G.T. road K.M. 207-208

Company Bagh, Ambala

Kalesar Range

Bhangera

Khilanwala

Ambli

Kishanpura

Kalesar

Bora Nali

Nainwala

Kalesar

Jagadhri Range

Pabni Road

Shah Pur

Kheri

Drapur (Station Yard)

Mustafabad

Saran

Kalanaur

Demla

Rajghat Road (Darwa)

Bhagwangarh

Buria

Munduli

Dadupur

Udhamgarh

Balewala

Panjpur

Chhachhrauli Range

Chhachhrauli

Balachaur

Shahpura

Lodi

Prithipur

Salimpur

Sundar Bahadurpur

Ranjit Pur

Sindhai

Kurewala (Churahi)

Bilaspur

Ahmed Majra

Bansantor

Ibrahimpur

Chikkan

Dar Pur

Mugalwali

Morni-Pinjore Forest Division**Narayangarh Range**

Badi Bassi

Shahazadpur

Karsan

Raiwali

Rataur

Rampur

Narayangarh

Laha

Nazampur

Jhanda

Shahpur

Manakpur

Kuruli

Barsoo Majra

Ahmadpur

Chhoti Bassi

Sedhaura

Sadhaura

Sadakpur

Jharsala

Salaimpur

Thaska

Raipur Rani Range

Mauli

Raipur Rani

Talok Pur

Rasulpur

Ponta (Bhoj)

Boonga

Dadwali

Masumpur

Bharoli

Bhood

Baldawala

Raipur Rani

Morni Range

Bari Sher

Bichhroh

Bharoli

Bahral

Chakoh

Bhelag

Chaplana

Sherlatal

Balig

Panchkula Range

Ramgarh	1	100.00
Khangesra	1	100.00
Barwala	1	100.00
Sultanpur	1	100.00
Maheshpur	1	100.00
Nada	1	100.00
Chaunki	1	100.00
Ambwala	1	100.00
Kotian	1	100.00
Urban Estate, Panchkula	1	100.00

Pinjore Range

Pinjore	1	100.00
HMT, Pinjore	1	100.00
Banona	1	100.00
Khadin	1	100.00
Garisan	1	100.00
Chikan Koti	1	100.00
Malla	1	100.00
Manakpur	1	100.00
Kona	1	100.00
Lehrondi	1	100.00
Maranwala	1	100.00

TABLE XVIII

Year-wise Break-up of Loans Distributed by the Haryana Financial Corporation

Year	Number of Units	Amount
		(Rs.)
1968-69	2	1,63,000
1969-70	1	1,12,000
1970-71	6	6,63,000
1971-72	28	11,81,500
1972-73	45	25,42,900
1973-74	38	16,74,000
1974-75	22	18,99,500
1975-76	17	19,83,500
1976-77	17	19,32,500
1977-78	16	12,09,800

TABLE No. XIX

TABLE

Loans and Grants Distributed by Haryana Khadi and Village

S. No.	Name of the Industry	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74
		Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1	Hand Pounding of Paddy	—	38,400	3,000	7,000	3,000	7,000	—
2	Village Oil	—	—	2,680	11,680	250	1,250	—
3	N.E.O. Soap	—	12,200	8,900	21,500	1,500	12,000	—
4	Village Pottery	—	88,200	—	80,000	1,900	60,400	—
5	Hand-made Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Palm Gur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Gur and Khandsari	—	54,700	800	65,700	—	38,600	—
8	Village Leather	—	69,300	34,400	65,700	32,800	35,000	5,120
9	Bee-keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Fibre	—	8,500	—	—	—	—	—
11	Gobar Gas	—	—	3,000	17,000	1,200	23,200	—
12	Khadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	—	54,700	13,400	18,600	19,750	25,450	—
Total		—	3,26,000	66,180	2,87,180	60,400	2,02,900	5,120

XIX

Industries Board

1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
15,000	1,500	4,500	4,500	13,500	1,500	13,400	2,638
5,000	2,425	19,925	2,855	33,855	725	13,725	725
—	3,000	73,650	3,000	48,650	2,250	29,900	2,250
—	6,500	11,500	7,800	33,800	11,700	20,700	12,350
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	36,800	3,881	7,40,450	3,330	12,420	560
12,000	16,280	20,250	16,850	75,750	19,830	11,450	1,500
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
—	4,000	7,300	6,300	30,260	2,885	31,568	6,785
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6,700	27,800	2,580	87,580	1,500	79,000	500
32,000	40,405	2,01,725	37,766	10,63,845	43,720	2,12,163	29,308

6,16,033

TABLE XX

Trade Unions of Industrial Workers

(as on March 31, 1978)

S. No.	Name
1.	HMT Karmik Sangh, Pinjore
2.	H. D. D. C. (Milk Plant) Workers Union, Ambala City
3.	Sarswati Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union, Yamunanagar
4.	Sarswati Industrial Syndicate Workers Union, Jagadhri
5.	Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union, Yamunanagar
6.	Ice Factory Labour Union, Ambala
7.	Bharat Starch Mill Labour Union, Yamunanagar
8.	Bharat Starch and Chemical Workers Union, Yamunanagar
9.	Haryana Distillery Employees Union, Yamunanagar
10.	Ara Mazdoor Sangh, Yamunanagar
11.	Shri Gopal Paper Mills Labour Union, Yamunanagar
12.	Shri Gopal Karamchari Union, Jagadhri
13.	Bhupindra Cement Workers Union, Surajpur
14.	Bhupindra Cement Karmchari Union, Surajpur
15.	Malla Quarry Workers Union, Malla
16.	Chandi Mandir Workers Union, Surajpur
17.	Bhushan Industrial Corporation and Spun Pipe Workers Union, Chandi Mandir
18.	Kay Iron Workers Union, Yamunanagar
19.	Metal Karamchari Sangh, Jagadhri
20.	Bhupindra Cement Mazdoor Ekta Union, Surajpur
21.	Ashoka Alloy Steel Workers Union, Ambala City
22.	Jagadhri Metal Mazdoor Sabha, Jagadhri
23.	Metal Workers Union, Jagadhri
24.	Sarswati Engineering Works Workers Union, Yamunanagar

S. No.	Name
25.	Inco Workers Union, Ambala Cantonment
26.	Jamna Auto Workers Union, Yamunanagar
27.	Scientific Karamchari Union, Ambala Cantonment
28.	Nav Vishwakarma Workers Union, Jagadhri
29.	Chanderpur Works Workers Union, Yamunanagar
30.	Jai Forging Labour Union, Yamunanagar
31.	Jamna Auto Industries Employees Union, Yamunanagar
32.	The Thathera Union, Jagadhri
33.	Swatantar Thathera Union, Jagadhri

TABLE XXI

Joint-Stock Banks

Name of the Bank	Location	Number of Offices
1	2	3
I. State Bank of India and its subsidiaries		
1. State Bank of India	(i) Ambala	3
	(ii) Babial	1
	(iii) Chandi Mandir	1
	(iv) Jagadhri	1
	(v) Narayangarh	1
	(vi) Naggal	1
	(vii) Panchkula	1
	(viii) Pinjore	1
	(ix) Patheri	1
	(x) Saranwan	1
	(xi) Surajpur	1
	(xii) Yamunanagar	1
		14
2. State Bank of Patiala		
	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Barara	1
	(iii) Chhachhrauli	1
	(iii) Chandi Mandir	1
	(v) Jagadhri	1
	(vi) Kalka	1
	(vii) Mustafabad	1
	(viii) Saha	1
	(ix) Yamunanagar	3
		11

1	2	3
II. Nationalised Banks		
1. Punjab National Bank	(i) Ambala	3
	(ii) Adhoya	1
	(iii) Buria	1
	(iv) Jagadhri	2
	(v) Kalka	1
	(vi) Morni Hills	1
	(vii) Panchkula	1
	(viii) Pinjore	1
	(ix) Yamunanagar	1
		<hr/> 12
2. Allahabad Bank	(i) Ambala	2
	(ii) Bihta	1
	(iii) Binjalpur	1
	(iv) Rasulpur	1
	(v) Sadhaura	1
	(vi) Shahpur	1
		<hr/> 7
3. Indian Bank	(i) Ambala	3
	(ii) Yamunanagar	1
	(iii) Boh	1
	(iv) Mohra	1
		<hr/> 6
4. Central Bank of India	(i) Ambala	4
	(ii) Barara	1
	(iii) Barwala	1
	(iv) Dhin	1

1	2	3
	(v) Gadhauri	1
	(vi) Jagadhri	1
	(vii) Kalka	1
	(viii) Rattewali	1
	(ix) Ugala	1
	(x) Yamunanagar	1
		<hr/> 13
5. Syndicate Bank	(i) Panchkula	1
		<hr/> 1
6. Hindustan Commercial Bank	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Jagadhri	1
		<hr/> 2
7. United Commercial Bank	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Jatwar	1
	(iii) Pinjore	1
		<hr/> 3
8. New Bank of India	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Chhachhrauli	1
	(iii) Chandi Mandir	1
	(iv) Jagadhri	1
	(v) Naneola	1
		<hr/> 5
9. Indian Overseas Bank	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Yamunanagar	1
		<hr/> 2

1	2	3
10. Union Bank of India	(i) Ambala	2
	(ii) Yamunanagar	1
		<hr/> 3
11. Bank of Baroda	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Yamunanagar	1
		<hr/> 2
12. Bank of India	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Jagadhri	1
		<hr/> 2
13. Bank of Maharashtra	(i) Ambala	1
		<hr/> 1
14. Canara Bank	(i) Ambala	1
		<hr/> 1
III. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks		
1. Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Barara	1
	(iii) Gobindpuri	1
	(iv) Yamunanagar	1
		<hr/> 4

1	2	3
2 Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Dhulkot	1
	(iii) Damla	1
	(iv) Jagadhri	1
	(v) Jatiana	1
	(vi) Kharwan	1
	(vii) Kesri	1
	(viii) Raipur Rani	1
	(ix) Shahazadpur	1
	(x) Yamunanagar	1
	(xi) Mullana	1
	(xii) Mustafabad	1
		12
3. Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	(i) Ambala	1
	(ii) Dadupur	1
	(iii) Yamunanagar	1
		3

TABLE XXII

Arrivals of Important Agricultural Commodities in the Markets

(In Quintals)

Tahsil	Market Committee	Year	Wheat	Grams	Maize	Bajra	Paddy	Cotton	Oilseeds	Ground-nuts	Pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ambala	Ambala City	1975-76	89,112	27,630	22,219	788	2,88,575	838	23,824	—	11,157
		1976-77	83,912	30,761	11,782	600	2,58,344	—	18,811	—	7,000
		1977-78	91,480	37,203	14,824	337	6,40,590	—	19,162	—	13,711
	Ambala Cantonment	1975-76	59,220	9,847	14,435	335	43,950	134	3,634	—	1,968
		1976-77	67,618	14,498	7,412	690	45,899	—	3,034	5,184	4,348
		1977-78	40,416	14,417	8,598	216	49,986	—	2,125	3,561	5,075
	Barara	1975-76	59,704	1,963	16,669	6,715	1,59,203	—	5,057	—	3,112
		1976-77	1,05,287	3,693	14,194	—	1,70,732	—	1,442	—	4,648
		1977-78	71,246	865	2,867	—	1,43,730	—	728	—	887
	Mullana	1975-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1976-77	18	94	135	22	360	—	121	—	341
		1977-78	39,059	4,304	15,756	304	69,436	—	812	898	2,352
	Naneola	1975-76	11,958	163	24	—	38,882	—	122	—	—
		1976-77	13,965	196	21	—	45,576	—	30	—	40
		1977-78	26,658	51	—	—	83,891	—	20	8,953	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jagadhri	Jagadhri	1975-76	99,457	5,508	14,187	604	2,74,589	162	3,486	—	1,530
		1976-77	1,74,862	2,767	15,068	722	3,38,458	—	2,020	—	1,613
		1977-78	1,41,962	2,788	9,061	443	3,37,563	154	1,121	—	1,100
	Yamunanagar	1975-76	51,740	2,753	10,999	568	67,534	—	4,124	—	1,270
		1976-77	1,53,366	2,590	10,192	—	89,919	—	2,508	2,133	2,354
		1977-78	76,231	1,835	4,232	—	82,507	—	982	2,214	1,220
	Chhachhrauli	1975-76	23,690	1,174	1,464	405	98,385	69	778	—	668
		1976-77	66,328	682	1,879	103	1,33,892	51	111	—	263
		1977-78	65,383	249	165	48	1,53,063	42	207	—	74
	Narayangarh	1975-76	48,042	15,285	38,308	1,898	73,491	81	4,672	—	3,831
		1976-77	75,161	13,515	36,631	1,517	78,244	29	1,379	8,370	5,712
		1977-78	76,836	8,518	33,787	2,379	98,327	21	2,538	8,953	4,227
	Sadhaura	1975-76	15,745	6,156	14,528	1,133	43,999	161	2,648	—	1,147
		1976-77	24,225	4,407	8,609	514	43,803	15	458	2,470	1,105
		1977-78	23,191	4,435	8,390	778	42,939	1	424	2,197	2,348
	Raipur Rani	1975-76	4,217	3,838	14,483	608	13,245	54	669	—	146
		1976-77	16,708	6,560	9,197	389	12,059	9	1,556	18,109	6,248
		1977-78	8,063	4,830	3,994	785	15,871	17	953	16,382	3,208
	Kalka	1975-76	783	1,966	3,685	105	—	285	1,899	—	1,159
		1976-77	1,164	3,503	3,833	116	—	158	6,205	6,067	1,617
		1977-78	335	984	363	134	—	117	1,638	4,429	929

TABLE XXIII

Number of Registered Vehicles

Year	Cars	Jeeps	Station Wagons	Buses	Motor Cycles	Trucks	Tractors
1967-68	116	10	—	66	418	86	99
1968-69	130	15	—	97	500	380	134
1969-70	158	62	—	76	606	504	258
1970-71	204	7	—	98	574	432	304
1971-72	203	32	—	63	718	249	324
1972-73	153	45	—	46	711	258	290
1973-74	211	100	12	51	786	194	196
1974-75	152	19	6	10	921	212	202
1975-76	140	20	1	16	1,103	286	278
1976-77	96	36	5	115	1,401	184	370
1977-78	154	31	1	6	1,767	221	307

TABLE XXIV

Bus Routes Operating in the District as on March 31, 1978

Name of Transport Undertaking	Routes
1	2
Haryana Roadways, Ambala	Ambala City—Ambala Cantonment via Baldev Nagar Camp
	Ambala City—Ambala Cantonment via Model Town
	Ambala City—Mahesh Nagar
	Ambala City—Babial
	Ambala City—Bihta via Kesri
	Ambala City—Dukheri
	Ambala City—Jansuia
	Ambala City—Kaithal
	Ambala City—Baraula
	Ambala City—Naneola
	Ambala City—Baknaur
	Ambala City—Delhi
	Delhi—Chandigarh
	Chandigarh—Ambala City
	Ambala City—Rewari
	Ambala City—Raipur Rani
	Ambala City—Karnal
	Ambala City—Rohtak via Panipat
	Ambala City—Paonta Sahib
	Delhi—Ludhiana
	Ambala City—Haridwar
	Ambala City—Udaipur
	Ambala City—Patiala
	Ambala City—Meerut
	Ambala City—Kalka
	Ambala City—Yamunanagar
	Ambala City—Chhachhrauli

1

2

Ambala City—Tajewala
 Ambala City—Saharanpur via Mullana
 Ambala City—Saharanpur via Pipli
 Ambala City—Ranjitpura
 Ambala City—Jagadhri
 Ambala Cantonment—Simla
 Ambala Cantonment—Kasauli
 Ambala Cantonment—Kalka
 Kalka—Delhi
 Delhi—Ludhiana
 Delhi—Kalka
 Ambala City—Delhi
 Ambala Cantonment—Nangal
 Nangal—Delhi
 Delhi—Ropar
 Ropar—Delhi
 Ropar—Saharanpur
 Ambala City—Ropar via Kharar
 Ambala City—Kurukshetra
 Kurukshetra—Yamuna Nagar
 Ambala City—Pathankot
 Ambala Cantonment—Jullundur via
 Chandigarh
 Ambala City—Assandh
 Ambala City—Ratewali
 Ambala City—Patiala
 Patiala—Delhi
 Delhi—Ferozepur via Ludhiana
 Delhi—Patiala
 Ambala Cantonment—Patiala
 Ambala City—Hisar
 Ambala City—Jind
 Ambala City—Bhiwani

1

2

Ambala City—Landa via Saha
 Ambala City—Shahabad
 Shahabad—Sahzadpur
 Shahzadpur—Ambala City
 Ambala City—Pundri
 Ambala City—Teja Mohri
 Ambala City—Akalgarh
 Ambala City—Barara
 Ambala City—Mehlawali
 Ambala City—Chandigarh
 Chandigarh—Kurukshetra
 Ambala City—Sadhaura
 Sadhaura—Shahabad
 Ambala City—Sadhaura via Mullana
 Sadhaura—Barara
 Ambala Cantonment—Kulu
 Ambala City—Tirlokpur
 Ambala City—Hisar via Narwana
 Narayangarh—Shahabad
 Shahabad—Nahan
 Nahan—Ambala City via Narayan-
 garh
 Nahan—Sadhaura—Barara—Shahbad—
 Ambala City
 Barara—Nahan
 Nahan—Ambala City via Mullana
 Ambala City—Narayangarh via Saha
 Narayangarh—Ambala City via Dera
 Bassi
 Narayangarh—Yamunanagar
 Ambala City—Narayangarh
 Narayangarh—Raipur Rani
 Narayangarh—Bareri
 Bareri—Ambala Cantonment via
 Saha

1

2

Ambala—Narayangarh

Narayangarh—Ambala Cantonment

Ambala Cantonment—Jagadhri

Ambala City—Narayangarh

Narayangarh—Chandigarh

Narayangarh—Delhi via Yamuna-
nagar

Narayangarh—Sohna via Delhi

Narayangarh—Delhi via Saha

Narayangarh—Nahan

Narayangarh—Panchkula

Panchkula—Saha

Saha—Barwala

Barwala—Yamunanagar

Yamunanagar—Dera Bassi via
Narayangarh

Dera Bassi—Shahazadpur

Yamunanagar—Kot

Yamunanagar—Dadupur

Yamunanagar—Khizrabad

Yamunanagar—Tajewala

Yamunanagar—Ranjitpura

Yamunanagar—Delhi

Delhi—Nahan

Yamunanagar—Deosar

Yamunanagar—Jagdhauri

Yamunanagar—Gumthla

Yamunanagar—Pabni

Jagadhri—Pabni

Yamunanagar—Chhachhrauli

Yamunanagar—Jagadhri

1

2

Haryana Roadways, Chandigarh

Yamunanagar—Kalesar

Yamunanagar—Mustfabad

Yamunanagar—Sonipat

Yamunanagar—Delhi

Yamunanagar—Amritsar

Yamunanagar—Narwana

Yamunanagar—Karnal

Yamunanagar—Jind

Jagadhri—Naryangarh

Yamunanagar—Simla

Yamunanagar—Gurgaon

Yamunanagar—Bhiwani

Yamunanagar—Hisar

Chandigarh—Delhi via Ambala

Kalka—Chandigarh—Delhi

Chandigarh—Mathura via Ambala

Chandigarh—Palwal via Ambala

Chandigarh—Ambala—Jaipur

Chandigarh—Ambala—Hodal

Chandigarh—Bahadurgarh—Palwal

Chandigarh—Ferozpur Jhirka

Simla—Delhi

Chandigarh—Ladwa—Indri

Chandigarh—Dehra Dun

Chandigarh—Haridwar

Chandigarh—Narnaul

Chandigarh—Punhana

Chandigarh—Toshani via Ambala

Chandigarh—Pilani

Chandigarh—Sirsa

Chandigarh—Bhiwani

1

2

Chandigarh—Hisar

Kalka—Chandigarh—Panipat

Chandigarh—Rajaund

Chandigarh—Rohtak

Chandigarh—Dabwali

Chandigarh—Sonipat

Chandigarh—Yamunanagar via Dera Bassi

Chandigarh—Kaleser, Paonta Sahib via Dera Bassi

Kalka—Ambala via Panchkula

Kalka—Narayangarh via Dera Bassi

Kalka—Yamunanagar via Dera Bassi

Kalka—Yamunanagar via Ambala

Kalka—Ropar via Nalagarh

Kalka—Hisar via Patiala

Kalka—Patiala via Chandigarh

Kalka—Raipur Rani via Dera Bassi

Kalka—Maranwala

Kalka—Malla

Chandigarh—Simla

Chandigarh—Kasauli

Chandigarh—Pinjore

Kalka—Ropar via Nalagarh

Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon

Gurgaon—Chandigarh via Ambala

Delhi—Jagadhri

Delhi—Jammu

Gurgaon—Jagadhri—Nahan

Gurgaon—Narayangarh via Ambala

Delhi—Simla via Ambala

Haryana Roadways, Rohtak

Rohtak—Chandigarh

Sonipat—Ambala

Rohtak—Jagadhri

Haryana Roadways, Karnal

Karnal—Ambala—Chandigarh

Karnal—Ambala

1	2
	Karnal—Ambala—Ropar—Nangal
	Delhi—Ambala—Hoshiarpur
	Delhi—Ambala—Patiala
	Delhi—Ambala—Amritsar
	Karnal—Yamunanagar
	Karnal—Haridwar via Yamunanagar
Haryana Roadways, Hisar	Hisar—Chandigarh via Ambala
Haryana Roadways, Rewari	Rewari—Chandigarh
	Rewari—Jagadhri
	Narnaul—Ambala
	Narnaul—Chandigarh
Haryana Roadways, Kaithal	Kaithal—Chandigarh
	Kaithal—Ambala
	Assandh—Ambala
	Pehowa—Ambala
	Ismailabad—Ambala
	Fatehabad—Ambala
	Kurukshetra—Jhansa—Ambala
	Kurukshetra—Chandigarh
	Assandh—Ambala—Yamunanagar
	Pehowa—Kalka via Sadhaura
	Shahabad—Barara
	Kurukshetra—Mustfabad
	Kurukshetra—Landa
	Kaithal—Rishikesh via Yamunanagar
Haryana Roadways, Bhiwani	Bhiwani—Chandigarh via Ambala
	Bhiwani—Ambala
	Bhiwani—Jagadhri
Haryana Roadways, Jind	Jind—Chandigarh via Ambala
	Jind—Ambala
Haryana Roadways, Sirsa	Sirsa—Chandigarh via Ambala
	Sirsa—Jagadhri

1

2

Himachal Pradesh Road Transport Corporation

Simla-Delhi via Ambala
 Simla-Ambala
 Kulu-Haridwar via Ambala
 Dharamshala-Delhi via Ambala
 Mandi-Delhi via Ambala
 Nahan-Chandigarh via Narayangarh
 Simla-Kalka
 Simla-Kalka-Chandigarh
 Nahan-Poanta Sahib-Yamunanagar
 Nahan-Delhi via Sadhaura
 Hamirpur-Delhi via Ambala
 Dehradun-Chandigarh via Nahan
 Kalka-Ropar via Nalagarh
 Chandigarh-Chail
 Kalka-Kasauli
 Kalka-Sabathu
 Kalka-Kunihar
 Kalka-Patta
 Nahan-Barara
 Rajban-Paonta-Jagadhri
 Chandigarh-Kasauli
 Chamba-Delhi
 Una-Delhi
 Una-Haridwar via Ambala
 Amritsar-Ambala
 Amritsar-Ambala-Kurukshetra
 Amritsar-Delhi
 Jullundur-Ambala-Delhi
 Tarn Taran-Ambala-Delhi
 Ferozepur-Ambala-Delhi
 Pathankot-Ambala-Delhi

Punjab Road ways

1

2

	Ludhiana-Ambala-Delhi
	Hoshiarpur-Delhi via Ambala
	Ropar-Ambala
	Chandigarh-Ambala
	Hoshiarpur-Yamunanagar
	Nangal-Yamunagar
	Jammu-Delhi via Ambala
	Jullundur-Rohtak via Ambala
	Jullundur-Kalka
	Chandigarh-Delhi
	Chandigarh-Rohtak via Ambala
	Ropar-Kalka via Nalagarh
	Chandigarh-Simla
	Kharar—Ambala via Rajpura
Chandigarh Transport Undertaking	Chandigarh-Ambala
	Chandigarh-Ambala-Delhi
	Chandigarh-Ambala-Rohtak
	Chandigarh-Kalka
Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi	Delhi-Jammu
	Delhi-Chandigarh
	Delhi-Simla
	Delhi-Kapurthala
	Delhi-Banga
	Delhi-Amritsar
	Delhi-Patiala
Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	Haridwar-Ambala
	Dehradun-Karnal via Yamunanagar
	Rishikesh-Kaithal via Yamunanagar
	Haridwar-Ambala
	Haridwar-Patiala
	Agra-Ambala

1	2
Pepsu Road Transport Corporation	Patiala-Kalka Patiala-Ambala Contonment Rajpura-Raipur Rani Patiala-Delhi via Ambala Patiala-Haridwar Patiala-Kalka-Chail Patiala-Simla via Kalka Patiala-Dera Bassi via Ambala Ludhiana-Ambala Contonment Hoshiarpur-Ambala Contonment Jullundur-Delhi via Ambala Ludhiana-Jind via Ambala Jullundur-Rohtak via Ambala Kapurthala-Ambala
Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	Jaipur-Chandigarh via Delhi-Ambala Jaipur-Chandigarh via Rohtak
M/s Adrash Transport Society, Dehradun	Saharanpur-Jagadhri
M/s Guru Parkash, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Jagdish Chand, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Mohan Lal, Saharanpur	-do-
Shrimati Shamim Begam, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Ram Lal, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Abdul Salim, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Geeta Ram, Saharanpur	-do-
M/s Sardar Transport, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Malik Singh, Saharanpur	-do-
M/s Uttara Khand Transport, Saharanpur	-do-
M/s Kartar Transport, Saharanpur	-do-

1	2
Shri Balwant Singh, Saharanpur	Saharanpur-Jagadhri
Shri Vijay Kumar, Saharanpur	-do-
Shrimati Vijay Devi, Muzaffar Nagar	Meerut-Ambala via Muzaffar Nagar and Saharanpur
Shri Shiv Kumar, Meerut	-do-
M/s Jagdish Chand, Meerut	-do-
M/s Bhumarg Yatayat, Meerut	-do-
Shrimati Sarda Devi, Muzaffar Nagar	-do-
Shri Rattan Lal, Muzaffar Nagar	-do-
Shri Gian Parkash, Saharanpur	-do-
Shrimati Nirmal Kumari, Muzaffar Nagar	-do-
Jai Parkash, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Roshan Lal, Saharanpur	-do-
Shri Abdula Jallar, Saharanpur	-do-
M/s Doon Commercial, Dehradun	-do-
Shri Bishamber Lal, Saharanpur	-do-
M/s Devi Chand, Dehradun	-do-
Ambala Bus Syndicate, Ropar	Ropar-Ambala
	Ropar-Ambala via Mubarkpur
	Ropar-Kalka
	Ambala-Ropar via Rajpura
	Kharar-Chandigarh-Kalka
M/s Guru Tegh Bahadur Transport, Ludhiana	Ludhiana-Ambala Cantonment
M/s Kalgidhar Transport Company, Ludhiana	-do-
Nirbhair Roadways, Ludhiana	-do-
Sheikhupura Transport Company, Ludhiana	-do-
Nirbhair Roadways, Ludhiana	Ambala Cantonment-Ferozepur
Malwa Bus Service, Meera	-do-
Hoshiarpur Express Transport Company, Hoshiarpur	Ambala Cantonment-Hoshiarpur

TABLE XXV

**List of Private Transport Companies Operating in Ambala District
before Nationalisation**

S. No.	Name of the Company/Society	Name of the Routes
1	2	3
1.	The Tourist Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Ambala	Sadhaura-Narayangarh Ambala-Narayangarh Ambala-Raipur Rani-Ramgarh Ambala-Kalka Ambala-Kaithal Ambala-Raipur Rani via Jatwar
2.	New Chanab Co-operative Transport Society, Ambala	Ambala-Raipur Rani via Jatwar Dera Bassi-Yamunanagar via Kalka Kalka-Ambala-Bilaspur Ambala-Kalka Ambala-Narayangarh Ambala-Nahan Ambala-Tarlokpur Ambala-Shahzadpur Ambala-Derabassi
3.	Universal Victory Bus Service (P) Ltd., Ambala	Ambala-Kalka Ambala-Narayangarh Ambala-Nahan Ambala-Pehowa via Pipli Ambala-Raipur Rani Ambala-Pehowa-Kaithal Ambala-Jagadhri via Mullana Narayangarh-Sadhaura Ambala-Shahzadur
4.	Rawalpindi Victory Transport Company, (P) Ltd., Ambala	Ambala-Kalka Ambala-Narayangarh Ambala-Nahan Ambala-Pehowa Ambala-Pundri via Pehowa
5.	Ambala Bus Syndicate (P) Ltd., Ropar	Ambala-Yamunanagar via Mullana Yamunanagar-Jagadhri

1	2	3
6.	Karnal Co-operative Transport Society (P) Ltd., Karnal	Patiala-Delhi via Ambala
7.	Indian Motor Transport Company (P) Ltd., Karnal	Karnal-Yamunanagar Bridge Karnal-Jagadhri Karnal-Kalesar Thanesar-Bilaspur Thanesar-Abdulapur Dera Bassi-Yamunanagar Jagadhri-Ranjitpura Abdulapur-Pabni Yamunanagar-Ladwa
8.	Sadhaura Transport Company, (P) Ltd., Sadhaura	Barara-Sadhaura via Mullan Barara-Sadhaura Sadhaura-Shahabad Barara-Nahan Shahabad-Yamuna Nagar Shahabad-Barara-Nahan Yumunanagar-Dera Bassi via Kala Amb Barara-Shahabad Ambala-Derabassi
9.	Surindra Transport Engg. Company, (P) Ltd., Kalka	Kalka-Nalagath-Ropar
10.	Shivalik Co-operative Transport Company (P) Ltd., Bhagwanpura	Surajpur-Malla
11.	Dashmesh Transport Company (P) Ltd., Ludhiana	Ludhiana-Ambala Cantonment
12.	Sheikhupura Transport Company (P) Ltd., Ludhiana	-do-
13.	Proot Bus Service, (P) Ltd., Sunam	-do-

1	2	3
14.	Patiala Bus Service (P) Ltd., Sirhind	Ludhiana-Ambala Cantonment
15.	Nirbhaj Roadways, Ludhiana	-do- Ferozepur-Ambala Cantonment
16.	Premier Motor Service (P) Ltd., Kalka	Kalka-Simla
17.	Simla Hill Transport Service Syndicate, Kalka	-do-
18.	Himalya Transport (P) Ltd., Kalka	-do-

TABLE XXVI

Local/Shuttle Services (as on March 31, 1978)

1. Ambala City	—	Babyl
2. Ambala City	—	Malaur
3. Ambala City	—	Barola
4. Ambala City	—	Ismailabad
5. Ambala City	—	Shahabad
6. Ambala City	—	Mullana-Dosarka
7. Ambala City	—	Kesri
8. Yamunanagar	—	Chhachhrauli
9. Ambala City	—	Ambala Cantonment via Model Town
10. Ambala City	—	Mahesh Nagar
11. Ambala City	—	Ambala Cantonment via Baldev Nagar Camp
12. Ambala Contonment	—	Jansua-Niharsi
13. Ambala Contonment	—	Baknaur
14. Ambala Contonment	—	Lalyana
15. Ambala Contonment	—	Teja Mohri
16. Ambala Contonment	—	Thol-Mehlan
17. Yamunanagar	—	Jathlana
18. Yamunanagar	—	Bukarpur
19. Yamunanagar	—	Deodhar
20. Yamunanagar	—	Bakarwala
21. Yamunanagar	—	Jagadhri
22. Yamunanagar	—	Bilaspur
23. Yamunanagar	—	Jagadhri
24. Yamunanagar	—	Kot
25. Yamunanagar	—	Khizrabad
26. Yamunanagar	—	Pabni

TABLE XXVII

Dharmasalas

1. Dharmasala Chaurmastpurian, Ambala City
2. Dharmasala Thekedar, Ambala City
3. Dharmasala Gauri Shankar, Ambala City
4. Dharmasala Gobind Ram, Ambala City
5. Dharmasala Behari Lal, Ambala City
6. Dharmasala Gobind Ram, Kalka
7. Dharmasala Chajju Ram, Kalka
8. Dharmasala Mangal, Kalka
9. Dharmasala Sehgal, Kalka
10. Dharmasala Masrain, Sadhaura
11. Dharmasala Asa Devi, Jagadhri
12. Dharmasala Kanshi Ram Mukand Lal, Yamunanagar

TABLE XXVIII

Rest Houses

Sr. No.	Name of the Rest House/ Dak Bungalow	Number of Suites	Reservation Authority
1	2	3	4
1.	Circuit House, Ambala Cantonment	4	Chief Secretary, Haryana and Commissioner Ambala Division
2.	Rang Mahal Rest House, Pinjore		Chief Secretary Haryana
3.	Civil Rest House, Mullana	1	Deputy Commissioner, City Ambala
4.	Civil Rest House, Bilaspur	2	Deputy Commissioner, City Ambala
5.	Civil Rest House, Chhachhrauli	2	Deputy Commissioner, City Ambala
6.	Civil Rest House, Rattewali	2	Deputy Commissioner, City Ambala
7.	Civil Rest House, Narayangarh	2	Deputy Commissioner, City Ambala
8.	Civil Rest House Sadhaura	2	Deputy Commissioner, City Ambala
9.	Civil Rest House, Kalka	2	Tahsildar Kalka
10.	P.W.D. Rest House, Ambala Cantonment	2	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. 1, Ambala Cantonment
11.	Canal Rest House, Ambala City	2	Executive Engineer, Project Division, Ambala City

1	2	3	4
12.	Canal Rest House, Jansui	2	Executive Engineer, Pehowa Division, Kaithal
13.	Canal Rest House, Tajewala	4	Executive Engineer, Western Yamuna Canal, Dadupur
14.	Canal Rest House, Dadupur	3	Executive Engineer, Western Yamuna Canal, Dadupur
15.	Canal Rest House, Hathni Kund	2	Executive Engineer, Western Yamuna, Canal, Dadupur
16.	Canal Rest House, Yamunanagar	4	Executive Engineer, Project Division No. 3, Yamunanagar
17.	Forest Rest House, Kalesar	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Ambala
18.	Forest Rest House, Dadupur	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Ambala
19.	Forest Rest House, Morni	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Ambala
20.	P.W.D. Rest House, Morni	4	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B. and R.) Provincial Division, Chandigarh

TABLE XXIX

Post Offices

(March 31, 1978)

Head Office	Sub Office	Branch Office
1	2	3
Ambala City		1. Balana 2. Baknaur 3. Bhano Kheri 4. Dhurkara 5. Ghail 6. Jalbehra 7. Jansui 8. Kalarheri 9. Matheri-Shekhan 10. Naggal 11. Naneola 12. Panjokhra 13. Raiwali 14. Saunta 15. Chaurmastpur 16. Segti
	1. Ambala City, Bazar Basti Ram 2. Ambala City, D.A.V. College 3. Ambala City, Civil Lines 4. Ambala City, Kutchery 5. Ambala City, Prem Nagar 6. Ambala City, Model Town 7. Ambala City, Patel Nagri 8. Ambala City, Railway Road 9. Ambala City, Subzi Mandi 10. Ambala City, Sessions Court 11. Ambala City, Baldev Nagar	1. Kakru 2. Dhankaur

1

2

3

12. Ambala City, Motor Stand

13. Ambala City, Anaj Mandi

14. Ambala City, Gita Nagri

15. Bhupindra Cement Works, Surajpur

16. Barwala

1. Bharoli

2. Jalauli

3. Khatauli

4. Kot

5. Bihta

6. Rattewali

17. Chandi Mandir

18. Jatwar

1. Bharog

2. Dhanana

3. Fatehgarh

4. Khanpur

Brahmanan

5. Nasrauli

6. Patwi

7. Toda

19. Kalka

1. Kheranwali

20. Kalka Railway Station

21. Morni

22. Narayangarh

1. Bhareri Kalan

2. Bhurewala

3. Garhi Kotaha

4. Hamidpur

5. Kurali

6. Kath Majra

7. Laha

8. Lakhnaur

9. Panjlasa

10. Badhauli

11. Lalpur

12. Akbarpur

1	2	3
	23. Panchkula Gurukul	1. Raili 2. Ramgarh
	24. Housing Board Colony, Panchkula	
	25. Pinjore	1. Basolan 2. Mallah 3. Mandhna
	26. Pinjore HMT	
	27. Raipur Rani	1. Hangola 2. Haripur 3. Kandaiwala 4. Khet Parali 5. Tikar
	28. Shahazadpur	1. Banondi 2. Ganeshpur 3. Kakkar Majra 4. Karasan 5. Korwa Khurd 6. Patreri
Ambala Cantonment	29. Ambala, Alexandra Road	1. Sarsheri
	30. Ambala, A. K. Lines	
	31. Ambala, B. C. Bazaar	
	32. Ambala, Commissioner's Court	
	33. Ambala, Hargolal	
	34. Ambala, I.A.F. Lines	
	35. Ambala, Kacha Bazaar	
	36. Ambala, Kuldip Nagar	1. Barola 2. Dhurana 3. Dukheri 4. Mardon Sahib 5. Mohra 6. Shahpur 7. Tharwa

1

2

3

37. Ambala, Lal Kurti Bazar

38. Ambala, Mahesh Nagar

1. S. D. College,
Ambala

39. Ambala, P. & T. Colony

40. Ambala, Punjabi Mohalla

41. Ambala, Sadar Bazaar

42. Ambala, Top Khana Bazaar

43. Babyal

44. Barara

1. Adhoya

2. Adhoyi

3. Binjalpur

4. Dhanaura

5. Jeoli

6. Kambassi

7. Kasrela Kalan

8. Lakhmeri

9. Rajo Kheri

10. Rajouli

11. Shahpur Nurhad

12. Sherpur Sula-
khani

13. Sewan Majra

14. Tandwal

15. Thamber

16. Ugala

17. Zafarpur

18. Holi

45. Bihta

1. Keshopur

2. Samalkha

46. Bilaspur

1. Chholi

2. Dayalgarh

1

2

3

3. Kapal Mochan

4. Machhauri

5. Malikpur
Bangar

6. Marwa Khurd

7. Marwa Kalan

8. Manglore

9. Sankhera

47. Boh

48. Buria

1. Amadalpur

2. Dadupur

3. Deodhar

4. Khadri

5. Kharwan

6. Mehar Majra

7. Sabapur

49. Chhachhrauli

1. Balachaur

2. Darpur

3. Kot

4. Lalheri Kalan

5. Ledi

50. Dhin

1. Alipur

2. Manka Manki

3. Saran

51. Jagadhri

1. Mandhar

2. Bherthal

3. Jaroda

4. Khera

5. Mahlanwali

6. Udbhamgarh

7. Mussimbal

8. Pabni Kalan

1

2

3

52. Jagadhri Town

53. Jagadhri Court

54. Jagadhri Workshop

55. Kesri

56. Mullana

57. Mustafabad

58. Sadhaura

59. Sarwan

1. Harnol

1. Chudiala

2. Dinarpur

3. Nagla Jattan

4. Khanpur

1. Gopalgarh

2. Sohana

3. Thakurpura

1. Bhambol

2. Chhappar

3. Dera Salim-
pur

4. Godhaura

5. Haibatpur

6. Jagadauli

7. Kalawar

8. Talakaur

9. Ucha-Chandna

10. Hingoli

1. Ambli

2. Gadhauri

3. Haveli

4. Laharpur

5. Mughlanwali

6. Resulpur

7. Safilpur

8. Salehpur

1. Azizpur

2. Fatchgarh
Tumbi

1	2	3
60. Saba		1. Kalpi 2. Khuda Kalan 3. Mahmudpur 4. Nahawani 5. Pilkhani 6. Tepla 7. Samlehri
61. Yamunanagar		1. Aurangabad 2. Damla 3. Kalanaur 4. Kalesar 5. Kharera Khurd 6. Khizrabad East 7. Malikpur Khadar 8. Mudhut colony 9. Naharpur 10. Nagai Khejuri 11. Pansra 12. Tajewala 13. Shadipur
62. Yamunanagar, Auto Industries		
63. Yamunanagar, Model Town		
64. Yamunanagar, Sugar Mills		
65. Yamunanagar, Railway Road		
66. Yamunanagar, Rampura Colony		
67. Yamunanagar, Workshop Road		
68. Yamunanagar, Bhatia Nagar		

TABLE NO. XXX

TABLE

Retail

(At the district headquarters on the 1st January in each

Year	Wheat		Barley		Gram	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
1861-62 to 1865-66 (average)	23	4	28	—	31	14
1866-67 to 1870-71 (average)	17	7	22	10	19	13
1871-72 to 1874-75 (average)	22	6	31	—	28	8
1875-76 to 1879-80 (average)	18	15	26	2	25	6
1880-81 to 1884-85 (average)	22	8	32	6	30	2
1885-86 to 1889-90 (average)	19	10	26	6	26	3
1891 to 1895	17	9	24	—	24	9
1896—1900	13	—	18	—	14	9
1901	11	6	16	—	11	4
1902	17	—	24	—	21	8
1903	16	8	22	—	19	8
1904	18	—	20	8	22	4
1905	18	12	23	8	29	8
Average 1901—05	16	5	21	3	20	13
1906	12	1	16	—	14	8
1907	15	2	19	8	16	4
1908	7	12	9	12	10	8
1909	8	6	11	12	10	4
1910	10	12	18	8	19	—
Average 1906 to 1910	10	13	15	1	14	1
1911	14	—	20	—	22	—
1912	13	8	15	12	19	4

Source.—*Ambala District and Kalsia State Statistical Tables* (Ambala District Portion), 1912, Table 26.

*Sixteen chhittanks made a seer and the seer is equivalent to 0.933 kilogram.

XXX

Prices

year in soors* and *chhittanks per rupee)

Indian Corn		Jowar		Bajra		Firewood		Salt Lahori	
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
23	—	32	1	23	14	146	9	8	2
23	14	22	9	17	7	119	7	7	13
27	12	36	8	25	4	122	8	8	14
24	11	27	—	21	6	120	—	9	8
31	14	37	3	25	13	140	—	12	14
26	13	22	—	18	—	138	—	12	15
24	13	24	13	18	12	126	—	12	11
19	—	20	6	15	9	149	—	12	12
21	—	24	—	20	—	120	—	12	12
24	4	25	—	18	—	120	—	12	12
23	—	25	4	20	—	140	—	15	12
27	8	27	8	24	8	120	—	14	4
33	—	39	—	23	8	105	—	15	12
25	12	28	2	21	3	121	—	13	10
15	12	14	15	13	9	10	—	18	—
18	4	19	8	17	8	100	—	20	—
10	4	9	12	9	4	100	—	26	—
15	—	19	—	12	12	113	—	25	—
19	—	24	8	17	8	80	—	27	—
13	10	17	8	14	—	100	—	23	—
24	—	22	—	16	—	80	—	27	—
18	4	23	8	14	12	93	—	26	—

TABLE XXXI

Police Stations and Police Posts

Tahsil	Number of Police Stations	Name of Police Station	Police Post	
			Number	Name
Ambala	4	Ambala City	6	Baldev Nagar, Model Town Anaj Mandi, Kalal Majri, Khatar Wera, Chuhar Majri
		Ambala Cantonment	7	Mehesh Nagar, Pura, B.I. Bazaar, B.C. Bazaar, Risala, Patel Park, B.A. Bazaar
		Ambala Sadar	1	Naggal
		Mullana	1	Barara
Jagadhri	6	Jagadhri	2	City Jagadhri, City Buria
		City Yamunanagar	2	Farakhpur, Tilaknagar
		Sadar Yamunanagar		
		Chhappar		
		Chhachhrauli	1	City Chhachhrauli
Kalka	3	Bilaspur		
		Kalka	1	City Kalka
		Pinjore	2	Surajpur, Yadvindra Gardens, Pinjore
Narayangarh	3	Chandimandir	1	Panchkula
		Narayangarh	2	Patvi, City Shahazadpur
		Sadhaura	1	City Sadhaura
		Raipur Rani		
Total	16		27	

TABLE XXXII

Land Revenue

(in Rs)

Year ending Rabi	Land Revenue	Surcharge	Special Charge	Cess on Commer- cial Crops	Additional Surcharge	Local Rate	Land Holdings Tax
1968	12,32,556	48,667	92,287	1,06,182	5,95,622	6,18,765	—
1969	10,55,606	49,076	67,538	1,23,332	5,99,731	6,29,490	—
1970	10,22,520	48,877	67,482	1,22,397	6,09,559	6,23,381	—
1971	10,54,599	47,760	53,333	1,25,208	6,09,030	6,10,382	—
1972	10,52,788	46,937	48,452	1,14,584	6,08,307	5,81,253	—
1973	10,16,768	45,155	38,350	1,20,951	6,08,632	5,63,084	—
1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,19,928
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,73,504
1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,94,880
1977	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,53,751
1978	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,70,647

TABLE XXXIII

Public Utility Work done by Panchayats

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Wells Constructed (Number)	23	32	14
2. Buildings Constructed for Veterinary Dispensaries and First-Aid-Posts (Number)	12	4	4
3. Maternity Centres Opened (Number)	3	3	1
4. Land Cleared from Harmful Weeds (Acres)	32,215	29,748	28,625

TABLE XXXIV

Judicial Work done by Panchayats

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Civil and Revenue Cases			
Cases pending	81	82	164
Cases instituted during the year	28	33	15
Cases decided	31	50	102
Cases dismissed	2	1	—
Criminal Cases			
Cases pending	254	23	122
Cases instituted during the year	51	51	38
Cases decided	96	43	46
Cases dismissed	—	—	—

TABLE XXXV

Income of Panchayats

Year	Grant from Government	Grant from Local and Other Bodies	Land Revenue Grant	House Tax	Other Taxes	Other Income Received from Shamilat Land	Voluntary Contribution	Other Sources
1975-76	1,53,987.84	2,33,658.30	79,720.10	5,36,574.25	8,157.00	17,34,663.62	57,109.31	3,24,167.27
1976-77	2,08,719.20	2,59,491.47	99,827.93	3,24,528.70	19,786.00	17,57,709.50	1,54,493.76	6,42,189.38
1977-78	2,07,461.13	3,50,471.25	1,01,555.41	4,78,222.25	11,911.00	17,71,541.30	49,854.67	5,42,675.89

(In Rs.)

TABLE XXXVI

Educational Institutions in the Ambala District in 1953

Kind of Institution	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Estimated Annual Income of Teachers (Rs.)
Persian	59	59	2,762
Hindi	21	21	474
Sanskrit	9	9	180
Arabic	14	14	143
Gurmukhi	1	1	23
English	—	—	960

Source — Report on the revised settlement of the Southern Parganahs of the District of Ambala, the Cis Satluj States, 1859, p. 90.

TABLE XXXVII

Educational Facilities in the Rural Areas of the District by Tahsils and by Standard of Education

Distance from the nearest town	District/ Tahsil	Total Number of Villages	Number of Villages Having				
			Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High or Higher Secondary Schools	Colleges	Others ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 Kms. or less	District	295	116	15	6	—	5
	Tahsil Kalka	37	10	1	2	—	2
	Tahsil Narayangarh	74	30	2	—	—	—
	Tahsil Ambala	66	32	6	2	—	2
	Tahsil Jagadhri	118	44	6	2	—	1
6—10 Kms.	District	335	140	18	18	—	1
	Tahsil Kalka	70	23	3	3	—	—
	Tahsil Narayangarh	75	30	5	2	—	1
	Tahsil Ambala	54	37	6	5	—	—
	Tahsil Jagadhri	36	50	4	8	—	—
11—15 Kms.	District	273	122	13	12	—	5
	Tahsil Kalka	27	9	1	2	—	—
	Tahsil Narayangarh	73	31	6	5	—	3
	Tahsil Ambala	65	39	2	3	—	1
	Tahsil Jagadhri	108	43	4	2	—	1
16—25 Kms.	District	313	135	17	14	—	2
	Tahsil Kalka	14	2	—	—	—	—
	Tahsil Narayangarh	81	35	5	3	—	—
	Tahsil Ambala	101	61	8	6	—	—
	Tahsil Jagadhri	117	37	4	5	—	2
26—50 Kms.	District	90	44	7	5	—	—
	Tahsil Kalka	6	—	—	—	—	—
	Tahsil Narayangarh	31	15	1	3	—	—
	Tahsil Ambala	39	24	5	2	—	—
	Tahsil Jagadhri	14	5	1	—	—	—
Total	District	1,306	557	70	55	—	13
	Tahsil Kalka	154	44	5	7	—	2
	Tahsil Narayangarh	334	141	19	13	—	4
	Tahsil Ambala	325	193	27	18	—	3
	Tahsil Jagadhri	493	179	19	17	—	4

Source : Census 1971, District Census Handbook, Ambala District, p. 10.

1. Others include I.T.Is., craft schools, training schools, etc.

TABLE XXXVIII

Educational Facilities in Urban Areas of the District by Towns and by Standard of Education

Serial No.	Name of the Town	Population	Number of Schools		
			High/ Higher Secondary	Middle	Primary
1.	Ambala	83,633	8	—	16
2.	Ambala Cantonment	1,02,493	14	—	25
3.	Burin	4,645	2	1	1
4.	Chhachhrauli	5,382	2	—	3
5.	Jagadhri	35,094	2	3	12
6.	Jagadhri Workshop	7,332	1	—	1
7.	Kalka	17,711	3	4	6
8.	Narayangarh	6,880	2	—	1
9.	Sadhaura	8,971	2	1	2
10.	Yamunanagar	72,594	5	1	8

Source : Census 1971, Haryana District Census Handbook, Ambala District, p. 20.

TABLE XXXIX
Hospitals and Dispensaries

Name of Institution

Hospitals

1. Civil Hospital, Ambala City
2. Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantonment
3. Civil Hospital, Jagadhri
4. M. L. Civil Hospital, Yamunanagar
5. Civil Hospital, Narayangarh
6. Civil Hospital, Kalka
7. Civil Hospital, Chhachhrauli
8. Maternity Hospital, Sadhaura
9. Employees State Insurance Hospital, Jagadhri

Centres

1. District Tuberculosis Centre, Ambala City

Allopathic Dispensaries (Rural)

1. Morni
2. Kot
3. Panchkula
4. Shahzadpur
5. Nurpur
6. Kalanaur
7. Naggai
8. Naharpur
9. Sabapur
10. Barara

Allopathic Dispensary (Urban)

1. Baldev Nagar, Ambala City

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

1. Khajuri
2. Harnaul

3. Gauri Pipli
4. Baragads
5. Nancola
6. Madhana
7. Ramgarh
8. Barwala
9. Hingoli
10. Natwal
11. Thandog
12. Kathgarh
13. Kajiana
14. Lakhnaur
15. Jeoli
16. Korwa Khurd
17. Laharpur
18. Saha
19. Alipur Jahangir
20. Khadri
21. Deodhar
22. Kot Sarkari

Dispensaries (E.S.I.)

1. Ambala City
2. Ambala Cantonment
3. HMT Pinjore
4. Dhulkote
5. Jagadhri No. I
6. Jagadhri No. II
7. Yamunanagar No. III
8. Yamunanagar No. IV
9. Yamunanagar No. V
10. Yamunanagar No. VI

Primary Health Centres

Sub-Centres

1. Bilaspur

1. Pabni Kalan
2. Dhanaura
3. Kapuri Kalan
4. Kalawar
5. Mandhor
6. Tumbi
7. Mugalwali
8. Musimbal

2. Chura Mastpur (Mastpur)

1. Jalbern
2. Mandhor
3. Naneola
4. Sahapur
5. Saunta
6. Dukheri
7. Tharka
8. Kurban Pur
9. Baknaur
10. Babiyal
11. Durana

3. Khizrabad

1. Jai Dhar
2. Malikpur
3. Kot
4. Kalesar
5. Kharwan
6. Chholi
7. Fatehgarh
8. Leda Khadar
9. Munda Khera
10. Manakpur

4. Mullana

1. Adhoya
2. Holi
3. Nagla
4. Kalpi
5. Ugala
6. Zafarpur
7. Samlehri
8. Thakurpura

Primary Health Centres

Sub-Centres

5. Mustafabad

1. Saran
2. Gadhaula
3. Naharpur
4. Bhombhauri
5. Amdalpur
6. Damla
7. Mahlanwali
8. Aurangabad
9. Pansra
10. Buria
11. Sabhapur

6. Pinjore

1. Bhagwan Pur
2. Maranwala
3. Basolan
4. Nada Sahib
5. Malla
6. Tagra
7. Karanpur
8. Saketri
9. Barhadam

7. Raipur Rani

1. Kandaiwala
2. Fatehgarh
3. Raiwali
4. Khatauli
5. Kakar Majra
6. Barwala
7. Mauli
8. Peerwali
9. Rattewali

8. Sadhaura

1. Rasulpur
2. Barondi
3. Pathrehri
4. Badhali
5. Kurali
6. Bhurewali
7. Jhoriwala
8. Badhauri

TABLE XL
Deaths Caused by Different Diseases

Year	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Injuries	All Other Causes	Total
1971	—	—	—	3,726	82	2,247	231	1,970	8,256
1972	—	—	—	2,851	111	3,328	360	2,897	9,547
1973	—	—	—	2,182	105	3,533	252	3,010	9,082
1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1975	—	—	—	2,129	97	3,431	297	2,723	9,677
1976	—	—	—	2,124	117	3,037	272	4,249	9,799
1977	—	—	—	2,813	91	2,662	215	4,410	10,191

TABLE XLI

Important Labour Laws

Subject Matter	Name of the Act	Whether Central or State Act	Main Provisions
1	2	3	4
Working conditions industrial, safety, hygiene and welfare inside the place of work	(1) The Factories Act, 1948	Central Act	Elaborate provisions have been made in the Act regarding the conditions of work inside factories including hours of work, employment of young persons, leave with wages, occupational diseases, safeguard for health, promotion of safety and welfare of workers and special provision for young persons and women. Welfare measures like first-aid appliances, canteens, creches, cold drinking water, etc. near the places of work have also been provided under the Act
	(2) The Employment of Children Act, 1938	Central Act	The Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 15 years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mail by railways or connected with a port authority within the limits of any port. It also prohibits employment of children in the workshops connected with <i>hidi</i> making, carpet weaving, cement manufacture (including bagging of cement), cloth printing, dyeing and weaving, manufacture of matches, explosive and fire works, mica cutting and splitting, shellac manufacture, soap manufacture, tanning and wool cleaning
	(3) The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958	State Act	The Act regulates conditions of work and terms of employment of workers engaged in shops and commercial establishments and in these industrial establishments which are covered under the Factories Act, 1948. It covers hours of work, holiday leave, wages, employment of children and their working hours, closing and opening hours, health, safety, maternity benefits and welfare
Wages	(1) The payment of Wages Act, 1936	Central Act	The Act regulates timely payment of wages without any unauthorised deductions. As a result of an amendment in 1975, the coverage of the Act has been extended to persons getting wages up to Rs. 1,000 per month

1	2	3	4
	(2) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948	Central Act	The Act provides for fixation of minimum wages, working hours, weekly rest, etc.
	(3) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	Central Act	The Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex against women.
Industrial relations	(1) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Central Act	The Act provides for settlement of industrial disputes, lay-off payments and payments at the time of retrenchment. As a result of an amendment (in 1965) in Section 2-A of the Act, any individual can raise a dispute relating to his dismissal. By another amendment in 1976, the industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers are required to obtain prior permission of the government in matters of lay-off and retrenchment of workers and closure of their unit(s).
	(2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	Central Act	The Act requires employers to make standing orders defining terms of employment of workers on specified matters and to get them certified by the certifying officer.
Trade Unions	The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926	Central Act	The Act makes provision for the registration of trade unions and describes the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities of registered trade unions.
Social Security	(1) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Central Act	The Act provides for payment of compensation to workmen in the case of injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It also provides for payment of compensation for certain occupational diseases. As a result of an amendment in 1976, the coverage of the Act has been extended with retrospective effect to workers getting wages up to Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
	(2) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	Central Act	The Act provides for five types of benefits to the employees, viz. sickness benefit, maternity benefit, dependents benefit, disablement benefit and medical benefit.

1	2	3	4
	(3) The Employees' Central Act Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952		The Act seeks to make a provision for the future of industrial worker after he retires or is retrenched or for his dependents in case of his early death
	(4) The Maternity Central Act Benefit Act, 1961		The Act provides for payment of cash benefit to women workers for specified periods before and after child birth and for other incidental matters
	(5) The Punjab State Act Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965		All unpaid accumulations of workers have to be paid to the Labour Welfare Board constituted for the purpose by the state government, which shall keep a separate account to be utilised by it for defraying the cost of carrying out measures for promoting the welfare of labour and their dependents
	(6) The Payment Central Act of Gratuity Act, 1972		To provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity for employees engaged in factories, mines, oil-fields, plantations, ports, railway companies, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years. Gratuity payable under this Act shall not be liable to attachment in execution of any decree or order of any civil, revenue or criminal court
Housing	The Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956	State Act	The Act provides for the administration, allotment, realisation of rent etc. in connection with quarters constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme
Bonus	The payment of Bonus Act, 1965	Central Act	Every establishment whether running in a profit or loss is required to pay bonus at the rate of 4 per cent or Rs. 40 whichever is more

1	2	3	4
Leave	The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays and Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965	State Act	Every Establishment has to allow to its employees, the following :— National Holidays 3 (i.e. 26th January, 15th August, and 2nd October) Festival Holidays 5 Casual Leaves 7 Sick Leaves 14
Welfare of transport workers	The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	Central Act	The Act provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates the conditions of their work. It applies to every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers.
Welfare of contract workers	The contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	Central Act	The Act regulates the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and provides for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

TABLE XLII

Trade Unions

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union
1	2
1.	Postal and R.M.S. Bank Employees Association, Ambala Cantonment
2.	The Employees Association of Postal and R.M.S. Employees Co-operative Bank, Ambala Cantonment
3.	Central Bank of India Employees Association, Ambala Cantonment
4.	Central Bank of India Employees Union, Ambala Cantonment
5.	The Laxmi Commercial Bank Employees Union, Ram Niwas, Siri Nagar Colony, Jagadhri
6.	Land Mortgage Bank Employees Union C/o Haryana State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Ambala City
7.	Military Farm Employees Union, Abkari Road, Ambala Cantonment
8.	H.M.T. Karmik Sangh, Pinjore
9.	H.M.I.T.C. Workers Union, Durga Nagar, Hissar Road, Ambala City
10.	Municipal Water Supply and Employees Union, Shram Shivar, Workshop Road, Yamunanagar
11.	Water Works Workers Union, Municipal Committee, Ambala City
12.	The Employees and Workers Union of the Ambala Central Co-operative Consumer Store Ltd., Lal Kurri, Ambala Cantonment
13.	Haryana State Co-operative Marketing Federation Employees Union, Ambala Cantonment
14.	Defence Civilian Employees Union, Opposite Police Station, Ambala Cantonment
15.	Cantonment Board Workers Union, Timber Market, Ambala Cantonment
16.	Cantonment Fund Employees Association, Sadar Bhawan, Ambala Cantonment
17.	M.E.S. Workers Union, Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment
18.	Municipal Employees Union, Jagadhri
19.	Municipal Subordinated Union, Yamunanagar
20.	Municipal Subordinated Services Federation, Ambala Cantonment
21.	Nagar Palika Karamchari Sangh, Jagadhri
22.	Ambala Cantonment Board Karamchari Sangh, Ambala Cantonment
23.	Municipal Employees Union, Kalka
24.	Municipal Subordinated Union, Lalamia School, Sadhaura
25.	Ambala Nagar Palika Karamchari Union, Ambala Cantonment
26.	Municipal Safai Karamchari Sangh, Workshop Road, Yamunanagar
27.	Cantonment Board Sweepers Union, Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment
28.	Ambala Municipal Safai Mazdoor Union, Ambala Cantonment

1

2

29. Nagar Palika Safai Mazdoor Union, Yamunanagar
30. All Haryana P.W.D. Workers Union, Sabzi Mandi, Ambala Cantonment
31. Haryana Khetihar Congress, Shram Shivir, Workshop Road, Yamunanagar
32. Haryana Krishi Workers Union, Durga Nagar, Ambala City
33. H.D.D.C. (Milk Plants) Workers Union, Durga Nagar, Ambala City
34. Saraswati Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union, Yamunanagar
35. Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Workers Union, Jagadhri
36. Sugar Mill Labour Union, Yamunanagar
37. Ice Factory Labour Union, Ambala
38. Bharat Starch Mills Labour Union, Starch Mills Colony, Yamunanagar
39. Bharat Starch and Chemical Workers Union, Yamunanagar
40. Haryana Distillery Employees Union Yamunanagar
41. Modi Mill Workers Union, Yamunanagar
42. Bidi Cigarettes Salesman Union, Ambala Cantonment
43. Ara Mazdoor Sangh, Yamunanagar
44. The Pb. Business Supply Co. Workers Union, Shram Shivir, Workshop Road, Yamuna
nagar
45. Shri Gopal Paper Mills, Labour Union, Yamunanagar
46. Shri Gopal Karamchari Union, Jagadhri
47. Press Karamchari Union, Anaj Mandi, Ambala Cantonment
48. Panchkula Printing Press Workers Union, Panchkula
49. Bhatta Mazdoor Union, Yamunanagar
50. Bhupindra Cement Workers Union, Surajpur
51. Bhupindra Cement Karamchari Union, Surajpur
52. Malla Quarry Workers Union, Malla, Pinjore
53. Chandimandir Workers Union, Surajpur
54. Bhushan Industrial Corporation and Spun Pipe Workers Union, Chandi Mandir
55. Pipe Construction Workers Union, Surajpur
56. Kay Iron Workers Union, Yamunanagar
57. District Iron and Steel Workers Union, Durga Nagar, Ambala Cantonment
58. Metal Karamchari Sangh, Jagadhri
59. Bhupindra Cement Mazdoor Ekta Union, Surajpur
60. Ashoka Alloys workers Union, Ambala City

61. Jagadhri Metal Mazdoor Sabha, Jagadhri
62. Metal Workers Union, Railway Road, Jagadhri
63. Saraswati Engg. Works Workers Union, Yamunanagar
64. Inco Workers Union, Kafi Bari, Ambala Cantonment
65. Jamuna Auto Workers Union, Yamunanagar
66. Scientific Karamchahi Union, Ambala Cantonment
67. Nav Vishkarma Workers Union, Railway Road, Jagadhri
68. Trade Mulazim Union, Chhata Bazar, Ambala City
69. Muneem Union, Uncha Bazar, Jagadhri
70. Ambala District Cycle Dealers Employees Union, Ambala Cantonment
71. Gairda Mal Chiranjil Lal Workers Union, Katka
72. The Petroleum Carrier Workers Union, Grand Hotel, Ambala Cantonment
73. Rickshaw Workers Union, Ambala Cantonment
74. Janta Rickshaw Workers Union, Ambala City
75. Yamunanagar Rickshaw Pullers Union, Yamunanagar
76. Yamuna Rickshaw Pullers Union, Yamunanagar
77. Azad Rickshaw Workers Union, Prem Nagar, Ambala City
78. Sweepers Union, Balmiki Nagar, Ambala City
79. Sweepers Union, Jagadhri
80. Haryana Cinema Employees Union, Guru Nanakpura, Ambala City
81. Chanderpur Works Workers Union, Yamunanagar
82. Jai Forgings Labour Union, Yamunanagar
83. Jamana Auto Industries Employees Union, Yamunanagar
84. Handana Utensils Manufacturing Association, Jagadhri
85. The Thethera Union, Jagadhri
86. Swatantar Thethera Union, Devi Bhawan, Jagadhri
87. All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation, Ambala Cantonment
88. Yamunanagar Jagadhri Polyder Union, Yamunanagar
89. Punjab Business and Supply Mazdoor Sangh, Yamunanagar
90. Barber Mazdoor Sangh, Yamunanagar

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French Republic

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French Republic, XII

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French Republic, 1815-1817

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French Republic, 1815, 1816, 1817

French Republic

Continued account of the French Republic, 1815-1817

Continued account of the French Republic, 1815-1817

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French Republic, 1815-1817

French Republic, 1815-1817

French Republic, 1815-1817

French Republic, 1815-1817

French Republic, 1815-1817

French Republic

GLOSSARY

- Abadi*—Inhabited spot or place
- Abiana*—Water rate
- Adna Malik*—Inferior owner
- Akhand Path*—Non-stop recitation of religious scriptures
- Ala Malik*—Superior owner
- Anand Karaj*—Marriage ceremony according to Sikh rites
- Anna*—A former coin, one-sixteenth of a rupee
- Bajra*—Bulrush or spiked millet
- Balwadi*—A community centre for children
- Ban*—Thick twine made of *munj* (a kind of long reed)
- Bandarwala*—Monkey-juggler
- Banjar*—A barren or uncultivated land
- Baraat*—A marriage party
- Barani*—Dependent on rain
- Barfi*—Sweetmeat prepared from milk
- Basta*—A piece of cloth for wrapping things in a satchel, bundle
- Baoli*—A tank of water
- Bhaichara*—Brotherhood
- Bhajan*—A devotional song
- Bhajan Mandli*—A group for singing devotional songs
- Bhang*—The dried leaves and small stalks of hemp (*camaltee indica*) that cause intoxication
- Bhishti*—One who carries water in a large leather bag
- Bhoj*—A group of hamlets
- Bin*—A lute, a lyre, a harp
- Chahi*—Land irrigated by wells
- Chapati*—Flat unleavened bread
- Chappal*—Footwear
- Chatasal*—Indigenous school where Hindi was taught
- Chhitank*—A former weight, one sixteenth of a seer
- Choe*—A water-course
- Chopal*—A village guest house
- Chopar*—A game like back-gammon which is played with three long dices
- Chulla*—Hearth
- Chunam*—Lime
- Dai*—Midwife
- Dal*—The generic name of pulses prepared for use by being broken in a hand mill
- Dera*—Dwelling, abode, residence
- Deroo*—A kind of small drum
- Dhoti*—A long piece of cotton cloth worn round the waist both by men and women though in a different style
- Gaushala*—Cow pen
- Ghat*—The bathing place on the bank of a river or a tank
- Gotra*—Lineage
- Grihastha*—Married life
- Gulab Jamun*—A kind of sweetmeat
- Gur*—Unrefined sugar in lumps

- Gurchari*—The ceremony in which the bridegroom, at the time of marriage, goes to the bride's home (to be married) on a mare
- Gurdwara*—A Sikh temple
- Hajj*—Pilgrimage to Mecca
- Halwa*—A kind of sweetmeat, porridge
- Halwai*—Sweetmeat seller
- Hartal*—A strike
- Havana*—A sacrificial fire
- Hundi*—Bill of exchange
- Illaga*—Area
- Inamdar*—The holder of a cash allowance
- Jaimala*—The garland which the bride puts around the neck of the bridegroom and vice versa
- Jalebhi*—A kind of sweetmeat
- Jamabandi*—Rent roll
- Jamadar*—Sweeper
- Janapada*—A populated place or ancient kingdom
- Jowar*—Large millet
- Kanal*—A measure of land, 500 square yards
- Kankar*—Limestone modules
- Karhi*—A food prepared from the flour of gram by boiling it with sour curd
- Kasola*—An agricultural implement used for weeding
- Katha*—Catechu
- Khad*—A valley, an abyss
- Khadi*—Hand-spun and hand-woven cotton cloth
- Khandsari*—Indigenous white sugar
- Khir*—A dish made of rice, milk and sugar
- Kho Kho*—An indigenous game
- Laddu*—A sweetmeat
- Lambardar*—A representative of cultivators who is registered by the government in order to collect land revenue
- Lande*—A script used for book-keeping
- Lassi*—A drink made of curd
- Lathi*—A stick
- Mahal*—Estate
- Malda*—Fine flour
- Makki*—Maize
- Muklava*—Consumation of marriage
- Maktab*—Indigenous school for education of Muslim children
- Malikana*—Fee paid in recognition of proprietary title
- Mari*—A small monastery
- Marla*—A measure of land, twenty-five square yards
- Maulvi*—A Muslim priest
- Misl*—A Sikh Confederacy
- Moorah*—A stool (made of reeds or canes and cord)
- Muafi*—The land which is exempted from rent, a freehold land
- Nadi*—A stream
- Nala*—A ravine, a rivulet
- Namaz*—Muhammadden form of prayer

- Nata*—Betrothal
- Nehri*—Land irrigated by canal
- Nikah*—Marriage ceremony according to Muslim rites
- Pachotra*—A fixed percentage of the land revenue paid to Lambardar on the total collections made by him
- Panch*—Member of a panchayat
- Paneer*—Cheese
- Pathshala*—School
- Pattidari*—Tenure when possession is based on hereditary customary shares
- Phera*—A part of the marriage ceremony among Hindus in which the bride and the bridegroom go round the sacred fire
- Pir*—A Muslim saint
- Pora*—An agricultural implement used for seeding
- Puranmashi*—Full moon-night
- Pyjama*—Loose trousers tied round waist
- Qawali*—A type of group song
- Ragi*—Village singer
- Rao*—A water-course
- Rasgulla*—A kind of sweetmeat
- Rehri*—Hand-cart
- Richhwala*—Bear-juggler
- Rokna*—A ceremony preceding marriage among Hindus whereby the boy is reserved as bridegroom for prospective bride
- Roza*—The fast observed by Mohammedans in the month of Ramzan
- Saag*—A vegetable dish prepared from green mustard leaves
- Safai Mazdoor*—Scavenger
- Sahukar*—A money-lender
- Sallab*—Flooded or kept permanently moist by river
- Sanjhi*—Share cropper
- Sankranti*—First day of the Vikrami month
- Sanskar*—Rite
- Sarkurdah*—Receiver of jagir share of the revenue of a village
- Satyagraha*—Passive resistance
- Shamlat*—Common land
- Sharbat*—Syrup, beverage
- Sirkar*—The sub-division of a suba, district in pre-British days
- Stupa*—A Buddhistic tope
- Suji*—Coarse ground flour
- Surahi*—A long-necked flask, a gugglet
- Swami*—A Hindu religious teacher
- Teh-bazari*—Rent charged for the use of municipal land
- Thanedar*—A police officer
- Thathera*—A brazier, a tinker
- Thikri Pehra*—Watch and ward by rotation
- Tirtha*—A place of pilgrimage
- Zaildar*—An influential man in-charge of a Zail (a sub-division of a tahsil during British period)

INDEX

A

- Abdullapur : 83, 118, 128, 145, 154, 163, 263, 268, 376
 Ad Badi : 11, 49, 51, 377
 Ad Dharmi : 332
 Adena Beg : 32
 Adhol : 170
 Adhoya : 2
 Agastya (Rishi) : 53
 Aggarwals : 55, 57, 58
 Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme : 82
 Ahichchhatra : 374
 Ahluwalia, Jassa Singh : 32
 Ahmad Shah Abdali : 32
Ain-i-Akbari : 2, 31
 Aitchison College : 283
 Ajmer Singh (Nb. Sub.) : 171
 Akalgarh : 50
 Akali Dal : 344, 345, 346, 347, 351
 Akbar : 207, 305, 365
 Alawalpur : 32
 Alfred Kensington : 208
 Ali Mardan Khan : 83
 Allahabad Pillar Inscription : 28
 All India Council of Vocational Training, New Delhi : 297
 All India St. John Ambulance Association : 355
 Amudalpur : 27, 374, 376
 Amar Singh : 371
 Ambala Cantonment Central Cooperative Consumers' Store : 148
 Amba Rajput : 1, 25, 362
 Ambika : 51
 Ambri : 16
 Ambwala : 1
 Amoghabhuti : 28
 Amri : 12, 13
 Amritsar : 32
 Andamans : 248
 Andhra Pradesh : 131
 Angad : 368
 Anglo-Sikh War : 34
 Anjuman-i-Islamia : 37
 Anjuman Rifah-i-Am : 37
 Antimachus : 27
 Appolodotus : 27
 Arain : 220
 Arnauli : 32, 33, 50
 Aroras : 57, 58, 64, 71, 78
 Arya Girls College, Ambala Cantonment : 293
 Arya High School : 312
 Aryans : 26
 Arya Samaj : 37, 54, 283, 285
 Ashoka : 27, 158
 Ashoka Alloy Steel Private Ltd., Sadopur, Ambala City : 127
 Associated Cement Company Ltd., Surajpur : 131
Astadhyayi : 374
 Atmanand : 290
 Atmanand Jain Sabha Library, Ambala City : 304
 Aurangzeb : 31, 371
 Australia : 104, 128
 Ayudha Purnas : 370
 Azizpur : 50

B

- Babur : 31
 Babyal : 51, 52, 53, 125, 164, 167, 258, 354
 Bactria : 28
 Bagh Singh : 32
 Baghwali : 53
 Bagwala : 50, 113
 Bahlol Lodi : 31
 Bairagi : 332
 Bairam Khan : 57, 373
 Baisakhi : 54
 Baknaur : 53, 84
 Balad : 158
 Balad *nadi* : 5, 7
 Balaram : 306
 Balasapur : 25, 51, 56, 306, 368
 Balawali : 54
 Bal Chappar : 50
 Baliali : 12, 13, 113
 Bali, R.N. (Sqn. Ldr.) : 171
 Ballarpur : 128
 Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar : 128
 326, 327

- Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills, Ltd., Yamunanagar : 128
- Balmikis : 57, 58, 332
- Banaras : 153
- Banarsi Das : 284, 289
- Banarsi Das High School, Ambala Cantonment : 284
- Banarsi Dass Peace Memorial College, Ambala Cantonment : 289
- Banarsi Das Trust, Ambala Cantonment : 313
- Banarsi Das Women Hospital, Ambala Cantonment : 309, 313
- Banda Bahadur : 31, 373
- Bangar : 50
- Bangladesh : 130
- Bara : 53
- Baragi : 332
- Barara : 16, 87, 88, 106, 114, 126, 146, 147, 148, 152, 154, 157, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 197, 198, 204, 245, 257, 258, 259, 279, 287, 303, 316
- Baraula : 113, 303, 354
- Barauli : 113
- Bari Rasaur : 12
- Bariser : 13
- Barnala : 303, 354
- Barog : 53
- Barondi : 114
- Barun : 16
- Barwala : 126, 146, 157, 164, 166, 225, 258, 333
- Basantoor : 377
- Basantianwala : 52, 379
- Basi : 35
- Bawan Dwardshi : 56
- Bazigar : 332
- Baz Singh : 32
- Begna *nadi* : 6, 8, 12, 114
- Begumpur : 50, 53
- Behari Lal Charitable Trust, Ambala Cantonment : 313
- Behari Lal Charitable Zenana Hospital, Ambala Cantonment : 309, 313
- Bhagani : 373
- Bhagwanpur : 26
- Bhagwati Dass : 305
- Bhairva : 370
- Bhakra Main Canal : 12, 80, 83, 84, 112, 113, 257
- Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project : 125
- Bhanga : 332
- Bhangi, Rai Singh : 32
- Bharatas : 26, 364, 374
- Bharat Petroleum Corporation : 230
- Bharat Starch and Chemicals Ltd., Yamunanagar : 118, 129, 327
- Bharbhunja : 332
- Bhareli : 208
- Bhari : 53
- Bharog : 2...
- Bhartiya Jan Sangh : 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 351
- Bhartiya Kranti Dal : 349
- Bhartiya Lok Dal : 344, 345
- Bhatra : 332
- Bhatauli : 53
- Bhatia, G.S. (Cap.) : 171
- Bhawani : 51
- Bhawani Amba : 1, 362
- Bhedkut : 332
- Bhima Devi : 372
- Bhiwani : 191
- Bhoj Darara : 50
- Bhoj Jabyal : 50
- Bhoj Koti : 50
- Bhoj Mataur : 57
- Bhudan Movement : 223
- Bhudian : 53
- Bhumia : 52, 53, 54
- Bhupindra Cement Works, Surajpur : 118, 127, 165, 326, 327
- Bible : 55
- Bihar : 39
- Bihta : 124, 162, 164, 166, 303, 354
- Bilaspur : 2, 11, 32, 33, 50, 52, 55, 85, 88, 106, 126, 134, 146, 147, 154, 156, 162, 164, 166, 197, 198, 204, 215, 244, 245, 258, 259, 279, 287, 303, 305, 323, 333, 363, 364, 377, 379
- Birjalpur : 50
- Birbal : 305, 365
- Bishangarh : 112
- Board of Technical Education, Haryana : 297
- Boh : 171
- Boli *nadi* : 7, 9, 11
- Bombay : 37, 117, 145
- Bose, Subash Chander : 40
- Bowring : 207, 208
- Brahman Majra : 112
- Brahma : 49, 51, 363
- Brahmans : 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 71, 364
- Brahmasaur : 306

- Brahmi : 27, 29
 Brahmvarta : 27, 380
 British : 2, 33, 34, 40, 208, 223, 309
 British Government : 365
 Bronx Engineering Co. Ltd., England : 129
 Buddha : 26, 301, 375
 Buddhism : 26, 375
 Buddhist(s) : 48, 281, 366, 375, 377
Budhi Yamuna : 10
 Budhu Shah : 373
 Bullana : 354
 Bunda Khera : 112
 Buria : 2, 9, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 45, 46, 50, 74, 133, 145, 154, 162, 164, 167, 199, 245, 263, 264, 270, 281, 305, 365, 366, 367

Burn (Col.) : 33

C

- Calcutta : 117, 145
 Central Asia : 31
 Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi : 288
 Central Jail, Ambala City : 327
 Central Land Reforms Committee : 222
 Central National Mohammedans Association : 37
 Central Punjab : 32
 Central Social Welfare Board : 288, 354, 355
 Central State Library, Ambala Cantonment : 304
 Chaharwala : 53
 Chamar(s) : 57, 58, 283, 285, 332
 Chamkaur Sahib : 197
 Chamunda : 371
 Chanderpur Works, Yamunanagar : 131, 327
 Chandi : 51, 368
 Chandigarh : 1, 3, 5, 6, 44, 47, 51, 109, 119, 127, 128, 144, 145, 154, 156, 159, 176, 224, 225, 247, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 260, 287, 297, 301, 325, 326, 328, 345, 346, 347, 357, 359, 368, 370
 Chandimandir : 51, 161, 164, 246, 288, 301, 377
 Chandpur : 112
 Chaneti : 26, 376, 377
 Charnian : 51
 Chauhanas : 29, 30, 366
 Chauhana Visaladeva : 29

- Chauramastpur : 303, 354
 Chauri-Chaura : 39
 Chautang : 10, 11, 83, 108, 111, 114
 Chhachhrauli : 32, 33, 34, 35, 45, 50, 52, 53, 74, 85, 87, 95, 106, 126, 134, 146, 154, 163, 164, 166, 167, 197, 199, 204, 215, 245, 254, 257, 258, 259, 263, 264, 271, 279, 287, 296, 297, 309, 316, 347, 348, 349, 350, 365, 366, 377
 Chhajju Majra : 12, 13
 Chhappar : 244, 245
 Chhipi : 332
 Chhoti Krori : 27
 Chhoti Rasaur : 114
 Chimba : 332
 Chinese : 29, 365, 374, 377
 Chinese Aggression : 170, 171, 172, 302
 Chirak : 32, 35
 Chisti Taj-ud-Din : 57, 362
 Chonk : 32
 Chowdhri, V.C. (Late Maj.) : 171
 Christ : 374
 Christian(s) : 48, 49, 55, 56, 117, 309, 367
 Christian Hospital, Jagadhri : 299, 313
 Chura : 332
 Church of North India : 312, 313
 Cis-Satluj : 2, 34, 153
 Civil Disobedience Movement : 39, 40
 Civil Hospital, Ambala City : 299
 Communist Party of India : 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351
 Constitution of India : 326, 333
 Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) : 227
 Cunningham, A. : 25, 28, 370, 371, 372, 374

D

- Dabsu : 16
 Dadapur : 11, 23, 79, 83, 162, 255
 Dagshai : 6, 15
 Dairy Development Corporation : 107
 Dakaut : 332
 Dallewalla, Desu Singh : 32
 Dainla : 32, 33, 53, 303
 Dangri (Tangri) : 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 84, 108, 111, 112, 113, 362
 Darazpur : 161
 Darpi : 332
 Darpur : 18

- Daryapur : 10, 108
 Darzi : 332
 Dasarjana : 10
 Dasaundha Singh : 32
 Douie, J. M. : 208
 Daulatpur : 26
 D. A. V. College (Lahore), Ambala City : 290
 D. A. V. College, Naneola : 295
 D. A. V. College for Girls, Yamunangar : 293
 D. A. V. College, Sadhaura : 294
 Dayanand (Swami) : 290
 Delhi : 2, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 83, 109, 154
 156, 158, 159, 161, 176, 258, 359, 361, 366,
 371, 378
 Depressed Classes League : 346
 Dera Bassi : 157
 Dera Kharoni : 25
 Devi : 57, 306
 Devinagar : 106
 Devnagari : 47, 375
 Dev Samaj : 54, 283, 285
 Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City
 : 290, 291, 303
 Dev Samaj College of Education for Women,
 Ambala City : 300
 Dewan Krishan Kishore S. D. Sanskrit
 College (Lahore), Ambala Cantonment : 296
 Dhammo : 50
 Dhawan, P.L. (Flt. Lt.) : 171
 Dheem : 333
 Dhin : 165
 Dhobi : 332
 Dhulkote : 125, 161, 167, 225, 258, 265
 Dialgarh (Dayalgarh) : 2, 34, 35, 50, 365, 374
 Dipalpur : 30
 District Council for Child Welfare, Ambala
 : 354
 District Red Cross Society : 353, 356, 357
 District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens Board,
 Ambala : 352
 District Tuberculosis Association, Ambala
 : 356
 District Tuberculosis Centre, Ambala : 309-
 310, 312
 Diwali : 52, 55, 56
 Doom : 332
 Drishadvati : 26, 305, 361
 Dronacharya : 364
 Dukheri : 161
 Dumehra : 52, 55, 56, 69
 Dumna : 332
 Durga : 57, 371
 Durga Ashtami : 55
 Duryodhana : 364
 E
 Easter : 55, 56
 Eastern Yamuna (Jumna) Canal : 379
 East Punjab : 71, 72
 Employees Provident Funds Scheme : 328, 329
 Employees State Insurance Corporation : 330
 Employees State Insurance Hospital,
 Jagadhri : 312
 England : 128
 English : 47, 337, 358, 359
 European : 35
 F
 Faizabad : 10
 Family Planning Association of India : 319
 Fandi : 12
 Faridabad : 131, 191
 Farrel Co., U. S. A. : 129
 Fatehgarh Sahib : 3
 Fatehpur : 12
 Fazailpur : 113
 Ferozepur : 35
 Fidai Khan : 31, 371, 372
 Firozshah (Tughlak) : 27, 158
 Fifth General Elections, 1971 : 344, 349
 First General Elections, 1952 : 343, 345
 Food Corporation of India : 152
 Forsyth : 35
 Fourth General Elections, 1967 : 343, 347
 Fyson, H. : 304
 G
 Gadaria : 332
 Gadauli : 2, 50
 Gadri : 12, 13
 Gaggarwala : 373
 Gaja-Lakshmi : 30
 Galori : 113
 Gandhi Memorial National College, Ambala
 Cantonment : 290, 292
 Gandhi Municipal Library, Kalka : 305
 Gandhi Shanti Pratishthan, Library, Ambala
 Cantonment : 304
 Ganesh : 30, 306, 363, 370, 377
 Ganga : 11, 64, 373, 374, 377

Garbara Garbari : 56, 69
 Garhi : 244
 Garhi Kotaha : 163
 Gauri Shankar : 367
 Gaursia : 113
 Gazipur : 112
 General Insurance Corporation of India : 142, 143
 German : 130
 Ghagghar : 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 108, 111, 112, 154, 156, 158, 162, 362, 368, 369, 370, 378
 Ghagghar-Jhajra : 7
 Ghail : 354
 Ghuram : 84
 Gokulgarh : 50
 Goswami, B. N. : 368
 Government College, Kalka : 294
 Government Industrial School for Girls Chhachhrauli : 299
 Government Industrial School for Girls, Kalka : 249
 Government Industrial School for Girls, Narayanagarh : 299
 Government of India : 282, 286, 289, 297, 316, 323, 327, 328, 329
 Government Piggery Farm, Hisar : 337
 Government Polytechnic, Ambala City : 296, 297
 Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City : 296, 297
 Government Technical Institute for Women, Ambala City : 297
 Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) : 113, 153, 154, 156, 225, 276, 361, 362
 Granth Sahib : 54, 61, 64
 Greeks : 26
 Grewal, L. S. (Air Marshal) : 170
 Gugga Naumi : 53, 55
 Gugga Pir : 52, 53, 378
 Gujjar(s) : 57, 65, 66, 71, 235, 238
 Gujranwala : 71
 Gujrat : 71, 73, 78, 131
 Gupta : 375
 Gupta, P. N. (2nd Lt.) : 171
 Gurbaksh Singh Karorasinghia : 32, 35
 Gurbax Singh : 366, 368
 Guraohran Singh (Sub.) : 171
 Gurdwara Badshahi Bagh : 55, 362
 Gurdwara Kapal Mochan : 365

Gurdwara Manji Sahib : 362
 Gurdwara Sis Ganj : 362
 Gurkhas (Gorkhas) : 332, 368
 Gurmukhi : 47
 Guru Gobind Singh : 31, 362, 365, 373, 378
 Guru Gobind Singh Municipal Library, Ambala City : 304, 363
 Guru Hargobind : 362
 Guru Har Kishan : 378
 Guru Nanak : 56
 Guru Nanak Girls College, Santpura, Yamunanagar : 295, 341
 Guru Nanak High School, Yamunanagar : 341
 Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar : 294
 Guru Nanak Mission Hospital, Ambala Cantonment : 313
 Guru Teg Bahadur : 362
 Guy, E : 370
 Gyasi Devi : 51
 Gyislon Tirth : 53

H

Habipur : 114
 Hajjam : 332
 Hamayun : 31, 365
 Hamida : 268
 Hamidpur : 114
 Handesra : 112, 264
 Hamgola : 50
 Hamgoli : 50, 163
 Hansi : 30, 83, 85
 Hanuman : 49, 52, 379
 Harappan(s) : 26
 Harijan(s) : 54, 78, 105, 267, 333, 334
 Harijan Kalyan Fund : 337
 Harnaal : 377, 378
 Harpal Singh (Late Maj.) : 171
 Harra : 53
 Harshavardhana : 29
 Haryana Financial Corporation : 120, 138
 Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited : 337, 338
 Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board : 120
 Haryana Matches Limited, Yamunanagar : 133
 Haryana Rajya Sainik Board, Chandigarh : 352

- Haryana Roadways : 159, 327
 Haryana Saket Council : 301
 Haryana Seeds Development Corporation : 93
 Haryana State/Government : 1, 3, 4, 18, 28, 36, 43, 46, 56, 68, 70, 79, 80, 82, 84, 99, 103, 107, 119, 120, 123, 131, 133, 155, 157, 163, 172, 182, 192, 197, 224, 225, 247, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 260, 277, 285, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 297, 301, 302, 304, 319, 322, 325, 326, 328, 330, 343, 347, 355, 369, 371, 376, 378, 380
 Haryana State Council for Child Welfare : 288, 316, 352, 354, 355
 Haryana State Electricity Board : 125, 162
 Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation : 119
 Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation : 82, 85, 203, 215
 Haryana State Nursing Council : 299
 Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation : 120, 123
 Haryana Warehousing Corporation : 152
 Haryoli : 53, 57, 377, 378
 Hastinapur : 374
 Hathni Kund : 157, 162, 257, 361, 379
 Haveli : 114
 Hazarat Lakhi Shah : 53, 55, 57, 362
 Hazarat Shah Kumesh : 373
 Hema Majra : 114
 Himachal Pradesh : 1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 47, 51, 56, 57, 113, 127, 133, 145, 156, 157, 159, 161, 197, 208, 225, 250, 301, 328, 369, 370
 Himalayas : 4, 7, 29, 370
 Hindi : 47, 337, 358, 359
 Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh : 356
 Hindu(s) : 36, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 281, 282, 285, 372
 Hindu Girls College, Jagadhri : 293
 Hinduism : 29, 49, 371, 380
 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation : 230
 Hisar : 30, 83, 253, 254, 255
 Huen Tsang : 26, 29, 281, 365, 374, 375, 377
 H.M.T. : 119, 127, 263, 264, 274, 326, 327, 369, 370, 372
 Holi : 55
 Holland : 128
 Hoshiarpur : 13
 Hunas : 29, 362
 Hussaini : 379
 Id-ul-Fitr : 56
 Id-ul-Zuha : 56
 Imperial Flour Mills, Ambala City : 327
 Independence : 3, 41, 81, 92, 145, 159, 154, 218, 221, 223, 250, 285, 287, 296, 325, 338, 357
 Independence Day : 355
 India : 17, 30, 31, 32, 40, 71, 102, 131, 153, 162, 355, 367, 371, 374, 375
 Indian : 35, 36, 41, 177, 340
 Indian Council for Child Welfare : 355
 Indian National Army (INA) : <0
 Indian National Congress : 37, 38, 40, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351
 Indian Oil Corporation : 230
 Indian Red Cross Society (Red Cross) : 301, 322, 353
 Indian Standard Institute : 17
 Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar : 129, 130, 326, 327
 Indus : 10
 Industrial Training Institute, Ambala City : 298
 Industrial Training Institute, Yamunanagar : 298
 Instruments and Chemicals (P) Ltd., Ambala City : 327
 International Labour Organisation : 325
 Iran : 128
 Iraq : 128
 J
 Jabal : 16
 Jafarpur : 12
 Jagadhri : 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 14, 17, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 66, 71, 74, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 90, 95, 103, 104, 125, 106, 109, 114, 117, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 137, 138, 139, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 177, 197, 199, 200, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 213, 214, 215, 216, 244, 245, 247, 250, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264, 266, 279, 281, 283, 287, 288, 297, 305, 309, 310, 319, 322, 323, 325, 327, 330, 331, 345, 346, 347, 348, 356, 359, 363, 365, 366, 367, 373, 374, 376, 377, 378

- Jagadhri Augmentation Tubewell Scheme : 82
 Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony : 45, 46, 263
 Jagoli : 112
 Jahangir : 305
 Jahar Pir : 53
 Jain(s) : 48, 49, 55, 306
 Jainendra Gurukul, Panchkula : 370
 Jain, Fateh Chand : 306
 Jain, Rai Chand : 306
 Jalalpur : 113
 Jalbehra : 354
 Jallianwala Bagh : 38
 Jamkeer tank : 377, 379
 Jammu and Kashmir : 127
 Janam Ashtmi : 52, 55
 Jansua : 84, 113
 Jansui : 113, 126, 257, 258
 Janta Party : 350
 Jasbir Singh (Wing Comds.) : 171
 Jat(s) : 57, 71, 235, 237, 238
 Jatia Chamar : 232
 Jat Sikh : 235, 237, 238
 Jatwar : 165
 Jera Fann, Katola (H.P.) : 104
 Jhajra nadi : 5, 8, 13
 Jhawlamanand : 32
 Jhelum : 71, 73
 Jind : 36, 83, 85, 254, 255, 325, 366
 Jogi(s) : 53, 332
 John Thomson Ltd., England : 129
 John Shaw and sons Ltd., England : 129
 Jonpur : 16
 Jorian : 131
 Jullaha : 332
 Jullundur : 36, 359
- K
- Kabir-panthi : 332
 Kaithal : 3, 255, 256, 257, 305
 Kakrali : 53
 Kala Amb : 12, 113, 114, 154, 157, 260
 Kala Tiba : 5
 Kalanaur : 161
 Kalawar : 51, 53
 Kalesar : 5, 6, 7, 18, 109, 154, 157, 162, 260, 361, 379
 Kali : 51
 Kalika : 51
 Kalka : 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15, 45, 46, 50, 51, 53, 56, 69, 74, 80, 81, 87, 90, 91, 95, 99, 106, 118, 121, 122, 128, 134, 144, 145, 146, 154, 155, 156, 160, 161, 165, 172, 184, 199, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 213, 215, 216, 218, 225, 237, 244, 246, 247, 252, 254, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 264, 269, 288, 297, 309, 310, 319, 322, 323, 348, 349, 361, 367, 370, 378
 Kalka Devi Temple : 367
 Kalredi : 112
 Kalsia (State) : 3, 32, 34, 35, 109, 163, 210, 235, 263, 271, 366
 Kamboj : 332
 Kanwala distributory : 84
 Karaui : 29
 Kandaghat : 3
 Kanets : 57, 58, 59
 Kangra : 16
 Kanyakubja : 374
 Kapal Moohan : 25, 28, 30, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 147, 363, 364, 365
 Kapurthala : 32
 Karam Singh : 32, 368
 Karam Singh Shahid : 32
 Kardhan : 112
 Karnal : 3, 28, 32, 83, 84, 135, 184, 205, 210, 235, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 296, 325, 343, 361
 Karva Chauth : 55
 Karikeya : 30
 Kasauli : 3, 15, 162
 Kashi Ram Jain Sabha Library, Ambala City : 305
 Kashmir : 29
 Kasur : 32, 35
 Kathgarh : 52
 Katoha : 32, 33
 Kaushik, Bishambar Nath : 306
 Kaushalyayan, Bhadant Anand : 306
 Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan : 129
 Kesri : 32, 33, 53, 126, 146, 161, 163, 165, 215, 253, 354
 Khadi and Village Industries Commission : 138, 227
 Khadai : 53, 161
 Khajuri : 50
 Khanda : 31

- Khanpur : 114
 Kharag : 16
 Kharar : 3, 71, 197, 208, 209, 237, 244
 Kharwan : 165, 303, 354
 Khati : 332
 Khatik : 332
 Khatris : 57, 58, 71, 78
 Khera : 7, 50, 125, 354
 Khera Gani : 112
 Khidmat : 31
 Khizri : 53, 378
 Khizrabad : 2, 31, 32, 33, 52, 145, 146, 154, 168, 354
 Khizr Khan : 30
 Khundra : 12
 Kilhana : 30
 Kipling, Lockwood : 117
 Kiratpur : 378
 K. Iron Works, Yamunanagar : 327
 Kohistan : 3
 Koli(s) : 57, 58, 62, 332
 Koran : 57
 Kori : 332
 Korwa Kalan : 171
 Koshallia *nadi* : 5, 7, 8, 13
 Kotaha : 214, 220
 Kot Basawa Singh : 303
 Kot Kachchawa : 112, 153
 Kotla Firoz Shah : 27
 Krishna : 49, 52, 306
 Kubera : 370
 Kuchband : 332
 Kukrali : 113
 Kumhar : 332
 Kulsan : 369
 Kunindas : 28, 373
 Kurali : 3
 Kurari : 3, 208, 209
 Kurukshetra : 1, 11, 12, 26, 32, 47, 113, 114, 154, 156, 157, 184, 254, 255, 256, 258, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 300, 344, 345, 374, 380
 Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra : 47, 211, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 300
 Kurus : 26
 Kushana : 28, 375, 376
 Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Ambala : 356
 Labana(s) : 71, 332
 Ladwa : 3, 11
 Lahore : 28, 30, 32, 35, 78, 244, 283, 291, 296, 300, 357
 Lakhera : 332
 Lakhmir : 32
 Lakhnaur Sahib (Gurdwara) : 55, 377, 378
 Lala Murlidhar : 37, 38
 Lal, B.B. : 25
 Lalitaditya : 29
 Lalpur Nagla : 2
 Lautan : 171
 Lehroundi : 17
 Life Insurance Corporation of India : 142, 143
 Lodhis : 31
 Lohar : 332
 Lohri : 55
 Lok Sabha : 343, 344, 350
 Ludhiana : 154, 160, 163, 361, 362
- M**
- Machhonda : 50
 Mageshenes : 153
 Mahabatpur : 50
 Mahabharata : 52, 128, 131, 132, 281, 305, 363, 364, 366, 374, 377, 380
 Mahakshatraps Rajuvala : 27
 Maharaja Agrasen Mahavidyalaya, Jagadhri : 294
 Maharashtra : 128, 131, 132
 Maharishi Balmiki : 54, 56
 Mahasha : 332
 Mahatma Gandhi : 38, 39, 40, 292
 Mahavira (Jayanti) : 55, 56, 306
 Mahesh : 332
 Mahmud Ghazni : 29
 Mahraka : 32
 Majra : 2
 Majumdar, R.C. : 28
 Malaur : 84, 257
 Malik Khas : 50
 Malikpur : 114
 Malla : 15, 16, 127, 146
 Malwa : 113
 Mandewala : 105
 Mandhaur : 277, 354
 Mahihar : 332
 Manimajra : 3, 154, 225, 368
 Manji Sahib (Gurdwara) : 55, 362

- Mansa Devi : 25, 51, 56, 147, 306, 368, 377
 Marathas : 32
 Marginal Farmers' and Landless Agricultural Labourer's Agency : 82, 102
 Margret Irving Government Industrial School for Girls, Ambala City : 298
 Markanda : 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 52, 108, 111, 113, 114, 256
 Markandya (Rishi) : 57, 378
 Marranwali : 158
 Masiyun : 14
 Mathura : 28
 Maugalayana : 27, 375
 Maurya, Chandra Gupta : 26
 Mauryan : 153, 362, 375, 376
 Mazbhi : 332
 Meerut : 32, 36
 Megh : 332
 Mehar Majra : 10, 11
 Mehra, Ashwani Kumar (Commander) : 171
 Mehrauli Pillar : 28
 Menander : 27
 Mid-term Elections, 1968 : 348
 Mihirkula : 29, 362
 Milak : 2
 Milk Plant, Ambala City : 327
 Minhaj-ud-din bin Siraj-ud-din : 371
 Mirasi : 332
 Mlechchhas : 30
 Mochi : 332
 Mohammad (Prophet) : 55
 Mohammedans : 285
 Mohinder Singh (Nk.) : 171
 Mohri : 161
 Monga, Prithvi Raj : 306
 Mool Chand Government Industrial Training Centre, Ambala Cantonment : 299
 Morinda : 347
 Morni : 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 18, 47, 55, 58, 59, 62, 65, 67, 69, 80, 87, 105, 108, 117, 124, 151, 158, 162, 165, 184, 214, 218, 244, 254, 303, 361, 368, 369, 379
 Motokov of Czechoslovakia : 127
 Mughal : 2, 31, 32, 83, 207, 305, 365, 369, 372, 376
 Muharram : 56
 Mukand Lal : 376
 Mukand Lal Municipal Public Hospital, Yamunanagar : 311
 Mukand Lal National College, Yamunanagar : 292
 Mukand Lal Trust, Yamunanagar : 311, 341
 Mullana : 12, 51, 114, 146, 154, 157, 163, 165, 166, 168, 215, 244, 245, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 354
 Multan : 30
 Munak : 84
 Munda Majra : 268
 Munerheri : 112
 Municipal Library, Jagadhri : 305
 Municipal Library, Narayagarh : 305
 Municipal Library, Sadhaura : 305
 Municipal Library, Yamunanagar : 305
 Murad Nagar : 113
 Murli Mai Sanatan Dharma Industrial School for Girls, Ambala Cantonment : 299
 Musimbal : 303
 Muslim : 30, 44, 48, 52, 53, 55, 61, 71, 72, 74, 235, 373
 Mustafabad : 2, 31, 32, 33, 126, 146, 161, 163, 165, 166, 168, 215, 257, 258
- N
- Nabha : 36, 85
 Nada Sahib (Gurdwara) : 55, 377, 378
 Nadir Shah : 31, 367
 Nadu Shah : 378
 Naggal : 112, 215, 245, 347, 348, 349, 354
 Naggal Lift Irrigation Scheme : 84
 Nahan : 6, 15, 368
 Naharpur : 10
 Nai : 332
 Naina : 51
 Nakti nadi : 12, 373
 Nalagarh : 3, 25, 157, 197, 347, 370
 Nanakpur : 4, 303
 Nanda : 306
 Nandola : 84, 146, 257
 Nanu Singh : 32
 Nar : 332
 Naryana : 52
 Narayagarh : 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, 23, 27, 28, 32, 33, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 62, 69, 71, 80, 85, 86, 89, 90, 99, 105, 107, 109, 114, 121, 122, 126, 137, 138, 139, 141, 146, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160, 163, 165, 166, 168, 171, 172, 197, 198, 199, 200, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 213, 214, 216, 235, 244, 245, 246, 252, 253, 254, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264, 274, 277, 279, 287,

- 297, 309, 310, 323, 345, 346, 347, 348,
349, 354, 356, 369, 377, 379
- Narayanpur : 113
- Narwana : 12, 80, 83, 84, 112, 113
- Narwana Branch : 257
- Nasir-ud-din-Mahmud : 30, 371
- Nath : 332
- National Cadet Corps : 302
- National Insurance Co. Ltd. : 143
- National Malaria Control Programme : 315
- National Malaria Eradication Programme : 315
- National Museum, New Delhi : 375
- National Savings Organisation : 144
- National Seeds Corporation : 93
- National Service Scheme : 302
- National Small Industries Corporation : 121,
123
- National T.B. Control Programme : 316
- National Water Supply and Sanitation Pro-
gramme : 323
- Naujwan Bharat Sabha : 39
- Nawazpur : 10
- New Delhi : 328, 330
- New India Assurance Co. Ltd., : 143
- New Zealand : 128
- Niharsi : 12, 112
- Nilokheri : 296
- Nirjala Ekadashi : 55
- Nizampur : 113
- Non-Co-operation Movement : 38, 39
- Noongar : 332
- Northern Railway Workshop, Jagadhri : 326
- Norther Railway Workshop, Kalka : 326
- North-Western Provinces : 117
- North-Western (State) Railway : 160
- O
- Omla : 12, 13, 113
- Orian : 51
- Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. :
143
- Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop, Ambala
Cantonment : 130, 327
- P
- Pabni Bari : 50
- Pahari : 47
- Pakistan : 32, 35, 44, 58, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77,
222, 290, 291, 300
- Pakistani Aggression : 171, 172
- Palampur : 85
- Palasi : 11
- Pali : 374
- Palwal : 38
- Panchkula : 6, 15, 109, 119, 128, 156, 162,
165, 225, 246, 254, 258, 277, 303, 338,
369, 370, 378
- Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple : 52, 377, 379
- Panchpura (Panchapura) : 30, 370
- Pandav(s) : 364, 370, 372, 378, 379, 380
- Pandit, Suresh Chander (Maj. Gen.) : 171
- Pando : 113
- Pandori : 50
- Panini : 26, 374
- Panipat : 83, 191, 258
- Panjab University, Chandigarh : 290, 368
- Panjilasa : 28
- Panjokhra : 12, 303, 377, 378
- Panjokhra Sahib (Gurdwara) : 55
- Paonta : 157
- Parikshitas : 26
- Parsva Nath : 306
- Parthians : 362
- Partihara, Mihira Bhoja : 29
- Partition : 41, 44, 71, 73, 173, 186, 235, 239,
240, 289, 290, 291, 300
- Parvati : 306, 371
- Pasi : 332
- Patanjali : 374
- Pateohri Danana : 50
- Pathan : 33
- Pathrala : 10, 11, 83
- Patiala : 1, 3, 12, 13, 35, 36, 156, 159, 208,
210, 235, 259, 367, 368, 371
- Patiliputra : 153
- Patrehri : 303
- Patwi : 244, 246
- Pehowa : 3, 154
- Panja : 332
- PEPSU : 3, 35, 214, 221
- Persian : 47, 282
- Philadelphia Hospital, Ambala City : 299, 3 09
312, 363
- Philip, Melvill : 207, 208
- Phokra : 51
- Piniwala : 50
- Pinja : 332

- Pinjore : 3, 15, 25, 30, 50, 85, 92, 105, 109,
 109, 124, 125, 127, 128, 131, 134, 146,
 154, 156, 157, 158, 162, 165, 168, 191, 197,
 198, 208, 209, 211, 215, 218, 245, 247,
 254, 258, 259, 263, 264, 274, 279, 287,
 288, 306, 330, 331, 356, 359, 361, 370,
 371, 379
 Pinjore Bauli : 370
 Pinjore Doon : 3, 4, 5, 7, 13
 Pipili : 3
 Pir Budhu Shah : 373
 Plaksh Tirath : 363
 Praja Socialist Party : 346, 347, 348, 349
 Prayaga Prasasti : 28
 Prem Sēwa Samiti Industrial School for Girls,
 Yamunanagar : 299
 Prithviraja-II : 30
 Prithviraja-III : 30
 Pritnagar : 12, 265
 Pulastya (Rishi) : 53, 363
 Pundri : 256
 Punjab : 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 28, 31, 34, 35, 51, 56,
 72, 117, 127, 131, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 159,
 161, 208, 209, 211, 225, 248, 263, 325, 328, 371
 Punjab Business and Supply Company, Yamuna-
 nagar : 327
 Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills, Yamunanagar :
 118, 128
 Punjab Vidhan Sabha : 345, 347
 Puranas : 52
 Purus : 26
 Pushpabhutis : 29
- Q
- Quit India Movement : 40
 Quran : 282
 Qurrāshis : 71
 Qutab Shah : 32
 Qutb-ud-din-Aibak : 30
- R
- Radsur : 131, 154, 257, 268, 341, 376
 Raghunath temple : 52
 Rai Bahadur Banarsi Das Trust, Ambala Can-
 tonment : 313
 Raigar : 332
 Railway Library, Kalka : 305
 Rain Singh : 32
 Raipur : 32, 33, 163, 244
 Raipur Rani : 51, 54, 85, 88, 109, 113, 134,
 146, 156, 165, 166, 168, 197, 198, 204,
 215, 246, 259, 279, 287
 Rai Sikh : 332
 Rai Singh : 367
 Raiwalli : 112
 Raja Birbal : 365
 Rajagriha : 153
 Raja Karan Ka Quila : 26
 Raja Lakshmi Narayan : 369
 Raja Shantanu : 377
 Rajasthan : 28
 Rajpura : 156, 208
 Rajput : 33, 57, 58, 62, 71, 235, 238
 Rajyavaradhana : 29
 Raksha Bandan : 55
 Rakshi : 10, 11, 108, 111
 Rama : 49, 52, 364, 379
 Ramayana : 52, 54
 Ramadasi : 332
 Ramgarh : 32, 33, 50, 112, 225
 Ramiya : 332
 Ram Nath (Sub. Maj.) : 171
 Ram Naumi : 52
 Rampur : 7, 53
 Rampur Khadar : 53
 Ramsar : 16
 Randhawa, S.S. (Lt. Col.) : 170
 Rangia : 333
 Ranjipura : 260
 Ranjit Singh : 33, 34, 365
 Rann of Kutch : 11
 Ratnapura : 50
 Rataur : 13
 Ravidas : 52, 54, 56
 Ravidasi : 332
 Rawalan : 112
 Rawalpindi : 71, 73, 78
 Red Bishop : 162, 370
 Reghar : 332
 Republican Party : 347, 348, 349, 350, 351
 Reserve Bank of India : 141
 Rewari : 191
 Rigveda : 10, 11
 Rin Mochan Tirath : 56, 364, 365
 R.L.S.D. College, Shahzadpur : 295
 Rodgers, C. : 2, 29
 Rohella : 32
 Rohtak : 31, 253
 Roman : 47
 Ropar : 1, 3, 71, 237, 345, 346, 347
 Runcho : 6

Timur : 30, 371
 Tipra : 18
 Tirathankras : 30, 55, 371
 Toka : 113
 Tomara : 366
 Topra : 26, 27, 29, 158
 Toramana : 29, 362
 Torowala : 373
 Tribune : 357
 Tughlaks : 30
 Tundapather : 15
 Turghna : 26, 374

U

U.A.E. : 130
 Udai Singh : 305
 Uma-Maheshvara : 30, 363
 United India Fire & General Insurance Co.
 Ltd. : 143
 United Nations International Children's Emer-
 gency Fund (UNICEF) : 227, 321, 322
 United Nations Technical Assistance Board :
 227
 Uprising of 1857 : 35, 36
 Urdu : 47, 358, 359
 U.S.A. : 128
 Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) : 1, 10, 28, 109, 131, 135,
 145, 147, 154, 159, 225, 235

V

Vamna : 52, 56
 Varahamihira : 374
 Varanasi : 28
 Vasavadatta : : 374
 Vasudeva : 28
 Vedic : 305
 Ved Vyas : 52, 281, 305, 363, 364
 Vidhan Sabha : 343, 350
 Vignaraja IV : 29, 375
 Vikramaditya, Chandra Gupta II : 28
 Vindhayas : 29
 Vishal Haryana Party : 348, 350
 Vishnu : 30, 49, 52, 306, 370
 Vyaspur : 281, 305, 363

W

Wace, E.G. : 208
 West Bengal : 109
 Western Asia : 153

Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal : 11, 14, 80,
 82, 83, 84, 133, 161, 255, 256, 257, 365, 373,
 376, 379
 West Punjab : 72
 Whitehead, R.B. : 208
 Women League Girls Industrial School,
 Yamunanagar : 299
 World Health Organisation : 227, 315
 World War-I : 38, 154, 186, 193
 World War-II : 172, 186, 194
 W. Wynyard : 153, 207, 208, 281

Y

Yadvindra Garden : 92, 162, 372
 Yadvindra Singh : 371
 Yama : 378
 Yamnotri : 10
 Yamuna : 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 26, 27, 28,
 30, 33, 52, 53, 79, 80, 83, 108, 111, 133, 158,
 161, 366, 373, 374, 375, 376, 379, 380
 Yamunanagar : 40, 45, 46, 52, 54, 66, 72, 75,
 78, 84, 92, 95, 99, 106, 118, 119, 123, 128,
 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 142, 146, 152, 157,
 159, 160, 161, 165, 166, 168, 170, 171, 177,
 185, 192, 193, 199, 245, 246, 247, 253, 254,
 257, 258, 259, 263, 264, 268, 276, 277, 287,
 297, 302, 310, 322, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331,
 347, 348, 349, 354, 357, 358, 35, 376
 Yamuna Auto Industries, Yamunanagar : 327
 Yamuna Central Cooperative Consumers
 Stores : 148
 Yamuna Gases Limited, Jagadhri : 130
 Yamunanagar Women League, Yamunagar :
 354
 Yashoda : 306
 Yashovaraman : 29
 Yaudheyas : 28
 Young, F.P. : 208
 Yuan Chwang : 374
 Yugandharas : 366
 Yugandhri : 366, 367

Z

Zafarpur : 50, 225
 Zain Khan : 32
 Zamindara Party : 346
 Zila Sainik Board, Ambala : 352
 Zirakpur : 156

73593



Stone age tools—discovered in Tmjore-Kaika region

Rui (Roon) nadi : 12, 113, 114
Rural Industries Scheme : 124

S

Sabapur : 303
Sabathu : 15, 16
Sabadani : 12
Sadhaura : 2, 7, 12, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 74, 106, 113, 117, 118, 126, 146, 147, 154, 156, 157, 163, 165, 166, 168, 184, 199, 215, 235, 244, 246, 254, 258, 259, 263, 264, 272, 309, 311, 333, 346, 347, 354, 373
Sadhaurawali : 12, 113, 114, 371
Sadhu-rah : 373
Sadopur : 126, 131
Safidon : 83
Saha : 146, 156, 165, 354
Saharanpur : 1, 10, 112, 154, 157, 160, 161, 163, 235, 361, 362
Saidoopur Tibri : 114
Sainik Pariwar Bhawan, Chhachhrauli : 352, 355, 366
Sainis : 57, 220, 238
Salvi : 370
S.A. Jain Collège, Ambala City : 284, 290
Sakandagupta : 29
Saket : 301
Saketa : 153
Sakhi Sarwar : 53, 377, 378
Salimpur : 50
Samana : 30
Samanta Deva : 373
Samudragupta : 28, 366
Sanatan Dharam (Sabha) : 37, 52, 285, 300
Sanatan Dharam College (Lahore), Ambala Cantonment : 290, 291, 296, 300
Sanawar : 3
Sanbalkha : 53
Sangharama : 375
Sankranti : 55
Sansi : 332
Sanskrit : 60, 352, 374
Sant Nishchal Singh Trust, Yamunanagar : 341
Santokh Singh, Bhai : 305
Sapela : 332
Saraswati : 10, 11, 12, 26, 52, 53, 108, 281, 305, 361
Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar : 118, 128, 326, 327

Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Yamunanagar : 130
Saravasti : 153
Sarawan : 113, 303
Sarawin : 147
Sargodha : 71, 73, 78
Sariputta : 27, 375
Satluj : 2, 7, 8, 11, 13, 28
Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal : 84, 256
Satyagraha : 38, 39, 40
Savviras : 374
Sayyids : 31, 33
Scheduled Castes Federation : 346
S.D. High School, Ambala Cantonment : 300, 303
S.D. Indira Gandhi Mahila Shilp Vidyalaya, Ambala Cantonment : 299
S.D. Institute for the Blind, Ambala Cantonment : 300, 303
Second General Elections, 1957 : 343, 346
Segta : 12, 13, 112
Segti : 12, 13, 113
Sehla : 114
Sehri : 31
Seth, Mira : 368
Seva Singh (Hav.) : 171
Shadipur : 50
Shahabad : 13, 113, 156, 257, 258
Shahazadpurwali : 12, 13
Shah Jahan : 31, 83, 305, 365
Shah Nahar : 83
Shahpur : 11, 53, 112, 354
Shah Qumais (Kumaish) : 53, 55, 57
Shahazadpur : 32, 33, 106, 126, 146, 163, 165, 166, 168, 215, 246, 258, 259, 354
Shakti : 49, 51, 370
Sham Singh : 35
Sharda (Devi) : 51, 56, 377, 378
Shelkha : 71
Sheikhupur : 84, 112
Sheikhupura : 71, 73, 257
Sherala : 15, 16
Sherpur : 17
Shihab-ud-din Ghuri : 30
Shiva : 49, 50, 306, 364, 370, 378, 379
Shiva-Parvati : 306, 377
Shivratri : 55
Shiwalik : 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 30, 49, 51, 57, 64, 65, 110, 133, 134, 294, 368, 375, 377, 378

- Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., Yamunanagar : 128
- Shrughna : 26, 29, 28, 374, 375
- Sialba Majri : 197
- Sidheshwar : 364, 365
- Sikhs : 2, 31, 32, 33, 34, 48, 54, 61, 64, 71, 207, 208, 214, 285, 365, 367
- Sikligar : 332
- Simla : 3, 159, 208, 343, 367J
- Sind : 154
- Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway Company : 160
- Sindhaj : 50, 364, 365
- Sindhu : 32, 35
- Singapore : 128
- Singh Sabha : 37
- Sirat-i-Firuz Shahi : 158
- Sirhind : 2, 30, 31, 32, 207, 361
- Sirkiband : 332
- Sirmaur : 1, 11, 12, 266, 369, 371
- Sirsa : 7, 13, 83, 84, 254
- Sirsa nadi : 5, 8
- Sirsgarh : 17
- Sisganj (Gurdwara) : 55, 362
- Sitla Devi (Mata) : 51
- Sixth General Elections, 1977 : 344, 349J
- Skanda Purana : 50, 363, 364
- Small Farmers Development Agency : 82, 102
- Smelt Business Associations, Yugoslavia : 129
- Socialist Party of India : 345
- Sodhi, Raminder Singh (Lt. Cdr.) : 171
- Sohan Lal College of Education (Ambala City) : 290, 300
- Solan : 1, 370
- Somb nadi : 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 83
- Sonapat : 83, 191
- Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen : 172
- Sri-Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Ambala Cantonment : 352
- Srikantha Janapada : 29
- State Bank of India : 141, 203, 328
- State Bank of Patiala : 372
- State Insurance Corporation : 330
- State Social Welfare Board : 354
- St. John Ambulance Association, Ambala : 227, 355
- Straton : 27
- Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme : 327
- Sudh Gyan Mandir, Library : 352
- Sugh : 25, 26, 29, 117, 281, 306, 367, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377
- Sukar rao : 12
- Suketri : 25, 50
- Sukh rao : 6
- Sulhar : 2
- Su-lo-Ki-na : 26, 374
- Sunam : 30
- Sunga : 27, 28, 28, 375
- Suraj Kund : 56, 364
- Surajpur : 118, 119, 124, 125, 127, 134, 161, 190, 191, 246, 258
- Suri, Sher Shah : 153
- Suri, Vijayand : 306
- Surya : 30, 370
- Swadesh Deepak : 306
- Swadeshi Movement : 39
- Swarajists : 39
- Swastika Metal Works, Jagadhri : 129
- Swatantra Party : 347, 348, 349
- T
- Tabakat-i-Nasiri : 30, 371
- Tagra Kaliram : 7
- Taittiriya Aranyaka : 374
- Tajewala : 14, 83, 108, 157, 162, 255, 257, 361, 379
- Taj-ud-din-Chisthi : 57, 362
- Talokpur : 50, 51, 56, 377
- Tamil Nadu : 132
- Tampers : 332*
- Tandwal : 114, 161
- Tangri : see Dangri
- Tapu Kamalpur : 50
- Taraori (Tarain) : 30, 31
- Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi : 158
- Tarn Taran : 32
- Tathagata : 26, 27
- Tawakkul Shah : 55, 362
- Technical Institute for Women, Ambala City : 296, 297
- Teej : 68
- Tepla : 54
- Tesrauli : 112
- Texila : 153
- Thanesar : 3, 29
- Thapli Sikh : 13
- Thaska : 84, 257
- Thathera : 332
- Third General Elections, 1962 : 343, 347
- Tighe(Major) : 282

Timur : 30, 371
 Tipra : 18
 Tirathankras : 30, 55, 371
 Toka : 113
 Tomara : 366
 Topra : 26, 27, 29, 158
 Toramana : 29, 362
 Torowala : 373
 Tribune : 357
 Tughlaks : 30
 Tundapather : 15
 Turghna : 26, 374

Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal : 11, 14, 80,
 82, 83, 84, 133, 161, 255, 256, 257, 365, 373,
 376, 379
 West Punjab : 72
 Whitehead, R.B. : 208
 Women League Girls Industrial School,
 Yamunanagar : 299
 World Health Organisation : 227, 315
 World War-I : 38, 154, 186, 193
 World War-II : 172, 186, 194
 W. Wynyard : 153, 207, 208, 281

U

U.A.E. : 130
 Udai Singh : 305
 Urna-Maheshvara : 30, 363
 United India Fire & General Insurance Co.
 Ltd. : 143
 United Nations International Children's Emer-
 gency Fund (UNICEF) : 227, 321, 322
 United Nations Technical Assistance Board :
 227
 Uprising of 1857 : 35, 36
 Urdu : 47, 358, 359
 U.S.A. : 128
 Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) : 1, 10, 28, 109, 131, 135,
 145, 147, 154, 159, 225, 235

V

Vamna : 52, 56
 Varahamihira : 374
 Varanasi : 28
 Vasavadatta : : 374
 Vasudeva : 28
 Vedic : 305
 Ved Vyas : 52, 281, 305, 363, 364
 Vidhan Sabha : 343, 350
 Vignaraja IV : 29, 375
 Vikramaditya, Chandra Gupta II : 28
 Vindhayas : 29
 Vishal Haryana Party : 348, 350
 Vishnu : 30, 49, 52, 306, 370
 Vyaspur : 281, 305, 363

W

Wace, E.G. : 208
 West Bengal : 109
 Western Asia : 153

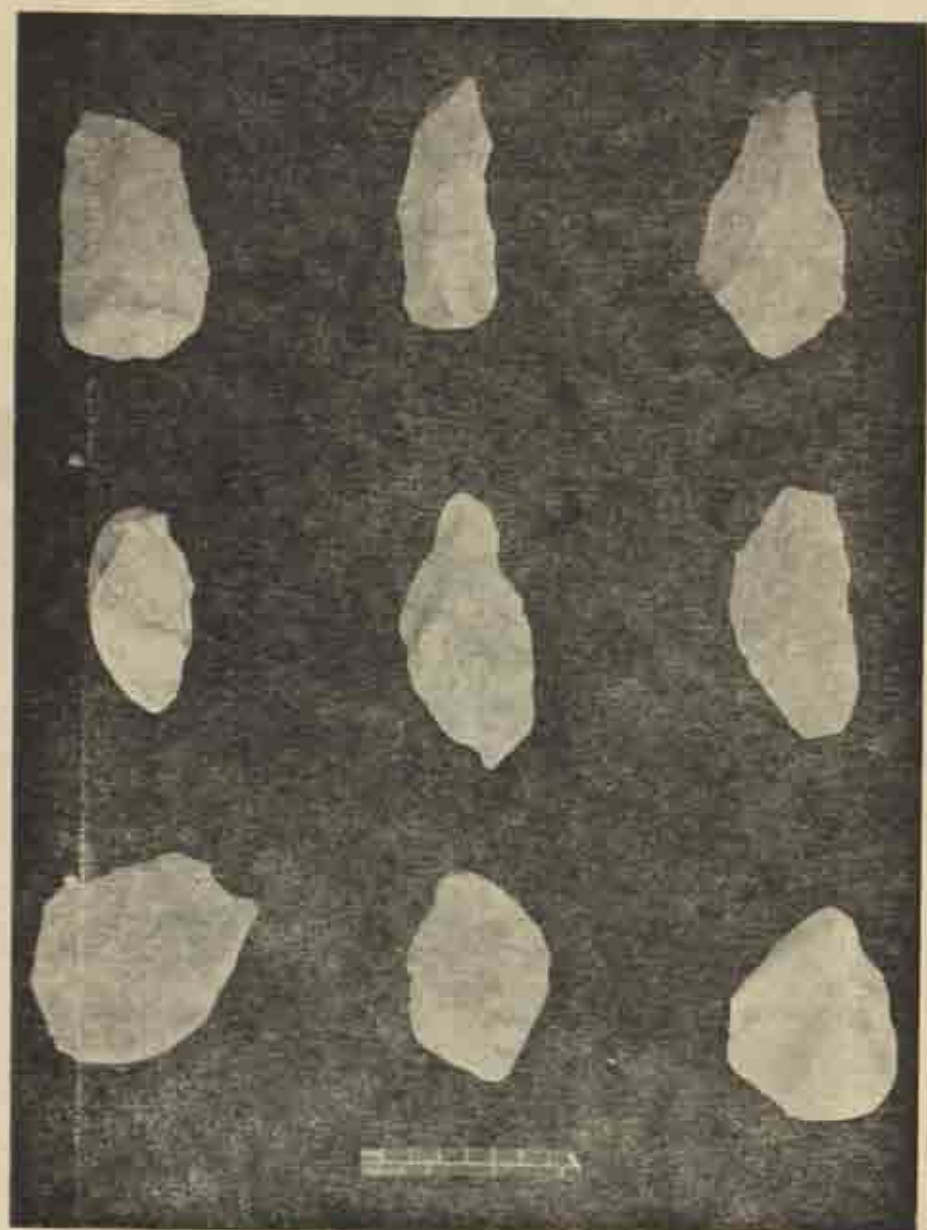
Y

Yadvindra Garden : 92, 162, 372
 Yadvindra Singh : 371
 Yama : 378
 Yamnotri : 10
 Yamuna : 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 26, 27, 28,
 30, 33, 52, 53, 79, 80, 83, 108, 111, 133, 158,
 161, 366, 373, 374, 375, 376, 379, 380
 Yamunanagar : 40, 45, 46, 52, 54, 66, 72, 75,
 78, 84, 92, 95, 99, 106, 118, 119, 123, 128,
 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 142, 146, 152, 157,
 159, 160, 161, 165, 166, 168, 170, 171, 177,
 185, 192, 193, 199, 245, 246, 247, 253, 254,
 257, 258, 259, 263, 264, 268, 276, 277, 287,
 297, 302, 310, 322, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331,
 347, 348, 349, 354, 357, 358, 35, 376
 Yamuna Auto Industries, Yamunanagar : 327
 Yamuna Central Cooperative Consumers
 Stores : 148
 Yamuna Gases Limited, Jagadhri : 130
 Yamunanagar Women League, Yamunanagar :
 354
 Yashoda : 306
 Yashovaraman : 29
 Yaudheyas : 28
 Young, F.P. : 208
 Yuan Chwang : 374
 Yugandharas : 366
 Yugandhri : 366, 367

Z

Zafarpur : 50, 225
 Zain Khan : 32
 Zamindara Party : 346
 Zila Sainik Board, Ambala : 352
 Zirakpur : 156

73503



Stone age tools—discovered in Rajore-Kaika region



A Mauryan stupa at Chaneti



A stone slab bearing an inscription (in Brahmi) 7th, 8th century
A. D., Kapal Mochan



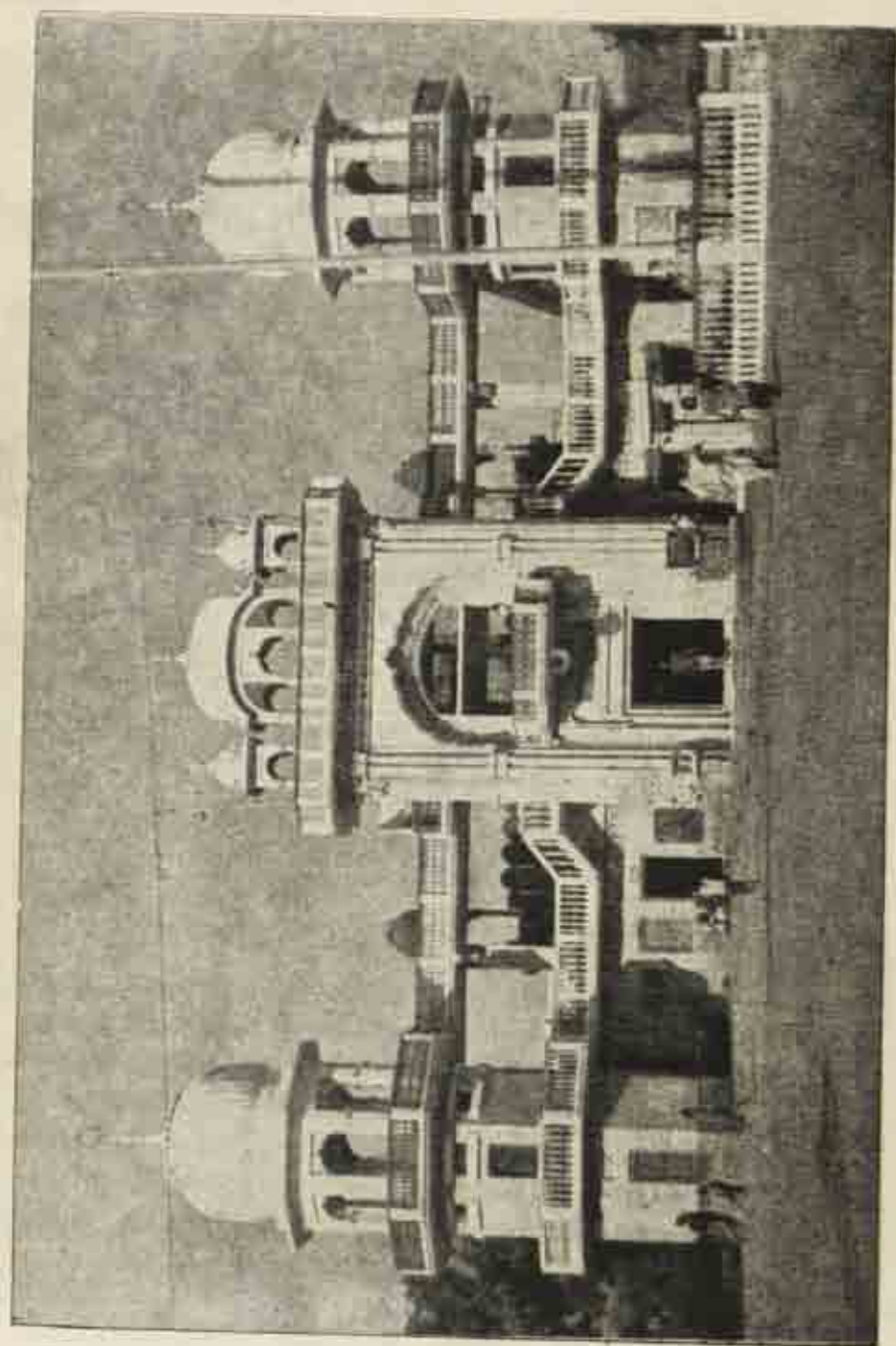
Gaja-Lakshmi, Kapai Mochan



Stone sculpture, Bhima Devi temple, Pinjore



Wall painting nsa Devi temple



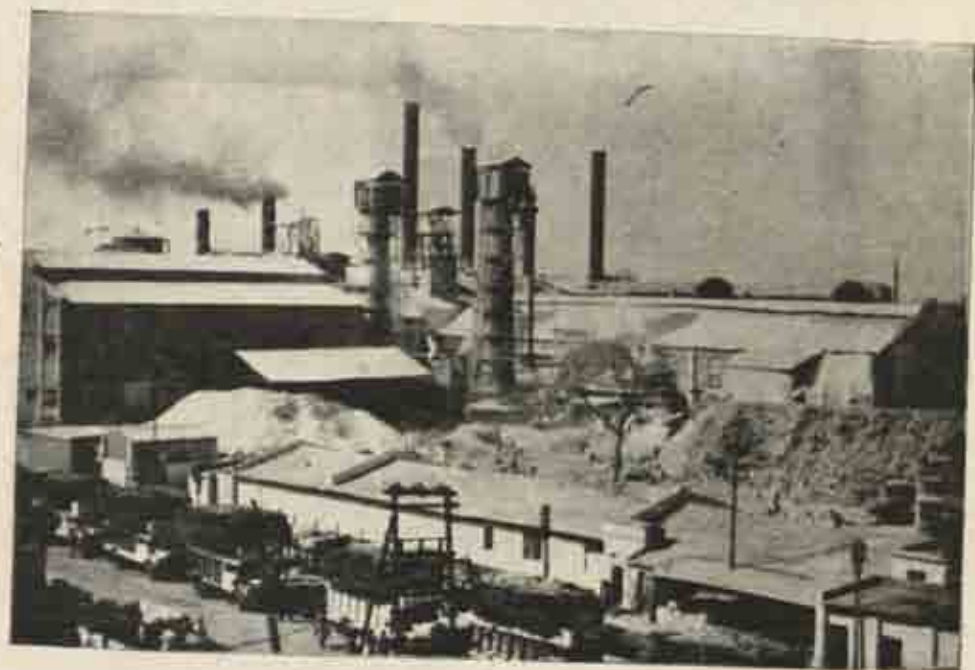
Manji Sahib Gurdwara, Ambala City



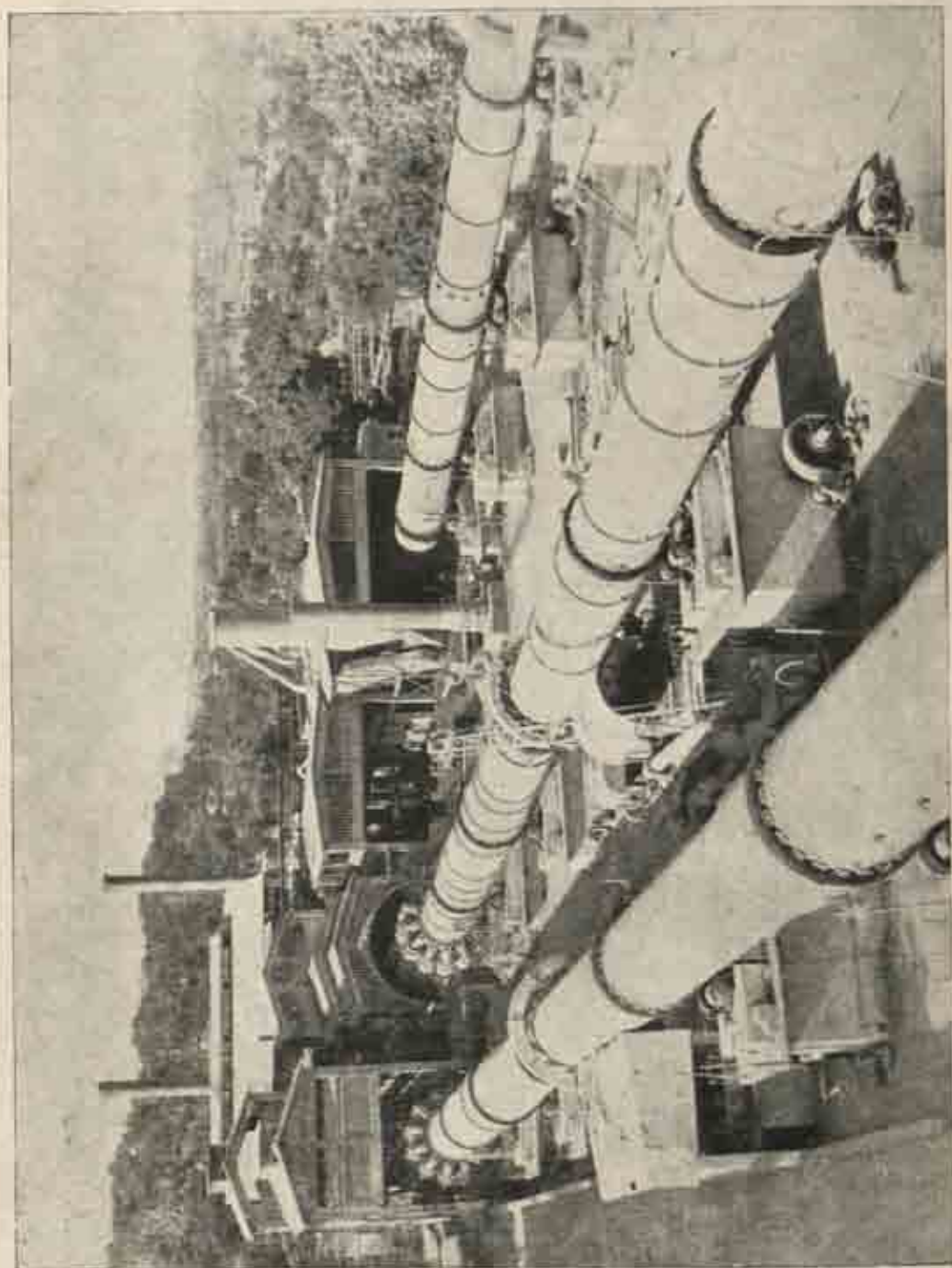
Garrison Church—ruined in Indo-Pak War 1965, Ambala Cantonment



Utensil-making at Jagadhri



Sarswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar



Bhupindra Cement Works, Surajpur



Bus Stand, Ambala Cantonment



Youth Hostel, Panchkula



P. W. D. Rest House, Morni Hill's



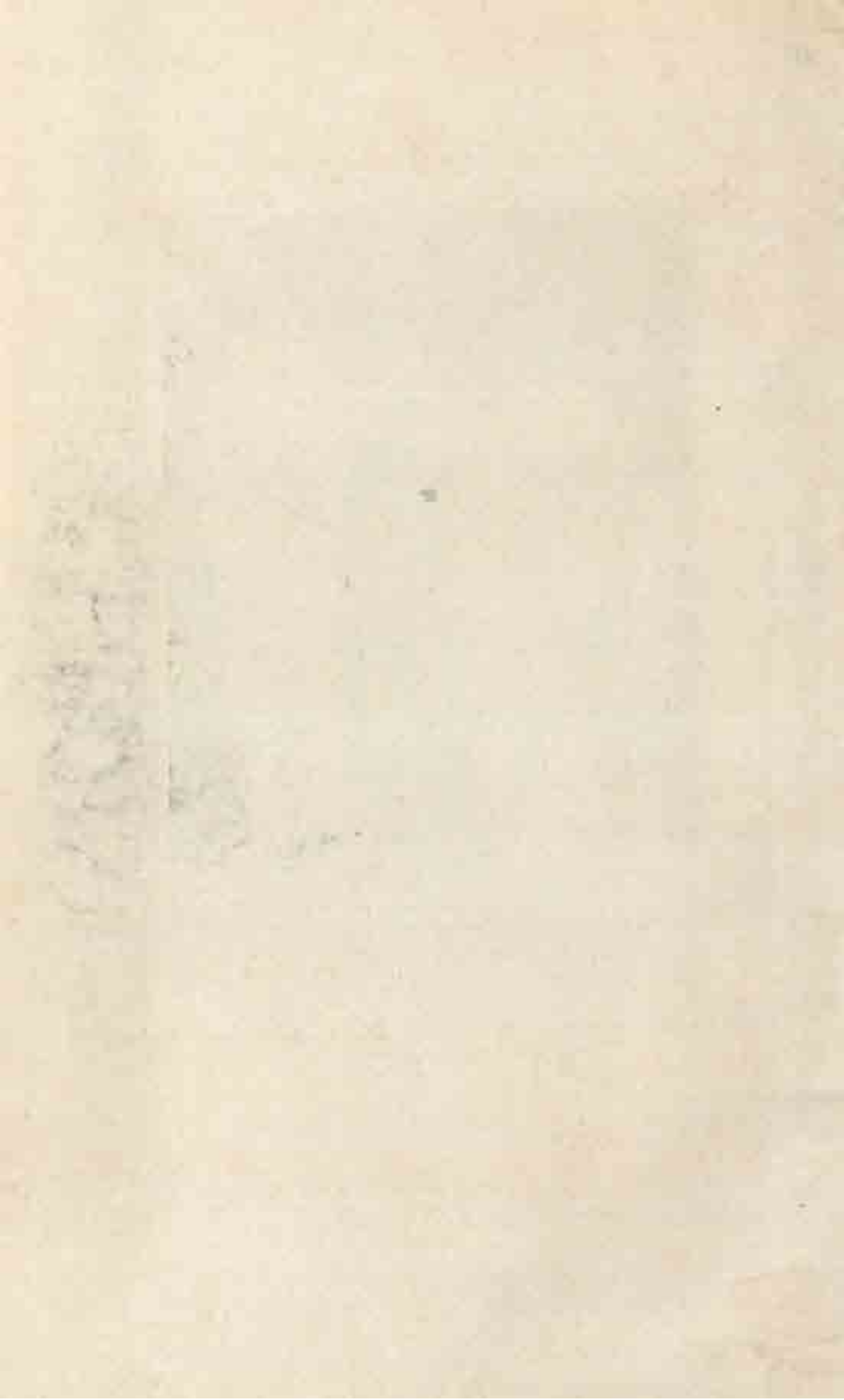
Jainendra Gurukul (High School), Panchkula



S. A. Jain College, Ambala City



Saket-hospital-cum-home for orthopaedically handicapped children,
Chandi Mandir

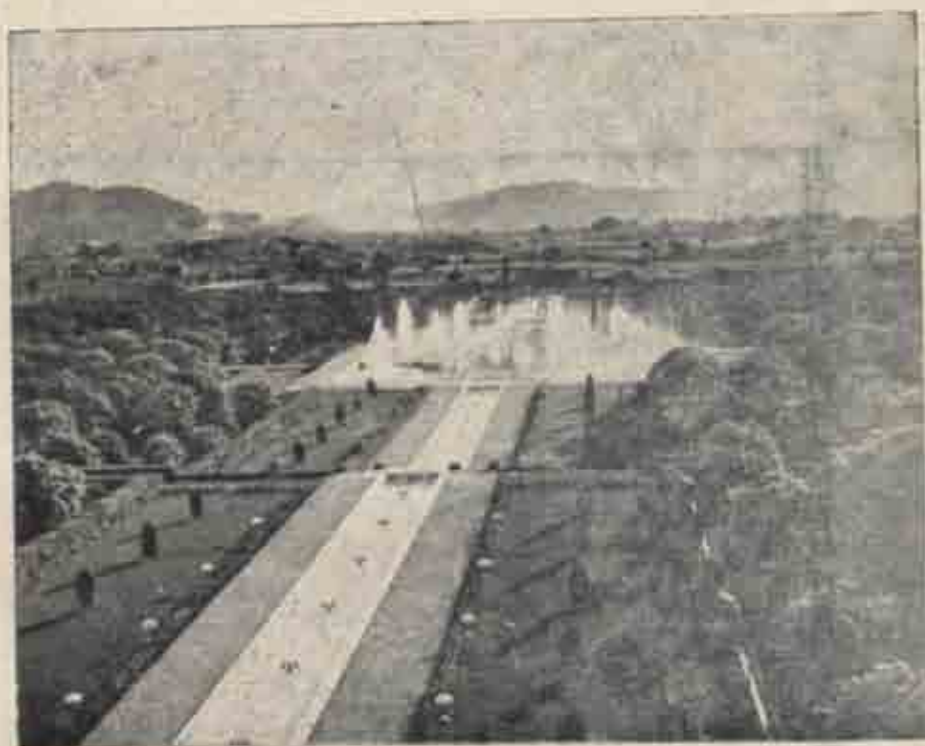




Mahavira Municipal Park, Ambala City



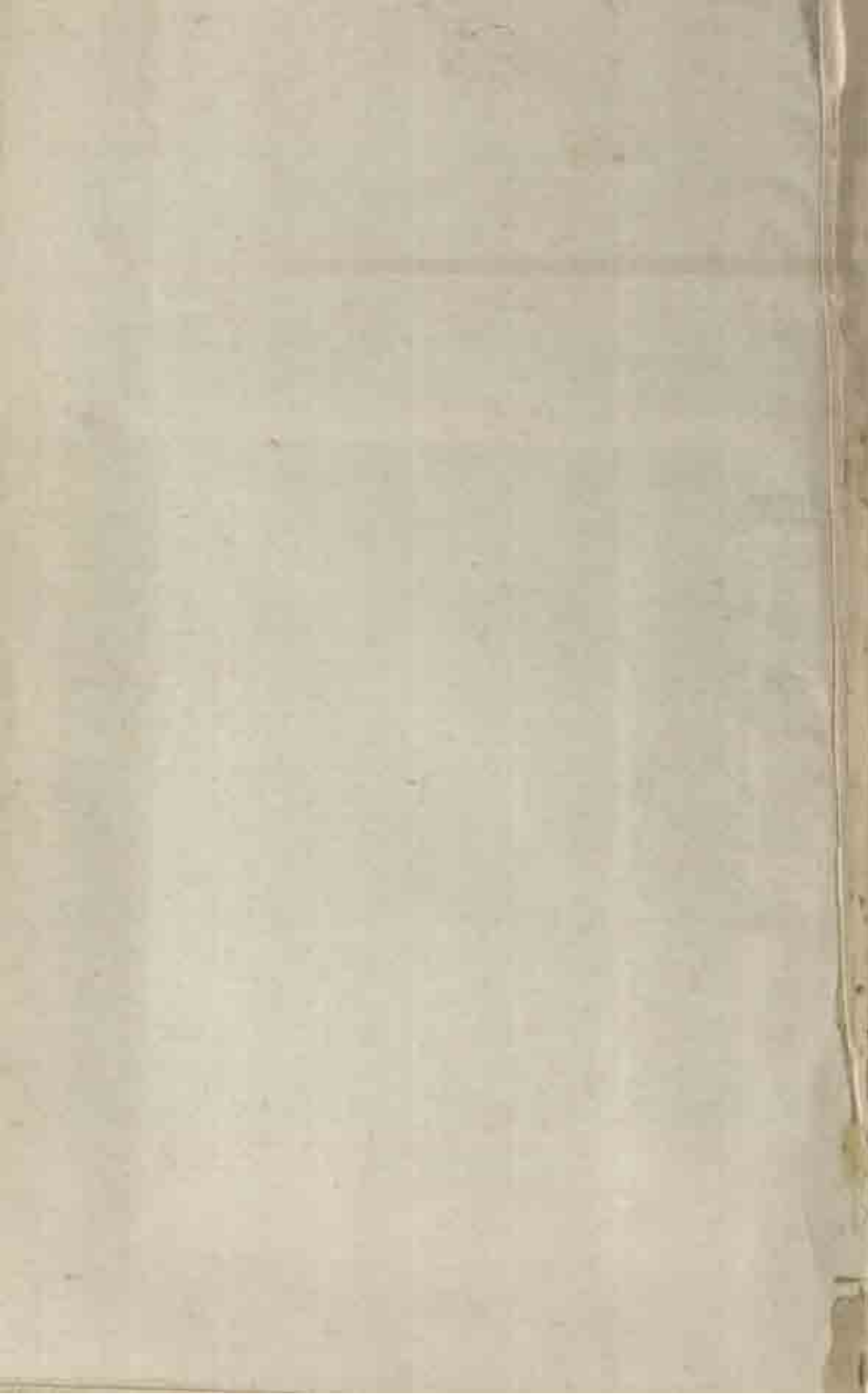
Yadvindra Garden, Pinjore



A Panormic view of Jal Mahal, Yadindra Garden, Pinjore

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INDEX TO DISTRICTS



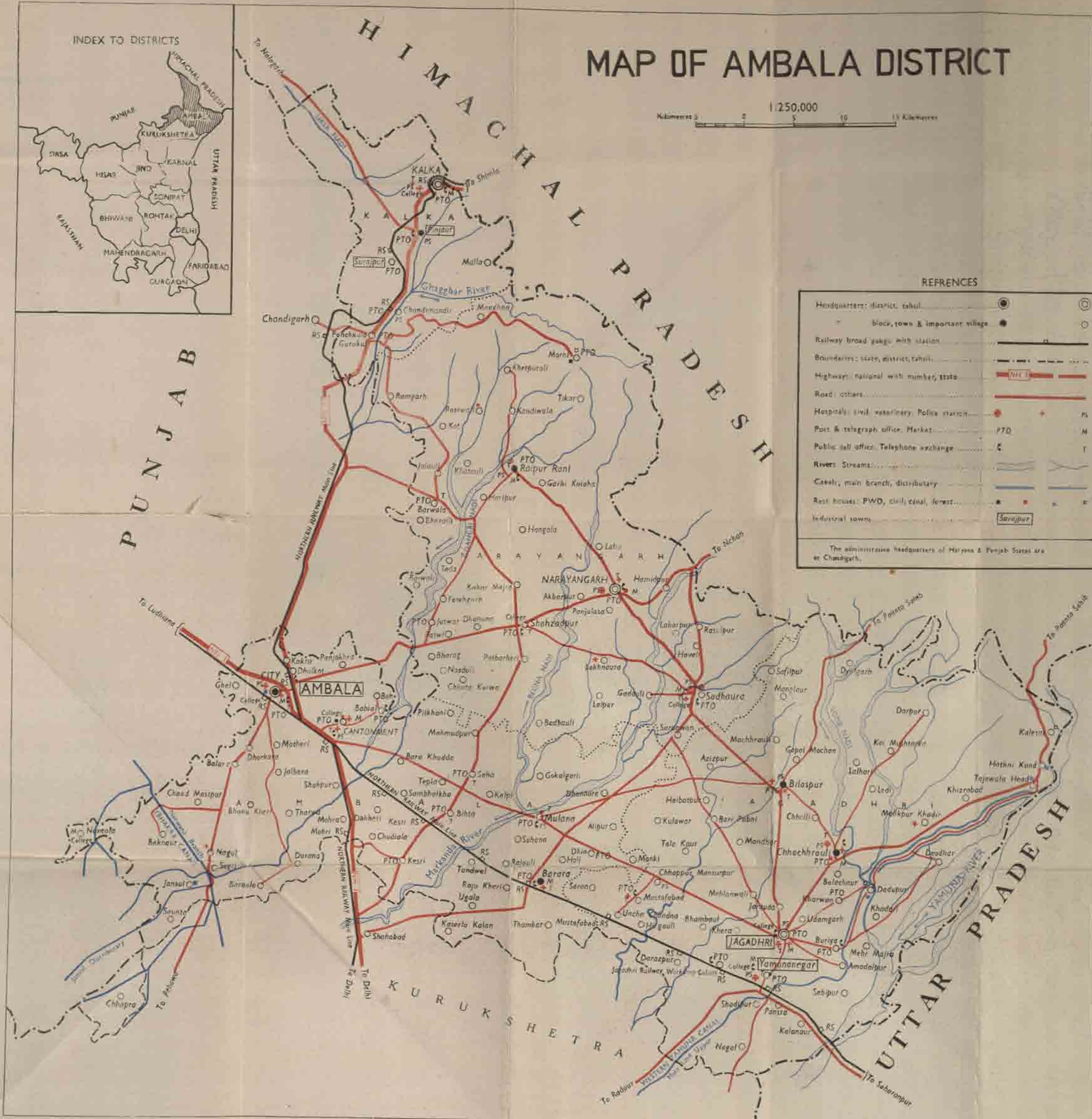
MAP OF AMBALA DISTRICT

Scale: 1:250,000
Kilometres 0 5 10 15
Miles 0 5 10 15

REFERENCES

Headquarters: district, tahsil.	●	○
block, town & important village	●	○
Railway broad gauge with station	—	—
Boundaries: state, district, tahsil.	—	—
Highways: national with number, state	—	—
Road: others	—	—
Hospitals: civil, veterinary, Police station	+	PS
Post & telegraph office, Market	PTO	M
Public hall office, Telephone exchange	T	T
Rivers, Streams	—	—
Canals, main branch, distributary	—	—
Rest houses: PWD, civil, canal, forest	—	—
Industrial towns	—	—

The administrative headquarters of Haryana & Punjab States are in Chandigarh.



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